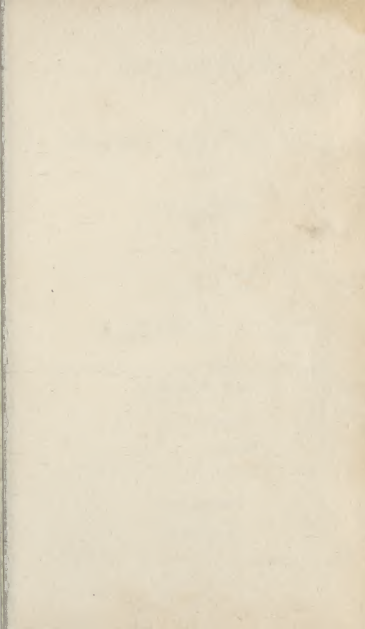




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see note on letter





INSTRUCTIONS

LIGHT INFANTRY

BY

JOHN B. GARDNER

THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE LIGHT INFANTRY OF THE ARMY  
OF THE UNITED STATES

AND THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE LIGHT INFANTRY OF THE  
ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

BY JOHN B. GARDNER, JR. OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES  
AND OF THE ARMY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

NEW YORK

AND LONDON

LONDON

AND NEW YORK

1862





*The second edition with the  
formation of Squares against Cavalry*  
INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

LIGHT INFANTRY

AND

*RIFLEMEN:*

FOUNDED UPON

THE REGULATIONS FOR THE EXERCISE OF INFANTRY  
IN CLOSE ORDER,

AND THE REGULATIONS FOR THE EXERCISE OF  
RIFLEMEN AND LIGHT INFANTRY.

*Dedicated, by permission, to His Royal Highness  
the Commander in Chief.*

---

By NEIL CAMPBELL,

54th REGIMENT, BRITISH; COLONEL COMMANDING  
16th PORTUGUESE INFANTRY.

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LONDON:

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WHITEHALL.

1813.

THE PLATE OF YORK

THE PLATE OF YORK



TO

FIELD MARSHAL

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE DUKE OF YORK,

COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF HIS MAJESTY'S

FORCES, &c. &c. &c.

---

YOUR Royal Highness was pleased to peruse the First Edition of this publication with that condescending attention which all ranks have experienced in every act connected with the military profession, and I was moreover flattered by your Royal Highness's approbation of my efforts.

To this edition I have the pride of affixing that approval, and the honor of dedicating it, with profound respect and gratitude, to a patron whose justice and incitement to zeal in the elevated situation of Commander in Chief of the British Army are fully exemplified by the improvement which has taken place in every department and rank since that epoch.

**NEIL CAMPBELL,**

54th Regt. British; Colonel Commanding  
16th Portuguese Infantry.

*Camp before Badajos, Spain,*

*April 4th, 1812.*

# INTRODUCTION

## TO THE SECOND EDITION.

---

THE First Edition of this publication appeared without any name; and nothing is claimed beyond the labour of writing out, selecting, and arranging the exercises, which were practised by the 95th Rifle Regiment, under Colonel Manningham and the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel William Stewart; with the subsequent practice of the Light Infantry Brigade (comprising the 43d, 52d, and 95th Regiments) under Major General Sir John Moore, from the year 1800 to 1806, during which period the author served in the 95th and 43d Regiments.

The same system of instructions and exercises which were established by these three distinguished officers (two of whom have since sacrificed their valuable lives for their king and country,) are still practised by these corps, and the conspicuous services of the gallant light division

(composed of them, the 1st and 3d Portuguese Caçadores) in the Peninsula require no comment.

It has further been extended to all the Caçadore Battalions of the Portuguese Army by a translation, verbatim, of the First Edition, which has been given to them by Marshal Sir William Carr Beresford, Commander in Chief of the Portuguese Army, approved of by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Portugal.

A translation has likewise been made into the Spanish language, upon which the light corps of Major General Whittingham's legion is now forming in the island of Majorca.

## INTRODUCTION.

IN carrying into execution General Orders which were circulated by the Commander of the Forces, upon a foreign station, in the year 1807, prescribing to all the corps under his command a very extensive and constant practice of *file movements, changes of position* in DOUBLE QUICK time, and other *light infantry duties*, adapted to an enclosed country, it became necessary, in obedience to those orders, to draw up a *course of instruction* for one of the regiments then stationed there. The manuscript having got into circulation the writer has been induced to print a correct copy in hopes of its assisting others, and proving useful to His Majesty's service.

In the Rules and Regulations for the Formations and Exercise of His Majesty's Forces the *general attentions* of light infantry are briefly stated. There are also many other approved publications upon the *duties of light troops*, but those

point out only the *general principles* upon which that service is conducted, with examples of the various *situations* in which light infantry are placed in the field; but the minute *details* which are necessary to *prepare* them, with the various *movements* and *words of command*, which are required in the *execution* of their duties, are entirely omitted, excepting in the “ Regulations for “ the Exercise of Riflemen and Light Infantry,” approved of by His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief. This Treatise, however, does not treat of *file movements*, or *changes of position* in *double quick time*, in *close order*, and enters very little into the practical detail in *extended order*.

The following compilation is founded upon the above-mentioned works, and upon the system which has, of late years, been pursued in the British Army. \*

From the uncertain destinations, and the *variety* of service to which British soldiers are particularly liable, it is considered by many that *light infantry* instructions are applicable to *every* infantry regiment; and there is scarcely a foreign station where orders to that effect are not now in circulation by the officers commanding.

It is by no means presumed to inculcate an  
idea



idea that *any part* of the instructions contained in the Regulations for the Formation and Exercise of His Majesty's Forces could be dispensed with, or the *smallest deviation* from them permitted, when acting in *close order* in *ordinary* or *quick time*, in any situations which admit of their application. It will be found, upon trial, that men never can attain *perfection* as *light infantry*, without being *thoroughly grounded*, in the first place, in *slow movements* in *close order*; and it is indispensably necessary that a very frequent and regular practice of the *latter* should be resorted to, in order to continue *perfect* in the former.\*

Though it is an acknowledged maxim that *experience before the enemy* is required to perfect all soldiers, and particularly light troops, yet it does not follow that *theory* should be disregarded, or that *previous instruction* and practice is unnecessary.

Without a gradual systematic practice of those details by all ranks, *before* they are opposed to an enemy, it is impossible that they can act with effect in any situation, nor can they fulfil their duties with that energy and general combination,

\* See pages 40 and 79.

which

which is essentially required where celerity is the soul of action. They should be prepared not only to put into immediate execution the orders of their commander, but also to seize advantages of themselves, by applying their *previous* instruction and theory to their different situations at the moment when before the enemy. But if, from want of this preparation, the leader hesitate before he can recollect the *movement and words of command* which are necessary to counteract a rapid and unexpected movement of the enemy—if those under him do not clearly and readily understand his commands, or are unable to execute them instantly with confidence,—it follows, assuredly, that the attention of every one will be distracted, and talents the most shining, though combined with bravery and experience, will not avail, or supply this defect.

The want of a book of *reference* in the *minute* parts of these instructions is universally felt by officers of light infantry *companies*, though in some degree *lessened* by the publication already mentioned upon the exercise of riflemen and light infantry. It has been greatly felt, upon assembling a number of them together as a flank *battalion*, where the *total want* of light infantry instruction

struction in some of them, and the *various systems* of so many captains of different regiments, rendered it a work of considerable time to prepare them for acting *together* in the field.

To the *West India regiments* of blacks; to many *other corps*, which are *constantly stationed in the foreign possessions*; to the *Volunteer Corps at home*, and *Militia abroad*, (none of whom can ever have occasion to act in an *open country*, or united with *large bodies* of troops) it is generally conceived that light infantry instruction is peculiarly essential; but there exists a too prevalent, yet mistaken idea, that a permission to practise *light infantry* movements should be followed by a relaxation and neglect of those in *close order*: the compiler, however, trusts that such opinion, far from being encouraged, will be corrected by the publication of this practical detail; which as it originated from a sense of duty and zeal, so it has been prosecuted under the same feelings.

---

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

VOLUME THE FIRST

OXFORD

PRINTED BY J. STURGEON

IN THE YEAR 1704

BY

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1844

RECEIVED OF THE

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

1845

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT

PART I.  
*CLOSE ORDER.*

---

SECT. 1.—FILE MOVEMENTS.

SECT. 2.—TO FIRE IN A STREET OR DEFILE.

SECT. 3.—CHANGES OF POSITION IN DOUBLE  
QUICK TIME.

---

PART I  
CLOSER VIEW

1. The first of the three  
parts of the book is  
devoted to a general  
survey of the subject.  
The second part  
contains a detailed  
account of the  
history of the  
subject.

A

# COURSE OF DRILL,

&c. &c.

---

## PART I.

### *CLOSE ORDER.*

---

#### SECT. I. FILE MOVEMENTS.

---

##### 1. ADVANCE BY FILES FROM THE RIGHT OF COMPANIES (SUB-DIVISIONS OR SECTIONS.)

RIGHT FACE.

THE right file stands fast, the rest face to the right. The officer commanding the company, and his covering serjeant, come out by the front; the serjeant places himself in front of the front rank man, ready to lead out, and the officer places himself on the left of the serjeant.

## QUICK MARCH.

The whole move off, front rank men following the serjeant in succession, and rear rank men to the right of their file leaders. *See Plate I.*

## 2. ADVANCE BY FILES FROM THE LEFT OF COMPANIES.

## LEFT FACE.

The left file stands fast; the others face to the left, and proceed as before. The serjeant places himself in front of the front rank man of the left file, and the officer upon the right of the serjeant. The officer and serjeant, in changing from the right to lead the company, will shift by the rear.

## QUICK MARCH.

## 3. RETIRE BY FILES FROM THE RIGHT OF COMPANIES.

## RIGHT FACE.

The whole face to the right, excepting the leading file, officer, and covering serjeant, who face to the right about, and disengage to the rear.

QUICK

## QUICK MARCH.

Move forward in the same succession as advancing.

## 4. RETIRE BY FILES FROM THE LEFT OF COMPANIES.

## LEFT FACE.

The whole face to the left, excepting the left file, which faces to the left about, and disengages. The officer and covering serjeant change by the rear to the left.

## QUICK MARCH.

In performing the preceding movements *upon the march*, officers commanding companies will, as soon as they hear the *caution*, give the following words of command, *until the men are expert*.

— DIVISION, — TURN  
— WHEEL.

*When leading from the right.*

5. TO THE FRONT FORM.

Whether advancing or retiring.

The leading front rank man halts, the rear rank man covers him: the other files half face to their left (more or less, according to the distance from the front,) and form upon the left of the leading file.

6. TO THE RIGHT FORM.

The *right* file faces to the *right*, and takes one pace to the front; in order to leave a clear space for the other files, which wheel round and form upon the left of the preceding files.

7. TO THE RIGHT ABOUT FORM.

The leading file faces to the *right about*, and every other file wheels round in succession, and forms to its left.

Or the whole turn to the left, and wheel to the left.

*When*



*When leading from the left.*

8. TO THE FRONT FORM.

Whether advancing or retiring, the leading front rank man halts; the other files half face to their right, and form upon his right.

9. TO THE LEFT FORM.

The left file faces to the left, and takes one pace to the front; the others form upon it, coming round to the right.

10. TO THE LEFT ABOUT FORM.

The left file faces to the left about; every other file follows it, and wheels round, forming upon the right of the files first formed.

Or the whole turn to the right, and wheel to the right.

*Remarks.*

The *first* mode shewn in No. 7 and No. 10 is the best, as being more conformable to the other formations, and applying more literally to the word of command.

11. ADVANCE BY INDIAN FILES FROM THE  
RIGHT OF COMPANIES.

RIGHT FACE.

The whole face, excepting the right file; and the officer and serjeant shift, as in No. 1; the leading front rank man follows the serjeant, and each rear rank man, in succession, follows his own file leader.

Advancing by *Indian* files may be practised, as above, from the *halt*, or on the *march*.

12. FORM DOUBLE ORDER OF FILES.

Every *rear* rank man advances until he is in a line with his file leader.

When advancing from the *left*, the rear rank man goes to the left of his file leader; and when from the *right*, to the right of his file leader.

13. FORM INDIAN FILES.

Each *rear* rank man takes one diagonal pace inwards to the rear of his file leader.

14. ADVANCE BY FILES FROM THE CENTRE  
OF COMPANIES.  
INWARDS FACE.

The two center files stand fast, the rest face inwards; the officer and covering serjeant shift (by the front) to the centre, ready to lead; the officer on the right of the serjeant.

QUICK MARCH.

The two leading front rank men open outwards, to make room for their two rear rank men between them; the latter follow the officer and serjeant, and the rest of the men follow in succession, so that the order of march is in four lines, each line of men on the *flanks*, being *front* ranks, and the two in the *centre* being *rear* ranks. See Plate II.

15. TO THE FRONT FORM.

The officer and serjeant fall into the rear; the two front rank men leading each sub-division, close inwards in front of their rear rank men and halt; the rear files of each sub-division, half face outwards, march up, and form upon the men nearest to the centre.

### 16. RETIRE BY FILES FROM THE CENTRE OF COMPANIES.

Each sub-division faces inwards; the officer and serjeant shift to the rear of the centre.

### QUICK MARCH.

They lead on and are followed by the front rank men of the centre, whose file leaders disengage outwards until they are in line with them. They retire in four lines—of which the two outer are the rear rank men—each file leader in a line.

### 17. TO THE RIGHT ABOUT FORM.

The officer and covering serjeant remain in the rear, the two front rank men in the centre face inwards to the right and left about, their rear rank men wheel round and cover them—each file of the right sub-division wheels to the right about, in succession, from the centre, and each file of the left sub-division, wheels to the left about.

The centre is immediately formed and ready to fire.

The officer and serjeant come to the right of the company by the rear.

*Remarks.*

*Remarks upon the Movements from 14 to 17  
inclusive.*

No. 14 is a very good movement, when there is a *certainty* of forming to the *original front*, as in No. 15.

Remarks  
upon the  
movements  
from 14 to  
17.

No. 16 is equally so, when there is a *certainty* of forming to the *original front*, as in No. 17; but they should never be resorted to excepting under that *certainty*, as their formations in any other direction are complicated; particularly as file movements from the *flanks* of divisions apply to *every* situation, and admit of a ready and simple formation in every direction, whether advancing or retiring.

18. RIGHT TURN; LEFT TURN; RIGHT ABOUT  
TURN; LEFT ABOUT TURN.

Each file turns to the right, left, right about, or left about.

## GENERAL REMARKS.

**Indian files.** Though the different divisions of a battalion, or company, may *file in Indian files*, yet they never *form line* in that order, and the distances therefore, between the heads of divisions, are preserved according to the line they will occupy *when two deep*.

When marching by Indian files, they can *at once* form line two deep from that order, but it is better always to form two deep (or a double order of files) in the *first place*, and afterwards to form line.

**Words of command.**

When the men are expert in their movements, the *first* word of command will be sufficient, without specifying how to face; each company's officer will see that his own men obey it correctly, by facing, upon the word *advance*, or *retire, by files*, &c. Upon the word *Quick March*, the whole step off together.

When a change is performed *during the march*, the *first* word of command *advance*, or *retire*, &c. is sufficient, and each file instantly turns.

When

When acting as light infantry, files may be *loosened* so as to march with ease, but not more. Files loosened.

In all *formations* the men must look to the files first formed, touch into them, and dress by them, as correctly as possible, bringing them and the next division into the same line. Dressing.

The *leading* files must be particularly correct, attentive, and intelligent, as the formations and changes principally depend upon them. When a formation is ordered, they must halt until it is completely executed, after which the word "MARCH," is given by the officer commanding the battalion. Leading files.

Though the *officer* commanding the company is understood in all movements to *lead* the *front rank*, yet it is the *serjeant* who places himself immediately *before* the leading front rank man; the officer places himself to the outward hand of the serjeant, where he is in a better situation for seeing his men. Places of the officer and serjeant.

In all formations he remains in front of that flank to see his men form up, and afterwards proceeds to correct the dressing. The serjeant preserves the officer's place in the line.

When in column, the officer preserves the distance Distances.

tance of *his own* division from the division nearest to *himself*, and to the *front* rank.

Formations. All *formations* from file are to be executed as rapidly as possible.

Repetition of words of command. If the words of command of the commanding officer of the battalion are not heard by the men, officers commanding divisions will *repeat* them, but not otherwise.

Change of direction. The *heads* of divisions, when marching in file, may be *wheeled* in all directions, or the direction may be *altered* by *right* or *left shoulders forward*.

Telling off the company or battalion. As all the preceding movements may likewise be executed by wings, grand-divisions, sub-divisions, or sections, a corps should be well *proved* in each, but particularly in the *right* and *left files* of *companies*, *sub-divisions*, and *sections*, as all file movements depend so much upon them.

The sections are numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, from right to left of the company. The files are also numbered 1, 2, &c. from right to left of the company, which answers for skirmishing, and for reassembling in case of being dispersed;—It also answers for forming four deep (as odd numbers are right files, and even numbers are left files.)



As the *speediest* mode of forming and presenting a front should be the *first* object with light infantry, there must be no hesitation in inverting the order of companies in the battalion, or of sections in a company.

Inverting of  
companies.

If the battalion is *retiring* by divisions in file, it may frequently have occasion to form line at once *to the rear*, therefore it becomes necessary to fix a distinct general word of command for forming *instantly*, without any reference to the *original* front of the battalion, which, in rapid and frequent changes, cannot be recollected; therefore on all occasions, *whether advancing or retiring*, the formation refers to the direction of the *files leading at the moment*.

Explan-  
ation of  
words of  
command  
as to for-  
mations.

When it becomes necessary to form to the *front* upon which the leading files are then marching, the word of command will be "*Front Form.*"

Front form.

If the front is to be formed to the *rear* of the direction upon which the leading files are marching, the word of command will be *Right or Left about Form.*

Right or  
left about  
form.

When the companies are inverted, and likely to continue so, during any movements, the officers

Numbering  
off anew,

com-

when the companies are changed in their order.

commanding divisions will number 1, 2, &c. from right to left, as they stand at the time ; but whenever the companies resume their original order in the battalion, they will also resume their original numbers.

If a company is detached to skirmish from any part of the battalion, excepting the left, the other companies will number off anew, and should it, on being called in, fall into another part of the line, the same will take place.

In a close country the attentions of officers commanding companies and subaltern officers.

Should the officer commanding the battalion consider that the extent of the line, or the closeness of the country, may prevent his voice from being distinctly heard, he will give the words of command as *cautions*, and officers commanding companies will give the words of command necessary for *executing* the movements that are ordered.

If an officer perceives a movement to be made by the company next to him, he will repeat it, (unless from particular circumstances he has reason to conclude it is not meant to apply to the *other companies*,) as from interruptions of ground, or other obstacles, he may have been prevented from hearing the word of command ; or the commanding officer may have judged it necessary to perform

perform it in succession. The same discretionary powers apply to subaltern officers or non-commissioned officers, detached from companies, whenever they are acting as Light Infantry.

As there should always be a proportion of subaltern officers and serjeants detached with every subdivision or section, each of them will be *previously* numbered off so that the officer commanding the company will not require to select them in the moment of emergency.

When the battalion from line advances or retires in file, it will always be from the *right* of divisions (if no mode is specified at the time) in advancing, and from the *left* in retiring.

Though the centre is the directing point when marching in *line*, and when marching in *column*, that division which would be in front if halted and fronted, yet should the *commanding officer* place himself near any *other* division, and make a signal for conforming to that one, it will immediately be taken up as the new point of direction.

When the column has to diminish its front, it is always the *pivot flank* which falls into the *rear*, whether it is by the *doubling* of *divisions* or by *breaking off the files*, so that the regular order of the battalion is always preserved.

Numbering  
off of officers  
and non-  
commis-  
sioned offi-  
cers to sub-  
divisions  
and sec-  
tions.

Mode of  
filing when  
no other is  
specified.

Points of  
direction.

Diminish-  
ing the front  
of a column  
in passing a  
defile.

Where

Where there is a certainty of *immediately* resuming the original front (as in passing a bridge or *short* defile) it should be done by *files*. Such part of the reverse flank as the defile admits off, will pass it in front, and such part of the pivot flank as is stopped, will receive from the officer commanding the division, the word of command, *Inwards Face*, and will follow close in file.

If it becomes *wider* a proportion of the files will form up,—If *narrower*, an additional number must break off. Whenever it is sufficient to receive the *whole*, the word of command, *Front Form Division* will be given.

Breaking  
off files  
when  
marching  
in line.

When the battalion is marching in line, and occasional obstacles present themselves in different parts of the line, the officers commanding the divisions at those places, will *file* from one flank or by subdivisions or sections, from either flank; or will face each sub-division *outwards*, and follow closely in file such parts of the battalion as are not broken.

Doubling in  
close co-  
lumn.

In many situations it will be better to double into the rear, either by divisions or sub-divisions, and follow in *close column*. When the ground opens, they deploy and come up into the line.

Many other *changes in file* might be added to the

the preceding; but as those form a sufficient *groundwork* for every possible movement of the company or battalion, it is conceived that the fewer and simpler they are the better, and it will rest with the judgment of officers to apply them according to situation and other circumstances.

The following additions, of a few *common movements* shewing their application, may not, however, be deemed unnecessary.

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19. *Marching through a Defile from the Centre of a Company or Battalion.*

When leading by double files from the *centre* of a *company*.

COMPANY, HALT.

The whole halt.

FRONT.

Each sub-division faces outwards.

When marching along a road liable to attack on both flanks, front or rear, this is a very ready order of march.

If

If the road narrows, each sub-division may form *Indian files*. When it widens, they may again form *double order of files*. If attacked on one side of the road only, the other sub-division is ready to face about and increase the weight of fire, or to load for the sub-division in front; or to detach to either *flank*.

This order of march equally applies to a battalion, or corps of several companies, which may advance by files commencing from the right and left of the two *central* companies, or from the right and left of any two companies opposite to which the defile presents itself.

A proportional front and rear guard may be formed for either the battalion or company when marching according to this disposition.

Also skirmishers on the flanks if necessary.

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### REFERENCE TO PLATE II.

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If the line is to be prolonged in the direction of the march (fronting to A) the files in rear of A at B will advance to C by facing to the left, and

and forming in succession. If the line is to be formed in *rear* of the direction of the march, at D the division B will face to the right about, and the files will form to the right, in succession, at D.

If the line is to be formed fronting to B, the division A will form to the right or left of the division B in the same manner.

---

### *Advancing by Alternate Companies.*

When a short narrow defile, presenting itself in front of the centre of a battalion, is to be passed, it may also be done by advancing in file by *alternate companies*.

In this way, the fifth company first advances from its left, then the sixth company, from its right; the fourth follows the sixth, from its left; and so in succession.

20. *To cover the Advance or Retreat with Flank Files.*

In advancing *in line*, or by divisions and subdivisions *in file*, any number of each may be thrown forward to skirmish. And in forming line from files, their intervals will be preserved.

In like manner, in *retiring*, any number of files from the flanks of each may cover the retreat.

They must conform to the movements of the battalion, attending to the general duties prescribed for *skirmishers*, in dividing their distances along the front, taking care that both front and rear rank men are never unloaded at the same time.

When the *Halt* sounds they also halt and correct their distances.

If the *Assembly* is sounded, they run through any part of the line (the men being instructed to let them instantly pass through,) and as soon as possible afterwards, find out their own vacancies in the line.

The flanks of the column may be protected in the same way when advancing in any direction.—  
See Plate III.



### 21. *To Countermarch a Close Column in a Defile.*

A close column may be placed in a road, or in many situations, where there is no space upon either flank to *lead out* the alternate divisions (according to His Majesty's Regulations) in order to countermarch.—In such situations it may be performed by each division changing its front upon its own ground, in the following manner:—

COLUMN WILL COUNTERMARCH BY COMPANIES  
UPON THEIR OWN GROUND.

RIGHT AND LEFT FACE.

The covering serjeant faces to the right about, and advances half a pace.

The front rank of each division faces *from* the pivot, the rear rank faces *to* it.

The ranks invariably face in this way, whether the column is right or left in front, as by that means the pivot man of the front rank has his face towards the serjeant before he fronts, after countermarching.

QUICK

## QUICK MARCH.

Each rank follows the other upon its own ground, leading outside of the covering serjeant, until the right hand man of the front rank stands where the left of the rear rank stood, and *vice versa*.

The officer steps to one side and faces towards his men, who lead between him and the covering serjeant.

Should there be a supernumerary officer, or serjeant, he places himself upon the reverse flank, facing to the new front, between the front and rear ranks, and the men lead round him.

*Halt, Front, Dress*, by the officers of companies, upon which each rank fronts to the former rear. See Plate III.

---

22. *To bring forward a Wing in Close Ground.*

When the ground occupied by a battalion in line is rough, or abounds with obstacles, a wing may be advanced or thrown back, by the *filing* of companies in place of an echellon movement.

In *advancing*, the companies may lead forward, either by divisions or sub-divisions, and from either

ther flank, and form up to the front, when the leading file is in the new alignment; each covering serjeant previously running forward to take up the distance of his company. *See Plate IV.*

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23. *To throw back a Wing in close Ground.*

In throwing back a wing, the covering serjeants run out in the same way; each company leads out from the inner flank to the covering serjeant, and leads along the alignment; halts and fronts.

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24. *To break through a very thick Copse or Wood.*

A corps of light infantry, when in line, may occasionally have to break through a very thick wood or copse, where it is impossible to preserve any order, and each individual following the openings which may appear best. In such situations the officers and serjeants must endeavour to be among the first who get through it, that each company may form upon them as quickly as possible, either facing to the same front, or to the rear, with companies inverted.

The serjeants (or officers, until the serjeants arrive) place themselves *in line* fronting whatever way the battalion is to be formed, and every man forms in the vacancy of his own company, and commences a fire if ordered. The men may afterwards correct their situations in their respective companies, or the officer will tell them off anew. If they are to form in *open column*, the serjeants will cover each other in the alignment, right or left in front, as may be ordered.—  
*See Plate IV.*

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## PART I.

SECT. II. TO FIRE IN A STREET OR  
DEFILE.

THIS mode of firing is resorted to in streets, roads, or defilés, by an open column *advancing, retiring, or upon the same ground.*

The column should be formed either by companies, sub-divisions, or sections, according to the breadth of the defilé, leaving a space of one or two paces upon each flank.

*To Fire Advancing.*

Upon the caution *Street Firing Advancing*, by the commanding officer, the officer commanding the front division gives the words—*Halt, Ready, Present, Fire.* After firing, “*Recover Arms,—By Sub-divisions* (or sections, if in column of sections) *outwards Wheel, Quick March;*” the pivot men of each sub-division after facing, take one pace to the front, and the others, after wheeling, dress forward upon them; by which means the

To fire  
advancing.

flanks of the succeeding divisions are not obstructed.

The division which has fired, remains in this situation, fronting outwards, and proceeds in its loading.

The second division, as soon as the first has fired, is ordered—*Recover Arms*; upon which it cocks, and advances, until it clears the flanks of the other: then *halts, presents, fires, and wheels*, as the first did, so that it will be formed close to the first.

Each division of the column proceeds in the same way, and by the time the rear division passes through the *first* division, the officer of the *latter* forms his company again by *wheeling backwards*, and *follows* in column, *fires* again, &c. as before.

---

### *To Fire Retreating.*

To fire retreating.

The commanding officer gives the word *Halt*. The officer commanding the front division immediately *fires, recovers arms, faces outwards*, and *marches in file* to the rear of the column, where it forms at wheeling distance and loads.

Each

Each division *recovers arms*, and cocks, whenever the one before it fires; then fires as soon as its front is clear, and proceeds in the same way to the rear.

---

*To fire upon the same Ground.*

The officer commanding the whole gives the word *Halt*. The officer commanding the front division orders—*Ready, Present, Fire, Recover Arms, Outwards Face, Quick March*, and files towards the rear, as in the preceding.

To fire upon  
the same  
ground.

As soon as the first division has cleared the front, the second division advances quickly to the spot occupied by the former (having *previously* made ready,) fires, and proceeds to the rear in the same way.

When the divisions reach the rear, they instantly form to their proper front at wheeling distance, and follow the companies in front, loading upon the march. *See Plate V.*

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## PART I.

SECT. III. CHANGES OF POSITION IN  
DOUBLE QUICK TIME.

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Remarks.

THE time applicable to those changes of position is *double quick*, being 150 paces per minute, or twice the quickness of ordinary time. This should by no means be exceeded, which soldiers are very apt to do, and should be kept up at an equal, deliberate trot, with a short pace.

Whenever the movement is to be performed in "*double quick*," it will be preceded by the word "*Trail Arms*"; upon which the rear rank takes one pace to the rear, that it may move with ease.

In all changes of position the officers halt the companies four or five paces in *rear* of the line. The men instantly shoulder, and the rear rank closes up, without any *additional* word of command.



mand. The officer dresses his division, and gives the word "*March*," with the utmost *expedition*, otherwise the other companies will be delayed.

The two serjeants of the division first formed place themselves with one side to the front rank (upon the right and left of the company); and the serjeants of the succeeding companies cover them until the men are dressed.

Noise, overhurry, or confusion is as unnecessary as in movements executed in *ordinary* time.

When the battalion is marching in *ordinary* or *quick* time, and that an echellon movement is to be made, in double quick, the time should not be increased, until *after* the companies are in *echellon*. But if the battalion is already moving in *double quick*, the shoulders may be brought forward in the same time.

1. *Change of Position on a Flank Division, when the Battalion in Line has been halted.*

IN the commencement of instructions in double quick, a change of position may be executed in the following manner from the halt, when the battalion is in line :—  
The company upon which the change is to be made is to be correctly dressed, the distant points ascertained by markers, and all the other companies wheeled into echelon.

<i>Commanding Officer's Words of Command.</i>	<i>Company Officers' Words of Command.</i>	EXPLANATION.
Trail arms.	- - - - -	The whole move off in double quick.
Double quick, march.	- - - - -	When 10 or 12 paces from the alignment.
	—Shoulders forward.	The men halt and shoulder when four or five paces from the line. The word <i>Halt</i> must follow <i>Shoulders forward</i> almost instantaneously, otherwise the men's shoulders will be brought <i>too much</i> forward, which will give a false direction to the companies in rear.
	Halt, dress. - - -	
	March.	
	Halt, dress.	

2. *Change of Position on a Flank Division when the Battalion is in Movement.*

The battalion in line, whether moving in *ordinary* or *quick time*, receives the following words of command—

The battalion will  
change position to  
the right (or left) up-  
on the — Division.  
Trail arms.  
Shoulders forward.  
Double quick, march.

Continuing the same time.

Commence in double quick.

When sufficiently in echelon, the officer commanding the division upon the *inner flank* wheels into the new alignment, according to the directions of the commanding officer, and moves a pace or two forward, which gives more ease to the next division.

—Shoulders forward.  
Halt, dress, &c.

When ten or twelve paces from the line.  
The men halt and shoulder.

*Remark.*—The change of position upon any *central* division may be easily understood from the preceding, with this difference, that *before* double quick time is ordered, it is necessary to halt the battalion, wheel the companies into echelon, and face about those which take ground to the rear.

**3. To form Line to the Front upon the leading Division, marching in Column, in Ordinary or Quick Time.**

Commanding Officer's Words of Command.	Company Officers' Words of Command.	EXPLANATION.
The battalion will form line on the leading division.		
Trail arms - - -	- - - - -	Continue the same time.
— Shoulders forward	- - - - -	When the divisions are sufficiently in echelon.
Double quick, march.	- - - - -	Increase the time.
		The leading division continues its march

without changing its direction or time, and when the other divisions receive the word "*Forward*," the officer commanding this division halts and dresses it; two sergeants move out to give the line, as before explained.

By the leading division thus continuing its march, more space is given to the second division to move clear of its rear with ease.

To all the divisions in succession.

—Shoulders forward.

Halt, dress, &c.

*Remark.*—In forming line on the *rear* division the column should be halted and faced to the right about, before double quick time is ordered.

*A. To form Line on the Rear Division, facing to the Rear, when marching in Column, in Ordinary or Quick Time.*

<i>Commanding Officer's Words of Command.</i>	<i>Company Officers' Words of Command.</i>	EXPLANATION.
The battalion will form line on the rear division, facing to the rear. - - - -	- - - -	If the companies are to be <i>inverted</i> , the caution will be, "form line on the <i>right</i> (or <i>left</i> ) of the rear division," &c.
Trail arms - - -	- - - -	The officer of the rear division wheels his company to the right or left about, dresses, and gives his points.
—Shoulders forward.	- - - -	The other divisions change direction.
Forward. - - -	- - - -	After having wheeled sufficiently into echelon.
Double quick, march.	- - - -	Enlarge the time.
	—Shoulders forward. Halt, dress, &c.	To all the divisions in succession,

5. *To form Column of Companies, Sub-Divisions, or Sections, to Right (or Left) when marching in Line in Double Quick Time.*

The Battalion will  
form column (of —)  
to the right (or left).  
—Shoulders forward.  
Forward. - - -

When the divisions are in column. Officers shift, if *right* in front.

6. *To form Line from Column, when moving in Double Quick Time.*

The column will form  
line.  
—Shoulders forward.  
Forward. - - -

When in line. Officers shift by the rear, if the column was left in front.

7. To form Echellon of Companies, Sub-Divisions, or Sections, to either Flank upon the March, when in Line.

<i>Commanding Officer's Words of Command.</i>	<i>Company Officer's Words of Command.</i>	<i>EXPLANATION.</i>
The battalion will form echellon of — to the right. Left shoulders forward.		
Forward. - - -	- - - - -	When sufficiently in echellon.

---

8. To form Line from Echellon.

Wheel back into line.	- - - - -	The men upon the inner flank mark time, and face towards the outward flank; the others wheel backwards into line.
Forwards. - - -	- - - - -	When the whole are in line, facing to the original front.

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9. *To form Open Column in Rear of a Flank Division, when the Battalion in Line is halted.*

The battalion will form open column, in rear of the right division.

By sections, on your left backwards wheel.

Quick march. - - - Halt, dress.

Trail arms.

Leftshouldersforward

Double quick march.

The leading section of each division leads towards the rear at first, and afterwards towards its place in the column; each subdivision follows the leading one of its own division.

Covering sergeants run out to take up the pivots.

Commanding Officer's Words of Command.	Company Officer's Words of Command.	EXPLANATION.
	Right shoulders forward. - - - - Halt. - - - - Wheel into line. Halt, dress.	When near to the covering sergeants, When the division is on its ground.

*Remark.*—The forming open column from line, upon any division, is executed according to His Majesty's Regulations, excepting that in place of *file*, the divisions are *wheeled backwards* by sections. All other movements which are executed in *file*, in *ordinary* or *quick time*, may also be done in *double quick* by *breaking into sections*; but, excepting this deviation, the Book of Regulations for *close order*, may be implicitly adhered to.

*back upon its outward Flank) which gives a Line facing to the Rear of the former one, when wheeled up from Column.*

The battalion will change front, in succession from the right.

The right division will wheel backwards on its right.

Remaining divisions to the right wheel.

Quick march. - -

Halt, dress, - - -

The officer of the flank division shifts to the new pivot. The covering serjeant comes out in front as a second point.

Form open column in rear of the right division.

Trail arms.

<i>Commanding Officer's Words of Command.</i>	<i>Company Officers' Words of Command.</i>	EXPLANATION.
Double quick march.	Halt, Right about wheel, Halt, dress.	Each company wheels to the right about, in succession, when at wheeling distance from the one in front of it. The officer instantly shifts to the left, and takes up the covering of the column; and, if necessary to fire, wheels into line.

*N. B.* This mode of changing front has the advantage of the succeeding one, in so far, that the front of the new line is clear for the divisions to fire as quick *as they get into* column and wheel up, but it occupies different ground. This movement may be performed upon the *march*, when advancing in line, by first throwing the whole into open column by *left shoulders forward*, and each division then wheeling to the *right about*, in succession, after proceeding to wheeling distance beyond the division in front. They then mark time, and afterwards wheel into line. If the divisions do not mark time, after wheeling into column to the rear, they will occupy nearly the same ground that they did originally.

# 11. To Counter-march by Companies (or Divisions) upon the Centre. See His Majesty's Regulations, Part III. Sect. 99.

The battalion will counter-march by companies upon the centre.	- - - -	A central company is counter-marched by word of command from its officer.
Right wing, right about face.	- - - -	
Battalion, by companies to the right wheel.	- - - -	If the <i>left</i> wing faces, the whole wheel to the <i>left</i> .
Quick march. - -	- - - -	A few paces.
Side step to the left,	- - - -	
March. - - - -	- - - -	
Halt.	- - - -	
Trail arms.	- - - -	
Double quick march.	- - - -	
	Halt, Right wheel.	By the officers of the right wing.
	Halt, front, dress. -	By the officers of the left wing.
	Halt, dress. - - -	

12. *To Deploy, from Column at Quarter Distance, upon a Front Division.*

<i>Commanding Officer's Words of Command.</i>	<i>Company Officers' Words of Command.</i>	<i>EXPLANATION.</i>
The column will de- ploy upon the front division.		
Remaining divisions, by sections, on your —backwards wheel.		
Quick march. - -	- - -	The company upon which the deploy- ment is to be made stands fast; all the others wheel back by sections.
Trail arms.		
Double quick march.	- - -	The companies take ground to the flank in this order.
	Halt, Wheel into line.	When the flank of the rear section has cleared the preceding division.
	Halt, dress.	
	March, &c.	

## 13. 16 Deploy, from Column at Quarter Distance, upon a Central Division.

The column will deploy upon the third division.

By sections, on your right and left backwards wheel.

Quick march. - - Halt, dress.

Trail arms.

Double quick march.

- - - - -  
Halt, dress.

Take ground to each flank.

N. B. When the deployment is to be made on a *central* division, the sections will wheel so as to face *outwards*.

## 14. To form the Hollow Square from Column.

<u>Commanding Officer's Words of Command.</u>	<u>Company Officer's Words of Command.</u>	<u>EXPLANATION.</u>
Form square. - - -	- - - Halt, dress. Halt, dress.	<p>The battalion, marching in open column of companies (right in front,) in double quick time, receives the caution—</p> <p>Upon which the officer commanding the leading division gives the word <i>Halt, Dress.</i></p> <p>The officer commanding the second division gives the word <i>Halt, Dress</i>, when it arrives close to the first.</p>
	Halt, right and left wheel, Halt, dress.	<p>The other divisions continue their march, and each, in succession (excepting the two rear ones,) as it arrives at quarter distance from the division in front of it, receives the following word of command from its officer, <i>Halt, Right and Left Wheel, Dress.</i> The first and second sections wheel to the right, the third and fourth wheel to the left; the</p>



second and fourth close up, so that each sub-division is in four ranks.

Halt.

Right about face. -

The two rear divisions continue their march, and when close to the others, *Halt*, *Right about Face*, in succession, by command from their officers. They form the rear face of the square.

*Remarks.*—When the sections wheel outwards, all officers and sergeants fall into the rear.

In *firing*, the commanding officer orders in what mode; and upon the preparative, the front rank *kneels*, the two next *recover arms*, and the fourth rank *port arms*, or they may be usefully employed in *loading* for the two other ranks.

15. *To reduce the Square.*

Prepare to form column. - - -	- - -	The two front and two rear divisions stand fast. The rear sections of the others step back to wheeling distance, and the pivot men of sections face.
Quick March. - -	- - -	The sections wheel backwards upon their inward flanks.
Halt, dress. - -	- - -	Officers commanding divisions take post on the pivot flanks.
First division, march. Halt, dress.	- - -	While the other divisions are wheeling back, the front division resumes its distance, by marching forward on the commanding officer's word <i>Quick March</i> , above mentioned.
March. - - - Halt, front, dress.	- - -	The two rear divisions at the same time take ground to the rear, and receive the word <i>Halt, Front</i> , from their own officers, when they have attained their distance.

*Remarks on the Square.*

A corps, when in square, might advance to the front, and might take ground to the right, left, or rear, in the same order, by facing each side of the square to the direction upon which it is intended to march. But as it is difficult to move in that order, even for a short distance, the square should always be thrown into column (according to No. 15) previous to any movement. When in column it can, with ease to the men and without confusion, march to the front, face to the right about, face to the right, or face to the left. When necessary to reform square, it can, in one minute, halt, front, and wheel up by sections. If the flank movement of the column is in double quick time, each company may wheel into sections. The front and rear divisions of the square or column may occasionally be employed to skirmish; or a part of each, leaving the other sections of these divisions in reserve in their places to form upon.

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*Formations of Squares by a Brigade of Three Corps.*

The readiest way of forming a brigade to defend itself against cavalry is for each corps to form a separate square, in echelon, at distances of fifty or sixty paces. In this situation they can support

each other, without being too near to run the risk of firing into the other squares.

1. Suppose the brigade to be in column of route.—If at open distance, each corps forms column at quarter distance, on its own leading company. The front company of the center corps stands fast, and the other companies close up to quarter distance. The front corps faces to the right, marches fifty or sixty paces, halts, fronts, and forms column at quarter distance. The rear corps marches an equal distance to the left, and forms column at quarter distance. The three corps form each a square.

If marching at less than quarter distance—The front and rear corps march their distance, as before explained, to the right and left; No. 1 and 2 open out to quarter distance from the rear; and No. 3 opens out from the front. No. 1 must not halt its rear company until the front company of No. 2 has halted.

During this formation, and afterwards, a part of the flank companies of each corps may be employed to skirmish. The plate represents the brigade, first position, in column of route at wheeling distance; second position, in echelon of columns; and third position, in squares. In the front some skirmishers from the front company of No. 1; on the

the right and left skirmishers from the front and rear companies of No. 2; in the rear some skirmishers from the rear company of No. 3.

After the brigade has been formed into echelon of squares, it can advance to the front, retire, march to the right or left, (as before explained for a single corps,) and must always be thrown into column before it is put in movement. The front corps should regulate distances. When again to form squares, the columns halt, front, and wheel up by sections.

2. Suppose the brigade in line.

The line breaks into open column of companies either right or left in front, and each corps forms square on its own leading company. The front and rear corps previously lead out to the right and left fifty or sixty paces, and close up to quarter distance as before.

3. When the brigade is in line, the echelon of squares may be formed in a different way from the preceding, as follows:—Each corps forms column at quarter distance upon one of its own center companies, right in front. The corps on the right (No. 1) advances to the front, and No. 3 retires fifty or sixty paces. If necessary, those two can also close in nearer to No. 2 on the march obliquely; then each forms its own square.

If the direction of the march is to a flank of the line, No. 2 is preferable: if to the front or rear, No. 3 is preferable, as thereby the companies will march in line and not in file.

When the brigade is in echellon of squares by regiments it is more pliable, and better adapted to varieties of ground than in one square. They can readily be formed into one or more columns, closed up and deployed into line, or opened out and wheeled into line. If opposed to infantry and cavalry, a part can be formed into line against the infantry, and the rest in one or two squares against the cavalry, to protect the flanks of the line.

If the brigade consists of more than three regiments, the only change is that they will consist of as many more echellons of columns or squares.

No. 4. The formation of a brigade into *one* square is by placing the whole in column of companies, at half distance, upon a rectangular alignment. When advancing to the front, the companies of the right and left faces march to their front in line, the front and rear faces march in file of companies. When necessary to oppose cavalry, every company wheels outwards by subdivisions. This may be preferable in a very open country, with a large quantity of baggage to protect.

PART II.

*EXTENDED ORDER.*

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SECT. 1.—TO LOAD AND FIRE, KNEELING,  
SITTING AND LYING.

SECT. 2.—TO FIRE UPON THE SPOT, TO FIRE  
ADVANCING, AND TO FIRE RETREATING.

SECT. 3.—TO EXTEND, TO CLOSE, AND TO  
SKIRMISH.

GENERAL REMARKS—POSTING OF SENTRIES  
AS A CHAIN.

MODE OF CHALLENGING, &c.

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THE  
EXTRAORDINARY

CHAPTER I

THE FIRST PART

THE SECOND PART

THE THIRD PART

THE FOURTH PART

THE FIFTH PART

THE SIXTH PART

THE SEVENTH PART

THE EIGHTH PART

THE NINTH PART

THE TENTH PART

THE ELEVENTH PART

THE TWELFTH PART

THE THIRTEENTH PART

THE FOURTEENTH PART

THE FIFTEENTH PART

THE SIXTEENTH PART

THE SEVENTEENTH PART

THE EIGHTEENTH PART

THE NINETEENTH PART

THE TWENTIETH PART



## PART II.

### EXTENDED ORDER.

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#### SECT. I. TO LOAD AND FIRE, *Kneeling, Sitting, or Lying.*

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MEN who are to act in *extended* order, should be practised in loading and firing in every situation, whether kneeling, sitting, or lying.

The mode for *loading* when *kneeling* is pointed out in His Majesty's Regulations for light infantry. Page 37.

To load kneeling.

To *load* when *sitting*, must be done, either as when kneeling, or by holding the butt firm between both heels and knees.

To load sitting.

To *load* when *lying*. After having fired, the man turns upon his left side, and rests upon his left elbow, at the same time brings back his piece with both hands until the lock is opposite to his breast, resting the butt upon the ground; and half cocks. In this position, with the right hand he takes out his cartridge, primes and shuts his pan,—still holding

To load lying.

holding the piece in his left hand at the swell, he turns upon his back and throws it to the rear, placing the butt between his heels, with the barrel up and the muzzle raised above a horizontal position. During this time, he holds the cartridge in his right hand, and must be very careful not to lose any of the powder, puts it into the barrel, draws the ramrod and proceeds with the loading. After returning the ramrod, he resumes his former position lying on his belly, and resting upon both elbows, ready to fire in that situation.

To fire  
lying.

In all firings  
the piece to  
be brought  
up to the  
present.

In all firings (when in extended order,) whether upon the spot, in advancing or in retreating, the piece is cocked and brought up to the present from the trail.—See Manual and Platoon Exercise, His Majesty's Regulations, Pages 37 and 38.

## PART II.

SECT. II. TO FIRE UPON THE SPOT IN  
SINGLE AND DOUBLE FILES.TO FIRE ADVANCING AND RETIRING  
IN SINGLE FILES.AND TO FIRE ADVANCING AND RE-  
TIRING IN DOUBLE FILES.

*To fire upon the spot*, whether extended in *single* or in *double* files requires no explanation, excepting that every man fires deliberately at his object, and falls into the rear of his comrade while he loads.

To fire upon the spot in single and in double files.

There are two modes of firing when extended in *single* files, whether advancing or retiring, viz.

Single files advancing or retiring.

No. 1. By the *whole line* of skirmishers *moving together*, every front and rear rank man always keeping near each other, and the one who is loaded being in front.

The whole together.

Alternate  
ranks.

No. 2. By *alternate ranks*, each file leader passing by his comrade.

---

Double files  
advancing  
or retiring.

There are also two modes of firing, when extended in *double files*, whether advancing or retiring, viz.

The whole  
together.

No. 3. By the *whole moving together*, firing occasionally and the man of each file who is loaded always in front, which is called *chain order*.

Alternate  
files.

No. 4. By each file *moving in turn*, and passing beyond the other, both men of the file which is in front firing as soon as they see an object. *Plate VI.*

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### *When extended in Single Files.*

---

No. 1. ad-  
vancing to-  
gether.

In *advancing* and firing in this order, the moment that the man in front has fired, he falls into the rear, by the left of his file leader, and loads as quickly as he can upon the march.

Retiring  
together.

In *retiring* and firing, the man in the rear makes occasional short halts, and whenever he perceives an object he gives a deliberate fire, then runs up in front of his file leader, who in the same way faces about, protects the other in his loading, and fires as soon thereafter as a favourable opportunity offers.

In

In *advancing* and firing by alternate ranks, upon the sound of the *march* and *fire*, the whole drop upon the right knee. As soon as the front rank man has fired, the rear rank man pushes forward the number of paces necessary, halts and drops upon his knee. Whenever he has fired, his file leader runs forward before him, and in this manner they advance and fire alternately.

No. 2, alternate ranks advancing.

In *retiring* and firing, the man who is loaded remains in front facing towards the enemy, upon his knee, while his file leader proceeds to the rear. As soon as he perceives an object, after the latter has loaded, he fires, faces to the left about, proceeds to the rear of his comrade, and loads.

Alternate ranks retiring.

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### *When extended in Double Files.*

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In *advancing* or *retiring*, and firing in this order, (which is called *chain order*) the two files keep together, the front and rear rank men of each acting in every respect as is prescribed in No. 1.

No. 3. advancing or retiring together.

In firing advancing or retiring by *alternate files*, (which are numbered off *right* and *left*), the right  
c 6 file

No. 4. alternate files advancing or retiring.

*file* advances or retires as the front rank *man* does in No. 2, and the files protect each other in the same way, firing and marching alternately.

Excepting in this order, it is an invariable rule with light infantry when extended, that both front and rear rank men of the *same file* are never unloaded at once.

### REMARKS.

When the  
battalion  
marches too  
quick for the  
skirmishers.

Should the skirmishers find, either in advancing or retiring according to No. 2, and No. 4, that the battalion marches *too quick* for them, they will pass beyond the other rank or file, though they may not have fired.

Skirmishers  
to kneel.

Whenever the *fire* sounds, all skirmishers drop upon the right knee, load and fire in *that position*, whether advancing or retiring, excepting when in order of No. 1, and No. 3, upon which they load and fire *on the march*.

Distances  
advancing  
or retiring.

The distances to be taken by each rank or file in advancing or retiring, will depend upon the movements of the battalion, the nature of the ground and other circumstances. They will always look for some objects of shelter before they halt, if any are near them. Even furrows or slight wavings of ground may be serviceable.

In

In common *practice* 12 paces may be taken, when no other distance is specified; but by varying it frequently, it improves the men in a knowledge of distances. 12 paces for practice.

When extended in *single files*, and no mode of skirmishing is specified, it will be by *alternate ranks*. Mode of skirmishing.

When extended in *double files*, it will be by *alternate files*.

It will be observed that in all firing *advancing*, by ranks or files, it is the *front rank man* (if in *single files*,) or the *right file*, (if in *double files*) that fires *first*, commencing the instant the order is given, without making any advance.

In firing *retreating*, it is also the *front rank man*, or the *right file*, which *begins* the fire, and immediately afterwards proceeds to the rear, leaving the other behind.

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## PART II.

SECT. III. TO EXTEND, CLOSE, AND  
SKIRMISH.

Words of  
command.

The words of command for extending are *To the right extend*, *To the left extend*, and *From the centre extend*.

Two modes  
of extend-  
ing.

A corps may extend its files from *any part* of the line, and at any distance.

Single and  
double files.

Also by *single* files, or by *double* files.

Bugle.

The extension always takes place from the spot where the bugle sounds.

How execu-  
ted.

The moment that to extend is ordered, (either by word of command or by bugle,) the men trail arms, face outwards and move off in quick time. The front rank man upon each flank immediately takes up his point, and conforms to it as far as the ground will admit.

Each file follows those in front, and halts and  
fronts



fronts when it has taken the necessary distance from the file in the rear of it.

The rear rank man will attend to the *distance*, and tell the front rank man when to halt, as the latter is taken up in attending to cover the men before him.

Duties of front and rear rank men.

They are by no means *then* to attempt to correct their dressing, (as a waving, rough line of skirmishers is equally good) but immediately to seize the advantage of ground, to look out for their object of fire, and a place of security behind a rock, tree, or whatever else may be at hand.

No dressing after being extended.

Shelter.

When the *close* is sounded from any part of an extended line, the files run in towards that point, in double quick time, shoulder and dress as soon as they reach the part to form upon.

The Close.

When the commanding officer specifies the distance at which files are to extend, and whether in single or double files, each officer commanding a division *repeats* it, so that it may pass on in case of not being heard; but though every one should endeavour to conform to this distance as nearly as possible, yet when the files have halted, they should remain there and correct their distances afterwards upon the march.

Repetition of orders.

If

To cover the ground without attending to the number of paces.

If it is obvious that a certain space is intended to be extended upon, either to cover the front of the line, or for any other evident purpose, and that the number of paces ordered are insufficient, officers and men will take it upon themselves to conform to the object in view, dividing their distances accordingly.

6 Paces distance and in single files when not specified.

When no *distance* is specified, *six paces* will be left between each file, when extended either in single or double files;—and if no particular *mode* is specified it will be in single files, but it is useful often to vary this distance; and that in advancing, in order to teach men how to judge of distances.

Centre the point of direction in line.

The centre will generally be the point of *direction*, as the commanding officer is supposed to place himself near that; but should he place himself in any other part of the line, and make a signal for conforming to that, it will be obeyed.

Inward flank when throwing forward a wing.

In throwing forward or backward a wing, the *distances* of files must be preserved from the *inward* flank, but they must look to the *outward* flank for *dressing*, and bring forward the shoulders gradually, conformable to its progress.

Line of skirmishers projecting

A line of skirmishers should always extend *beyond* the flanks of the line they are to protect, being

Being rather retired on both flanks towards the rear, and advanced more in the centre.

in the centre.

There should always be a proportion in reserve in rear of the skirmishers, varying in its distribution according to circumstances—sometimes *three supports* in one line, and a *reserve* in rear of the centre support; sometimes *two supports*, and a *reserve* in rear of the centre; or *three supports* in one line, of which the centre one is the reserve.

Reserves.

A few men may be detached from each of those supports, and the reserve, as *patroles*, to keep up the communication between the different parties, and to skirmish or patrol upon the flanks if necessary.

Patroles of communication.

If the country is very much enclosed, or if at night, those *patroles* must be more numerous.

Increased in an enclosed country and at night.

The officer commanding the reserve may employ one or two intelligent non-commissioned officers, with a few men between the skirmishers, to give them his orders, and to receive information—also to patrol between the *column* and his reserve, in order to receive orders from the commanding officer of the whole, and to communicate information to him.

Non-commissioned officers to communicate from the reserve to the skirmishers and the column.

This

Advanced  
guard.  
Plate VII.  
Fig. 1.

This, in its complete order, (according to Figure 1, Plate VII.) answers for an *advanced* or *rear guard*; and the general principles of mutual dependence, support, and communication, equally apply, whether acting in front, in the rear, or on the flanks. There can be no established rule for distances; but generally from fifty to two hundred yards.

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#### REFERENCE TO PLATE VII. FIG. 1.

A. Line of *skirmishers*.

B. *Patroles of communication*, between the supports and skirmishers, who withdraw files or reinforce the latter when necessary. Each of those supports also detach files from their flanks to keep in sight the different parties by which each is regulated, increasing them according to circumstances, or decreasing them.

The *flank supports* are guided by the one in the centre,—and it is regulated by the reserve.

The *reserve* keeps up a communication with the *column*, and likewise sends an intelligent non-commissioned

commissioned officer or file towards the *centre support* for the same purpose.

*C.—Supports.—D.—Reserve.*

One file and a non-commissioned officer may sometimes be detached in front of the centre of the skirmishers, or in rear of them, to direct the route of the advanced guard.

Mutual dependence of skirmishers, supports, &c.

In general the *skirmishers* will conform to the movements of the supports, the *supports* to the reserve, and the *reserve* to the corps from which it has been detached.

The skirmishers will also, in many respects, be regulated by the movements of those opposed to them; and, on some occasions, must direct the movements of those in rear of them.

Trail Arms.

All skirmishers trail arms, without bayonets.

The supports and reserve may trail, shoulder, or slope arms, and occasionally fix their bayonets.

Officer with the reserve.

The officer commanding the detachment should generally be with the *reserve*; and a proportion of subaltern officers and non-commissioned officers with the *supports* and *skirmishers*. They are not to attach themselves to any particular flank, but keep a constant superintendance over their respective parties and go wherever it may be most necessary.

Whole companies detached.

As skirmishing and all duties are performed better by *whole* companies than by *portions* of several, this should be attended to as much as possible. When a company is detached from a line, it should be preferred from the *flank* generally.

Skirmishers surprised by cavalry.

If a party of skirmishers is surprised by cavalry, in *open ground*, it must be instantly decided whether

whether they can reach the hedges, or other cover, in time; if not, they must run from the flanks to the centre, (where the officer should sound the *Assembly*) to form a round mass, facing outwards; they must support and press against each other from the centre to the circumference, without making any openings, and steadily wait for the charge, presenting their bayonets to the horses' nostrils.

Whenever the cavalry retire, they will take advantage of their retreat to form in more regular order, or to proceed to the nearest cover without waiting to load again.

When a party is ordered forward to cover, in extended order, a space which is then pointed out, the officer commanding it should immediately select objects at the extremity of this space for the men on each flank, and one in the centre for the centre file: they should, at once, take a direction towards those objects, and the other files should take intermediate points selected by the other officers and non-commissioned officers, so that the whole will be extending gradually as they advance, and will not have occasion to shift to the right or left by the time they arrive upon the line whereon they are to act as skirmishers.

Extending  
while ad-  
vancing.

The

March and  
extend.

The *march* and the *extend* will be the sounds for this where it becomes necessary to have recourse to the bugle.

Retreat and  
extend.

If a party, marching in close order, finds it necessary to *retire* and *extend*, either from being surprised by a superior force, or from any other cause, the *retreat* and the *extend* will be sounded, and it will be performed in the same way.

Places of  
rendezvous.

The commander will (as laid down for a general rule) keep one or two files with himself as a *reserve*, and in most situations will have, *previously*, informed his party of one or two places of *rendezvous*, in succession, where they are to re-assemble, (either upon the assembly being sounded, or without any bugle calls,) every file making the best of its way to it.

Relieving  
skirmishers.

In *relieving* a line of *skirmishers*, the new line extends in the rear out of reach of the enemy's fire,—and *afterwards* runs up rapidly to the old line, each file of the former proceeding straight in the rear of the latter, so as to keep them between the enemy's fire.

When  
halted.

If the relief is to take place when *halted*, each file of the *old skirmishers* runs straight to the rear the instant that a file of the *new skirmishers* reaches the line of defence; and whenever the former

are



are out of reach of the enemy's fire, they close in upon their supports.

If the relief takes place while *advancing*, the *new* skirmishers will run up in the same way, and pass briskly in front of the others. The *old* skirmishers lie down until they are out of the enemy's fire, after which they close in upon their supports.

When advancing.

In relieving while *retiring* the *new* skirmishers extend a considerable distance in rear, and each man looks out for a good situation. The *old* skirmishers continue to retire in their usual order until within twenty or thirty paces of the former; they then run through them to the rear, until they are out of reach of the enemy's fire, after which they close.

When retiring.

Those which have been acting as supports may relieve *their own* skirmishers in this way, in which case the latter afterwards forms in as many parties of reserve as the others consisted of, closing to the right and left accordingly, when out of reach of the enemy's fire.

Supports and skirmishers to relieve each other.

But if the *reserves* and skirmishers are *all* relieved by *fresh* parties, each of the supports preserve the relative position with respect to *their*

The whole relieved.

*their own* skirmishers until the two lines have relieved each other.

Part of a line relieved.

Any *part* of a line of *skirmishers* may be relieved in the same manner.

Strengthened.

It may also be *strengthened* by throwing forward one or more companies or sections to particular parts of the line; in that case they must mix with the others and divide their distances.

Weakened.

If the line of skirmishers is to be *diminished* or *weakened*, one or more sections will be called in from different parts of the line, and the remaining skirmishers will extend to the right and left so as to cover the vacancies.

Distinction between the Assembly and the Close.

If the skirmishers hear the *Close*, they always run in upon the supports in the *first* place; and the *Assembly* afterwards will be the signal for the *whole* to close in upon the battalion. But if the *Assembly* sounds *first*, without any *close*, it is a signal for the *whole* to make the best of their way to the rear of the battalion, in which case they must move as rapidly as they can, as this implies the necessity of *greater expedition*.

How to run in upon the battalion according to its situation.

On such occasions, it is of the utmost consequence that the *front* of the battalion should be left

left *clear*; the skirmishers must therefore endeavour instantly to discover the situation of the battalion, according to which, (if halted) or the movement it is performing, (if in motion) they will decide in what direction to run in, and adopt that mode which will least impede and soonest leave it in a situation for firing or marching.

If the battalion is *advancing* or *retiring in line*, If marching in line.  
they will run towards *each flank* of the battalion, separating from the centre.

If in *echelon*, they will proceed towards the *outer* or *reverse flank*.

If throwing a wing forward or backward, they If throwing a wing forward or backward.  
will make for the *outward flank*. In *both* movements the inward flank (or that which is first formed) will thereby be left clear for firing, and in the *first* movement they will have less distance to run over.

If the *open column* is forming a *close column*, Open column to close column.  
they will run in towards the rear division.

If the *close column* is forming *open column*, Close column to open column.  
they may conclude that it is meant to wheel into line afterwards; and they will therefore run towards the *reverse flank*, proceeding round the standing division of the column, or through the divisions as they open out.

Line countermarching.

If the battalion in *line* is *countermarching*, they must open out from the centre, and run round the flanks, forming in rear of each, and afterwards closing.

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Changes of skirmishers corresponding to the movements of the battalion.

If the skirmishers are *not called in*, while the battalion performs any movement, they must, with the *utmost rapidity*, change their situation so as to correspond with the new order of the battalion; and their attention and activity are chiefly required in protecting it *during the change*.

It is impossible to lay down fixed rules for every situation, and much is left to the penetration of *every individual* when acting as light infantry, but the following movements are selected as those which will generally occur, and which will require the following *corresponding* movements of *skirmishers*, unless impassable ditches, or other obstacles, prevent them. There are also occasional varieties of ground, the advantages of which may render it preferable for the whole or part of the line of skirmishers to adopt a different movement

ment from what is here laid down, in order to profit by those varieties.

If the battalion in line is changing its position *rapidly* on a flank division, the wheel on the *outer* flank is so extensive that the skirmishers should be relieved during the movement by the company on the *inner* flank, which runs out on the commencement of the change to cover the front of the *new* position. The old skirmishers run through the battalion, and afterwards close to the point which was occupied by the other company.

Changes of position on a flank division.

If the *line* breaks into *open column*, they must face to the right or left, and take ground to the same flank. If this movement is to continue for any time, and that no skirmishers are thrown out from the column, the supports and skirmishers on the flanks of the advanced guard must incline, gradually, in either or both directions, to protect the front and rear of the column, still preserving the communication with the centre of the line of skirmishers, which then becomes a flanking party; should there have been only two supports to the chain of skirmishers, previous to this new disposition, an additional one must be formed, as a re-

Line breaking into open column.

serve for the flanking party, to march between the latter and the column.

Bogs, &c.  
impassable.

Should they meet with bogs, woods, or other impassable ground of any extent, they must not leave it *between* themselves and the column, for fear of being cut off, or an enemy being concealed within the chain.

Column  
counter-  
marching.

If the *column countermarches*, the whole of the skirmishers face to the right about. The advance guard then becomes the rear guard, and vice versa.

From open  
column to  
line.

If the *column wheels into line*, the skirmishers must also change their direction, and the parties which protected the front and rear of the column must gradually incline towards the centre of the skirmishers.

Open co-  
lumn to half  
distance.

If the *column closes to half distance*, the skirmishers must also decrease the distances between their files, and some of each section must be called in to the supports.

Column  
changing  
front.

If the *column changes its front* by the successive march of divisions from the rear, (which will change the front of the line when wheeled up); or if from any other cause it becomes necessary to shift the skirmishers from one flank of the column to the other,—they will run through the divisions  
and

and pass to the other flank,—preserving as nearly as they can the same order of files, from right to left of *each company*, which should always be preserved or renewed as soon as possible.

If the battalion in *line countermarches*, the skirmishers must run with the utmost expedition round the flanks, and push forward in front, those who were in the centre of the former line being now on each flank.

If the *battalion advancing in line* has to pass a bridge or defile in *front*, the skirmishers gradually draw inwards as they approach it, then run forward and close up their files, followed by the reserve. As soon as they have passed it, they will extend to the right and left in their former order.

To pass a bridge or defile *retreating*, the reserve and supports first pass through, and the former extends as a *new* line of skirmishers, while the supports in close order form at the end of the defile ready to fire upon the enemy, and protect the skirmishers until they pass; the latter draw inwards by degrees on their retreat until they get close to the defile, when they run through, pass fifty or sixty paces to the rear of the new skirmishers, and form as a reserve for them.

Line countermarching.

To pass a defile *advancing*.  
Fig. II.  
Plate VII.

To pass a defile *retreating*.  
Fig. III.  
Plate VIII.

Various formations upon closing an extended line.

A line which is *extended* may (upon closing,) at once form line, open column, or close column, in any direction, whatever part of the extended line it closes to.

*Fig. 4.*—To close to the *right flank*, forming line to the rear. See plate VIII.

*Fig. 5.*—The same, forming line to the *right*, and to the *right* of the *flank* division.

*Fig. 6.*—The same, and to the *left* of the flank division.

*Fig. 7.*—To close to the *centre*, forming line to the *right*. See plate IX.

*Fig. 8.*—To close to the *right*, forming open column to the *right*.

*Fig. 9.*—The same to the *right*, forming open column in rear of the *right*.

*Fig. 10.*—The same to the *right*, forming open column in front of the *right*. See plate X.

Coverers.

The *serjeants* who are nearest to that part of the company which first forms, must run forward to take up the *coverings* in good time: and the *officer* commanding the company, must likewise endeavour to be up with the *first* files in order to direct the formation. They will at once perceive from the formation of the preceding company, whether they are to be inverted in the battalion; but,



but, in all those movements the company may be correct within itself.

The formations in *close column* are executed in the same way.

The more thoroughly that officers and men are grounded in His Majesty's Regulations for the exercise and movements of troops in *Close Order*, the more will they be enabled to apply them to all formations and changes of position in *Extended Order*, either with a battalion or company.

Remarks.

In occupying the edges of hills, or the backs of fences, whether in *close* or in *extended* order, the line will always follow their direction, provided the salient angles are not too acute—but they must be very careful to fire clear of each other.

*Plate XI.—Fig. 11.*—A battalion marching in open column with *one* company in front, as an *advanced guard*, *one* in rear as a *rear guard*, and half a company, on each flank, as *flanking parties*.

Plate XI.  
Fig. 11.

## PART II.

### SECT. IV.

#### GENERAL OBSERVATIONS, POSTING OF SENTRIES AS A CHAIN, MODE OF CHALLENGING, &c.

THE *general principles* upon which light infantry act, are fully detailed, and applied to every possible situation, in which either officers, non-commissioned officers or men, may be placed, in the following books.

1. " Rules and Regulations for the Formations  
" and Exercise of His Majesty's Forces, in Close  
" Order."

2. " The Regulations for the Exercise of Rifle-  
" men, and Light Infantry, translated from the  
" German, and approved by His Royal Highness  
" the Commander in Chief."

3. In-

3. Instructions concerning the duties of "Light Infantry in the Field," by General Jarry, approved by His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,—which is published both in French and English.

4. A small book, intitled, "Hints for Non-Commissioned Officers on actual Service," by Colonel Sontag.

The duties which are explained in those books may be *classed* under the following heads, and captains may exercise their companies, and instruct them in every part of each, as a *lesson*.

1. The mode of *posting picquets* and their *sentry*.

2. The *patroles* which are sent to *visit the sentries*, and to *preserve communication between them and the picquets* by day and by night.

3. The *patroles* which are sent *beyond the advanced sentries*, for various purposes specified to them.

4. *Communicating patroles* between the *reserves* and *skirmishers* of the advanced guard, rear guard, and flanking parties, upon the march.

5. The *advanced guard*.

6. *Rear guard*.

7. *Flanking parties*.

8. *Posting of sentries*, and *challenging*.

*Mode of Posting the Chain of Sentries.*

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The chain of *sentries* which covers the front of the advanced picquets may be posted either by *double files* or by *single files*.

Double  
files.

If by *double files*, the two men of *one file* may sit down with their arms in their hands, but in every other respect equally prepared. One of the *men* of the other file walks to his right, until he approaches the adjoining files; he then returns to his own party, and his comrade, (who in the mean time has been standing up a few paces before the sitting file, vigilantly looking out in front, and on both sides) relieves him, and walks once to the right, taking care never to stop, unless for the purpose of challenging, or otherwise to ascertain any thing suspicious which he may see or hear.

In this manner those *two men* relieve each other *every turn* for twenty or thirty minutes; after which they are relieved by *the file* which has been sitting down.

If the sentry challenges, the sitting file instantly stands up.

If

If the night is remarkably dark, or there is any other reason to apprehend that an enemy may pass through the chain without discovery, then, *both the men* of one file should walk back and forward between their own party, and the next party to the right. *One or both men* of the other file must then stand up to look out in front.

When the chain of sentries consists of *single files*, neither of the men must sit down; they conduct themselves as above explained, one walking to the right, while the other looks out in front.

The *picquets* who are in the rear will be distributed according to circumstances, with intermediate parties between them and the skirmishers as supports.

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### *Mode of Challenging, &c.*

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The following instructions for *challenging* and *receiving a relief* will be sufficient also for *patroles*, or any other party or individual approaching a sentry and post.

The moment the sentry sees any person, he

calls out—*Halt, who comes there?* at the same time ports his arms, fronting to the party. If a double sentry, one stands behind the other, uncovering a little to the right, and also comes to the port.

ANSWER. *Relief* (or *patrole*, &c.)

SENTRY. *Advance one, give the countersign*,—at the same time comes to the charge. One of the party advances to the point of his bayonet, and gives the countersign in a low tone of voice. The sentry should not consider this sufficient to let the party advance, but still keeping the point of his bayonet towards the person's belly, he will ask him several common questions, which he is certain ought to be known to the other;—for instance; what is the name of the officer, serjeant or corporal of the picquet, relief, &c.

SENTRY. *Advance relief* (or *pass patrol*, &c.) at the same time ports his arms, and if it is a person or party which he permits to *pass* him, he continues to front in the direction they pursue until they are clear of his post. If it is the *relief*,—he also continues at the port; the party approaches and is halted by the non-commissioned officer a few paces from him; the new sentry advances with the non-commissioned officer; and the orders are communicated

communicated in a low tone of voice;—the old sentry then joins the relief, which proceeds.

Whenever a party approaches the *post* or *picquet*, the sentry calls out,—*Halt, who comes there?* and ports his arms, notwithstanding he is perfectly certain that it is the relief or patrol which may have left that the moment before. He immediately follows this challenge by calling out, *Turn out the picquet*. He keeps his eye upon the party challenged, who of course stand fast. The picquet stand to their arms and form. The officer commanding sends off a non-commissioned officer with one or two files to the sentry, who, when they join him, calls out, *advance one, give the countersign*, with the same precaution as already pointed out. The party is accompanied by those detached files to the officer of the picquet, who satisfies himself fully of the nature of their business before he dismisses his own men.

Receiving a party at the picquet.

If two *patroles*, *reliefs*, or *other parties*, meet, the party which is first challenged sends forward one of his men to give the countersign, and the other party sends a non-commissioned officer, or one intelligent private, a few paces to meet him.

Two parties meeting.

In

Instruction. In *instructing* the men in those duties they should be taught to challenge in a loud, determined manner, which inspires themselves with confidence; but *on service* they should not challenge in too loud voice.

Every soldier should be completely taught those duties *before* he is permitted to mount as a sentry, and then he should be posted for a few days (*as an additional*) in company with a steady, intelligent soldier. A non-commissioned officer, upon being *promoted* to that rank, should likewise for several times be posted as an *additional*.

The *details* of the *other heads* or *lessons* before mentioned cannot well be explained more minutely than they are in Part II. of Section III.—but the men will more readily comprehend their objects, general arrangement, and connection, as *advanced guards*, &c. by making the disposition at first upon a *small scale* in an *open country*.

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PART III.

*BUGLE SOUNDS,*

WITH THE APPLICATION OF THEM TO

PARTS I. AND II.

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## PART III.

*BUGLE SOUNDS.*


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WITH THE APPLICATION OF THEM TO  
PARTS I. AND II.

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THE advantages to be derived from the use of the bugle in a close country, or where men are in extended order, are obvious, if a word of command cannot be heard.

Advantages  
of sounds or  
signals.

Signals or sounds are necessary in various situations; but particularly where an officer of a light infantry corps finds it necessary to proceed to an eminence at some distance, in order to reconnoitre the adjacent country, and his enemy, and that advantages may be taken which depend entirely upon *immediate* execution, but which, by delay, would be lost, or would even afford an increased advantage to the enemy.

Being

Never to be  
used when  
the voice  
can answer.

Being intended, however, only as *substitutes* for the voice, where the latter cannot reach, they never ought to be resorted to excepting under such circumstances, as they are liable to be misunderstood.

Few and  
simple.

For this reason, and as the *same* sound upon a *different key* or in *different time*, is apt to occasion mistakes, they ought to be as few and simple as possible, and the buglers should be very perfect in those.

Sound  
finished  
before it is  
executed.

No movement should be *executed* until the bugle sound is perfectly *finished*—and in the combinations of sounds with “*the fire*,” that sound should be last; otherwise they may immediately commence a fire upon the spot, and if the march or retreat was to follow, it would not be heard.

Sounds  
which are to  
be repeated  
by all the  
buglers.

The *March*, *Retreat*, *Halt*, *Fire*, *Cease firing*, *Assembly* and *Disperse*, are the only sounds which should be repeated by *all* the buglers upon every occasion.

Time quick-  
er or slower.

A few bars of a tune in ordinary time, while on the march, denote that the time is to be slower. A few bars in quick time denote that it is to be quicker, and those may be repeated or changed from

from time to time as the commanding officer judges necessary.

When no particular time is specified all light infantry movements in close order, excepting formations from file, are in *quick time*; all formations from file, and *closing*, in *double quick*.

Time of movements.

When the battalion, or a line of skirmishers, have been halted, a few bars of either of the marches, before the advance, the retreat, or the close has been sounded, will denote the time in which they are to be performed, if *contrary* to the above general rule.

To denote when contrary to the usual time.

In conformity to the principle laid down in the file movements, by word of command, "that all formations apply to the situation in which the companies are placed at *the moment*, without any reference to their *previous order*," so it is in the application of the bugle to all movements, whether in line or in file, because in the frequent and rapid changes to which light infantry are exposed, it may be impossible to recollect the *former front*, and the inversion of companies in the battalion does not signify.

General rule as to the *present front*.

Therefore, whether the battalion is advancing or retiring, they invariably halt to the front upon which

which they are *then* marching; and if in file march, they form up to that front.

Retiring in line.

Should they be *retiring in line* with the rear rank in front, whenever the halt is sounded, they halt in *that situation*; if the retreat is to be *continued*, the *march* is sounded, and the battalion proceeds with the rear rank in front.

Facing about to the original front.

If it is wished to face about the battalion to its *former* front, the *retreat* is sounded; and the *halt* immediately afterwards, if the line is to halt.

Retiring by files.

In *retiring by files*, they may at any time countermarch and resume the former front by sounding the *retreat*,—and if it is wished to form to that front (namely, what was the original front) the halt is sounded immediately afterwards.

In short, if marching in line, whether advancing or retiring, the *retreat* implies “*right about face*,”—and if marching in file, the leading files *countermarch*.

Always countermarching round the rear rank.

They must take care always to countermarch round the *rear rank*, otherwise they will not be in so ready a situation to form to the front, if the *Halt* follows instantly.

The following sounds appear sufficient for every situation. See *Plates XII, XIII, and XIV*.

1. *To Extend*—From that part of the line where the bugle sounds.
2. *To Close*—To the spot from whence it proceeds, and for skirmishers to run in to the supports.
3. *To March*—In order of the present formation.
4. *To Halt*—In the same order, excepting in advancing or retiring from line by *files*, in which case they *form* up to the front.
5. *To Fire*.—If when *halted*, they fire upon the spot, skirmishers selecting their objects,—the battalion, if in close order, by platoons or files, as may be directed by word of command. If *on the march*, whether advancing or retiring, it will be by alternate *ranks* if in *single files*; by alternate *files*, if in *double files*.
6. *Cease Firing*—Every man to cease firing and load.
7. *To Retreat*—To retire immediately in quick time; the line, reserves, and skirmishers facing to the right about, if no other order or rate is specified.
8. *Assembly*—This sound may be used on many occasions, as explained.

To

To *turn out* a whole corps and form by companies in line or column, (according to the places of the covering serjeants, or to previous orders) at any time by day or night.

When *extended* as skirmishers, and surprised by cavalry in open ground, and in many other situations as a *place of rendezvous*, where the sound is heard.

For skirmishers, with their supports and reserves, to close in upon the battalion.

9. *Disperse*—The whole to disperse according to the object and orders given.

10. *Skirmish*—To send out any portion to skirmish.

11. *Incline to the Right*—Left shoulders forward.

12. *Incline to the Left*—Right shoulders forward.

Whether marching in close or in extended order, this is obeyed by bringing forward the shoulder gradually.

It may be equally executed by a line, by a column filing to either flank, or by the whole of an advanced or rear guard.

In the case of a rear guard, it applies to the front which it presents retiring *from the enemy*, bringing forward either shoulder, as it stands when faced about.

13. *Forwards*



13. *Forwards*—When the direction has been sufficiently altered, the bugle will sound the “*march*,” which in this situation signifies “*forwards*.”
14. *Incline to the Right and Left*—These two sounds immediately following, signify that a chain or line of skirmishers, an advanced or rear guard, should occupy *more space* to the *right and left*: when they have sufficiently encreased their distances, the “*march*” will be sounded. In encreasing their distances, they are to continue their front, and other operations, should they either be firing or advancing, and extend themselves *by degrees*.
15. *Fire Advancing*—A combination, first the *march* and then the *fire*,—performed as more particularly explained in Part II. Sect. II.
16. *Fire Retreating*—First the *retreat* and then the *fire*.
17. *March and Extend*—To extend while advancing, as explained Part II. Sect. III.
18. *Retreat and Extend*—To extend while retreating.

19. *March*

19. *March and Close*—To advance and close towards the centre.
20. *Retreat and Close*—To retreat and close towards the centre.
21. *Sound to Annul*—Whenever the *halt* is sounded, it is considered annulling every previous sound, excepting the *fire*. Therefore if men are inclining to the right or left, or extending in any direction, upon the halt being sounded, they are to stand fast; and the subsequent movements will depend upon the sounds that may be thereafter given,—without any reference to the former sounds.

To slacken fire when the bugle sounds.

If the men are firing while they hear a sound they should *diminish* the fire for a little, in order to hear it more distinctly; and in case others may not have heard it at all, that the commanding officer may repeat it.

Detached buglers.

If the officer commanding any *detached* party has a bugler with him, the men under his immediate command should not pay attention to any sounds but those which are *repeated by him*; for the bugler with the commanding officer may sound orders which apply to the *battalion* or to some other *detached party*, and it will sometime

res

rest with the judgment of the officer commanding the party to make this distinction.

The use of the bugle may be considerably increased by adopting the use of three simple G's as distinguishing sounds.

Distin-  
guishing  
sounds for  
the centre  
and flanks.

One G      to denote the right of the line.

Two G's      ————— the centre.

Three G's      ————— the left.

This preceding any sound, denotes the part of the line to which it applies. For instance, two G's before the extend, signifies to *extend from the centre*. One G, followed by the close, signifies to *close to the right*.

If there is a sufficiency of buglers, one may be stationed in rear of each *flank* and one in rear of the *centre*, (under the immediate superintendence of three of the supernumerary officers,) who will be distinguished by each of those G's, and any sound from the commanding officer's bugler will accordingly be repeated by either of the three to whom it applies.

It may be used to advantage on many occasions, and applied to different situations and movements, taking particular care, in the first place, that it is well understood by the officers and men, otherwise it may occasion irretrievable mistakes.

Distinguish-  
ing G and  
skirmish.

A party may be sent to the front, rear, or flank, to *skirmish*, but when detached at first, it may be doubtful in what direction it may be necessary afterwards to extend. When the commanding officer has determined upon the disposition to be made, this distinguishing sound from his bugler to that of the officer commanding the skirmishers will enable him instantly to extend from either flank or from the centre.

Distinguish-  
ing G. and  
assembly.

In like manner when *skirmishers* are to be *called in*, one or more G's *before the Assembly* will specify in what direction they are to run in so as to leave the front of the other part of the line clear for firing.

Distinguish-  
ing G, with  
a march.

As one G. is the right wing, and three G's the left wing; combining either of those sounds with a few bars of the march in ordinary time or that in quick time, will denote that either flank of a line is to quicken or slacken its pace.

Distinguish-  
ing G, with  
the march,  
or the re-  
treat.

It may also be combined with the *march*, *retreat*, and many other sounds, applying of course to that wing only.

But great care must be taken to encrease those sounds gradually, and with caution, as troops become more perfect and intelligent.

Previous

Previous to the communication of the sound which is to follow the note or notes in G. the bugler to whom it is addressed may repeat it as a reply to the commanding officer's bugler, which will serve as a caution and may frequently prevent mistakes.

Cautionary  
sound.

If a short distinct sound is fixed for *each company*, exclusively applying to it, the commanding officer of the whole may thereby, when at a distance, direct any movement which is to be executed by particular companies only.

Company  
sound.

It is very desirable that the same bugle sounds should be adopted *by all corps*. The 43d, 52d, and 95th, use those in the "*Regulations for Riflemen*," &c. translated from the German; and those selected here are taken from that book, with the addition of No. 8 and 9.

Uniform  
sounds in  
the service.

Other sounds were formerly used in the army, which are still adhered to by some regiments; but the notes for them never having been published, they are seldom sounded correctly, and frequently cannot be understood as the same sounds.

THE END.



## APPENDIX.

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### MANUAL EXERCISE FOR THE RIFLE.

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#### OF CARRYING THE RIFLE.

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THE rifle is to be carried in the right hand, at arm's length, as in advanced arms, the cock resting upon the little finger, the thumb upon the guard, and fore finger under it, the upper part of the barrel close in the hollow of the shoulder, and the butt pressing upon the thigh. Of carrying the rifle.

#### *I. Present Arms.*

1st. The rifle is to be raised about two inches by the right hand, and brought forward a little from the shoulder, at the same time the left hand

is brought briskly across the body, and seizes the rifle with a full grasp even with the shoulder.

2d. The right hand brings the rifle even with the face, and opposite the left eye, grasps the small of the stock, turning the lock outwards, the left hand seizes it by the stock, so that the little finger touches the hammer spring, on a level with the chin, the left elbow close to the butt.

3d. The rifle is brought in a straight line to the present, the lock turned inwards, and even with the bottom of the waistcoat, the right foot is placed about three inches behind the left heel, the right hand holding the small of the stock between the fore finger and thumb, the knuckles upwards, the three other fingers shut in the hand.

## II. *Shoulder Arms.*

1st. The rifle is brought quickly across the body to the right side, the right hand slipping round into the original position when shouldered, the left quits its hold, and seizes the rifle again smartly even with the right shoulder, at the same time the right foot is brought up in a line with the left.

2d. The left hand quits the rifle, and is brought as quickly as possible flat upon the left thigh.

## III. *Order*



III. *Order Arms.*

At the word *arms*, the left hand seizes the rifle even with the right shoulder, the rifle, as in the first motion of the *present*, is raised about two inches; 2d. the right hand quits its hold, grasps the rifle round the muzzle, and brings it gently to the ground, even with the toe of the right foot, the wrist pressing against the side and elbow as close as possible. 3d. The left hand is brought as before on the left thigh.

IV. *Shoulder Arms.*

At the word *arms* the rifle is thrown at once into the right shoulder by a jerk of the right hand; the left catches it till the right seizes the rifle in the proper place, and is then instantly brought to its original position on the left thigh; but this must be done with the quickness of one motion.

In the performance of this, as indeed of every other motion, the greatest care is to be taken to prevent the rifle falling to the ground, as it is an arm easily damaged; and in the field, where time and opportunity cannot always be found to repair it, the service of a rifleman is lost by every such instance of inattention.

*V. Support Arms.*

The rifle is brought across the body with the guard upwards, by bending the right arm, the left hand is laid across the right.

*VI. Carry Arms.*

The rifle is brought smartly on the right side, and the left hand on the left thigh.

*VII. Trail Arms.*

1st. The left hand seizes the rifle at the second pipe, the right close over the sight, and trails it on the right side at arm's length; 2d. the left falls back on the left thigh.

*VIII. Shoulder Arms.*

The rifle is brought to the advance, as from the order.

## FROM THE ORDER TO TRAIL ARMS.

*Trail Arms.*

1st. The right hand seizes the rifle as low as possible without constraint, 2d. then raises and catches it just above the sight.

FROM

## FROM THE TRAIL TO ORDER ARMS.

*Order Arms.*

1st. The rifle slides gently through the right hand to the ground; 2d. when even with the right toe the right hand again grasps the muzzle.

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## PLATOON EXERCISE FOR THE RIFLE.

Of priming  
and load-  
ing.

THE words of command for firing and loading are as follow:

*Caution—Prime and Load.*

At which the flugelman steps in front.

*I. Prepare to Load.*

1st. Is the same as the first motion in the *present*.

2d. The soldier half faces to the right, and in the motion brings down the rifle to an horizontal position just above the right hip, the left hand supports it at the swell of the stock, the elbow resting against the side, the right thumb against the hammer, the knuckles upwards, and elbow pressing against the butt, the lock inclining a little to the body to prevent the powder from falling out.

*II. Load.*

II. *Load.*

1st. The pan is pushed open by the right thumb; 2d. the right hand then seizes the cartridge with the three first fingers and draws it from the pouch; 3d. the cartridge is brought to the mouth, and placed between the two first right double teeth, the end twisted off and brought close to the pan.

III. *Prime.*

1st. The priming is shaken into the pan; in doing which, to see that the powder is properly lodged, the head must be bent; 2d. the pan is shut by the third and little finger, the right hand then slides behind the cock, and holds the small part of the stock between the third and little finger and ball of the hand.

IV. (*Cast about*) for brevity "'Bout."

1st. The soldier half faces to the left; the rifle is brought to the ground with the barrel outwards, by sliding it with care through the left hand, which then seizes it near the muzzle, the thumb stretched along the stock, the butt is placed between the heels, the barrel between the knees, which

which must be bent for that purpose; the cartridge is put into the barrel, and the ramrod seized with the fore finger and thumb of the right hand.

#### V. *Rod.*

The ramrod is drawn quite out by the right hand, the left quits the rifle and grasps the ramrod the breadth of a hand from the bottom, which is sunk one inch into the barrel.

#### VI. *Home.*

The cartridge will be forced down with both hands, the left then seizes the rifle about six inches from the muzzle, the soldier stands upright again, draws out the ramrod with the right hand, and puts the end into the pipe.

#### VII. *Return.*

The ramrod will be returned by the right hand, which then seizes the rifle below the left.

#### VIII. *Shoulder.*

1st. The right hand brings the rifle to the right shoulder; turning the guard outwards; 2d. the left seizes it above the hammer-spring till the  
right

right has its proper hold round the small of the stock; 3d. the left is drawn quickly to the left thigh.

When the recruits are sufficiently perfect in firing by these distinct and separate words of command, they should be accustomed to go through the motions with the following words of command only:

*Caution—Prime and Load.*

At which the flugelman steps in front.

*I. Prepare to Load.*

To this motion the flugelman gives the time.

*II. Load.*

The flugelman falls in. Every motion in loading, as described above, is to be performed; and here officers are required to pay particular attention, that no single motion be omitted, as it is of more consequence that a rifle should be properly, than expeditiously, loaded.

To fire by  
word of  
command.

To fire on the spot with closed ranks, the following words of command will be given:

*Caution—The Company will Fire,*

### I. *Company.*

At this word, the right hand file of each platoon takes three quick paces to the front, the rear rank man steps to the right of his file leader.

### II. *Ready.*

At this word, the rifle is brought by the right hand before the centre of the body, the left seizes it, so that the little finger rests upon the hammer spring, and the thumb stretched along the stock raising it to the height of the mouth, the right thumb on the cock, and four fingers under the guard; when cocked, which must be done gently, the right hand grasps the small of the stock.

### III. *Present.*

The soldier half faces to the right, the butt is placed in the hollow of the right shoulder, the right foot steps back about eighteen inches behind the left, the left knee is bent, the body brought well forward, the left hand, without having quit-

ted



ted its hold, supports the rifle close before the lock, the right elbow raised even with the shoulder, the fore finger on the trigger, the head bent, and cheek resting on that of the rifle, the left eye shut, the right taking aim through the sight: as soon as the rifleman has fixed upon his object, he fires without waiting for any command. When he has fired, the right hand quits its hold in facing to the right about, the left swings the rifle round into an horizontal position with the barrel downwards; the rifleman resumes his post in the platoon, in fronting to the left about, brings his rifle into the position to prime and load, half cocks, and proceeds to load, going through the motions as above without further words of command.

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As soon as the riflemen are perfect in this, they will be instructed, that at the signal of the horn to *commence firing*, the two right hand files of each platoon or section, according as the company may be told off, are immediately to take three paces to the front, the rear rank men step to the right of their file leaders, present, and each fires as he gets a proper aim, then resumes his place in

To fire by  
bugle.

in the company as above mentioned, and loaded again: when the two first files have fired the two next advance, and so on through the company.

This mode of firing is necessary to prevent the whole from being unloaded at the same time: when the company therefore has fired once according to the above regulations, every file on being loaded again will advance three paces, and each man will take his aim and fire, and then immediately resume his place in the company: load, &c. When it is required that the firing should cease, the signal to *cease firing* will be made by the bugle, after which not a shot must be heard. The officers, who must invariably remain in the line during this firing, are on no account to stir from the spot; and when the signal to *cease firing* is made, and every man loaded and shouldered, they will dress their platoons. Too much attention cannot be given to the above rule, for the preservation of the alignment will entirely depend upon a strict observance of it.

## 'PART I. SECTION I.

N<sup>o</sup> 1.

The Strong line  
denotes the front  
of the Rank.



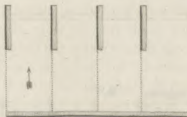
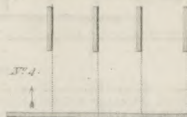
First Positions thus. {

Last Position ..... {

Intermediate Positions {

• Front rank man.

• Rear rank man.

N<sup>o</sup> 2.N<sup>o</sup> 3.N<sup>o</sup> 4.

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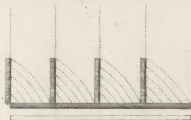
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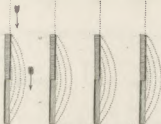
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PART I. SECTION I.

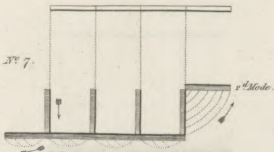
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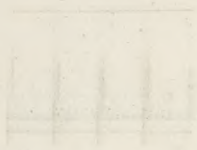


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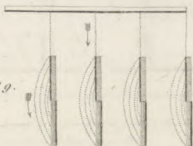


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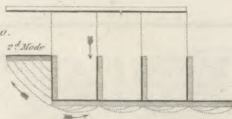




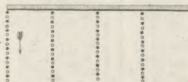
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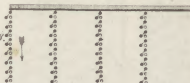
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N<sup>o</sup> 11.

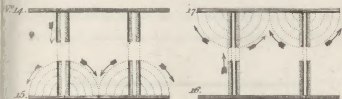


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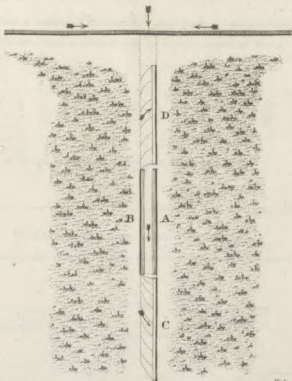








Nº19. *A Company or Battalion advancing by files in double order from the Centre thro a Defile.*



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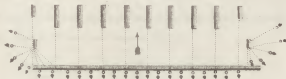
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100	100

N<sup>o</sup> 20.

*A Battalion advancing in Line, 2 files from the right of each Company Skirmishing in front, the outer Section of each flank Company Skirmishing on the Flanks.*

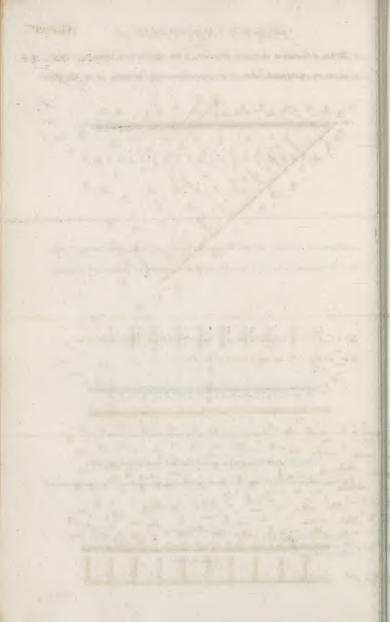


*A Battalion retiring by files from the right of Company's, leaving 2 files from the left of each to Skirmish, also one Subdiv<sup>n</sup> of each flank Company.*

N<sup>o</sup> 21. To countermark a close Column in a Road or Defile.

*A Company right in front after facing, before it commences the Countermark.*

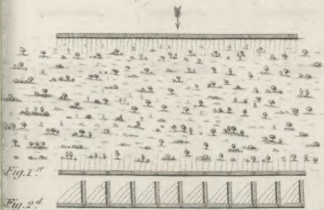




N<sup>o</sup> 22. A Battalion changing Position to the Right, each Company filing from its right, and (when in the new Alignment) forming up to the Front.



N<sup>o</sup> 23. A Corps breaking thro a thick Wood and afterwards forming line (as Fig. 1.<sup>st</sup>) or open Column as Fig. 2.<sup>d</sup>



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1. The first part of the plan shows the main body of the fortification, which is roughly rectangular with a small projection on the right side. The interior of this body is divided into several smaller rectangular areas, possibly representing internal structures or courtyards.

2. The second part of the plan shows a smaller, more irregular structure, possibly a gatehouse or a smaller fortification, located to the right of the main body. It has a more complex shape with several internal divisions.

3. The third part of the plan shows a series of small, rectangular structures arranged in a row, possibly representing a line of defense or a series of small buildings.

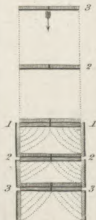
# PART I. SECTION II.

Plate V.

*To Fire in a Street or Défilé.*

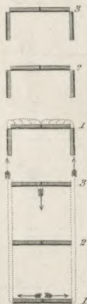
N<sup>o</sup> 1.

*To Fire Advancing.*



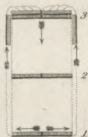
N<sup>o</sup> 2.

*To Fire Retreating.*



N<sup>o</sup> 3.

*To fire upon the same Ground.*



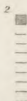




# PART I. SECTION III.

Nº 1. *A Brigade in column of Route formed in three Squares By turning the paper it will equally describe the Squares formed by a Brigade in Line.*

Nº 2.



# THE HISTORY OF THE

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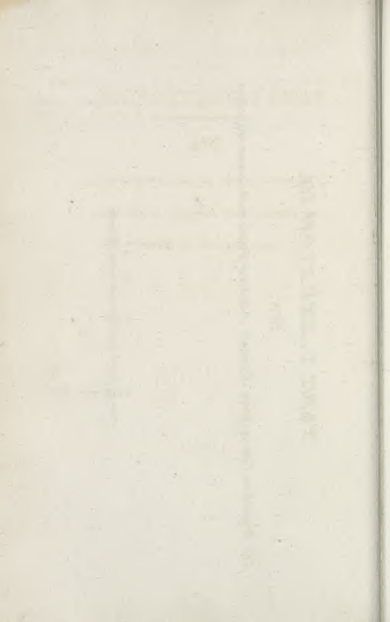


# PART I. SECTION III.

Nº 3

*The Brigade in Line to form Squares with their fronts in the same direction.*





## PART I. SECTION III.

---

Nº 4.

*A Brigade of three Regiments formed into  
one Square with baggage in the center  
marching to its front.*



THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON

Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard

1679

Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard

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Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard

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Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard

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Printed by J. Streater, at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard

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N<sup>o</sup> 1. *Extended in single files, to March & Fire together*



N<sup>o</sup> 2. *Extended in single files, to March & Fire by alternate ranks*

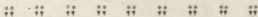
*Advancing*



*Retiring*



N<sup>o</sup> 3. *Extended in double files to March & Fire together*



N<sup>o</sup> 4. *Extended in double files, to March & Fire by alternate files*

*Advancing*



*Retiring*



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DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS

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DEPARTMENT OF THE HISTORY OF ARTS



Fig. 1. A Company formed in regular order as an  
*Advanced Guard. The same reversed is a Rear Guard*

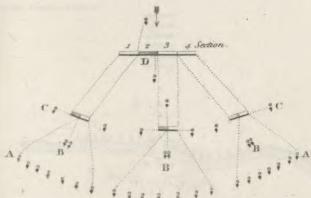


Fig. 2.<sup>d</sup> To advance thro' a Defile with an Advanced Guard

The Battalion in Line, Skirmishers &c.  
*before entering the Defile.*

B. The Skirmishers &c.  
*after passing the Defile.*



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2024-2025

Fig: 3<sup>d</sup> To pass a Drift or Bridge retreating with a Rear Guard.

Skirmishers with their Supports  
gradually drawing inwards

B. Second Position.



The Supports formed in close Order &  
the old Reserve extended as a New line of  
Skirmishers ready to protect the Old line  
of Skirmishers while crossing the Bridge.

D. The Old line of Skirmishers  
assembled as a Reserve after  
crossing the Bridge.

Fig: 4<sup>th</sup> To close to the right forming line to the rear.



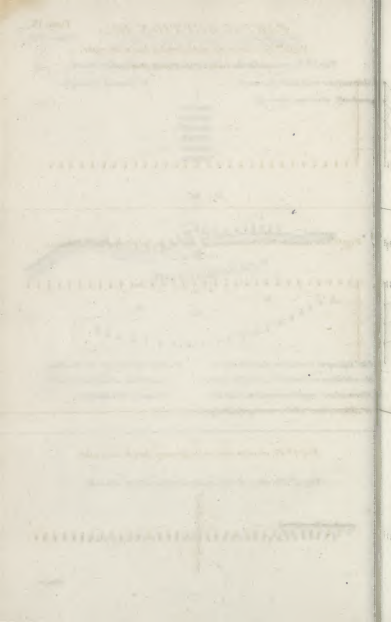


Fig. 5<sup>th</sup> To close to the right, forming line to the right.  
and to the right of the Flank Division.

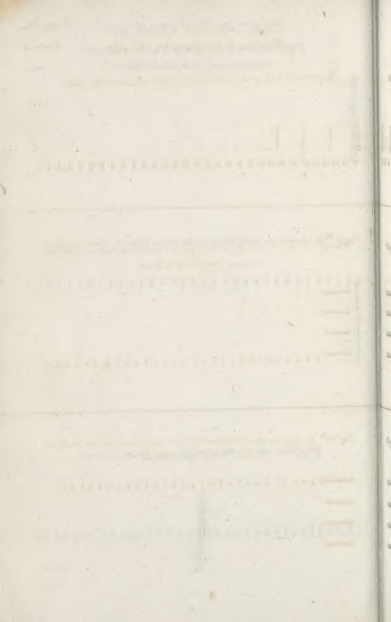


Fig. 6<sup>th</sup> To close to the right, forming line to the left of the Flank Division.



Fig. 7<sup>th</sup> To close to the centre, forming line to the right.





# PART II. SECTION III.

Plate X.

Fig: 8<sup>th</sup> To close to the right, forming open Column to the right.

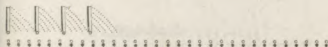


Fig: 9<sup>th</sup> To close to the right, forming open Column in rear of the Right,  
or, open Column, right in Front.

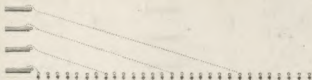
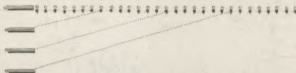


Fig: 10<sup>th</sup> To close to the right, forming open Column in front of the Right,  
or, open Column, left in Front.



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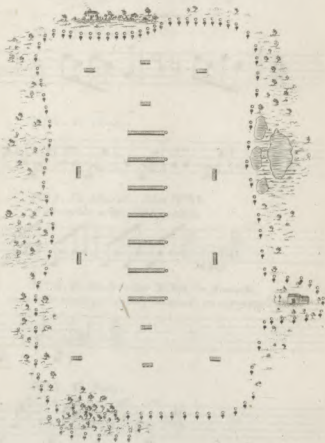
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Fig. 11<sup>th</sup>. A Battalion marching in Open Column with one Company in front as an Advanced Guard, One in rear as a Rear Guard, and half a Company on each Flank as Flanking Parties





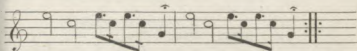
*The following 12 Bugle Sounds*

*excepting: Nos 8 & 9, are selected*

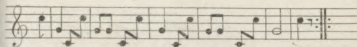
*from*

*The Book of Regulations for Riflemen &c*

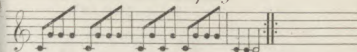
**Nº 1. To Extend.**



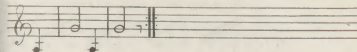
**Nº 2. To Close.**



**Nº 3. To March; also Nº 13.**  
*Forwards after Obliquing.*



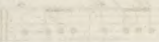
**Nº 4. To Halt; also Nº 19. To Annul;**  
*annulls every previous Sound, excepting Nº 5.*



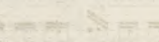
**Nº 5. To Fire.**



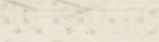
No. 1. The first of the series.



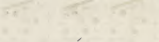
No. 2. The second of the series.



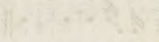
No. 3. The third of the series.



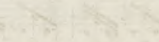
No. 4. The fourth of the series.



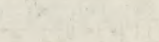
No. 5. The fifth of the series.



No. 6. The sixth of the series.

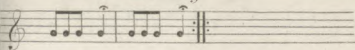


No. 7. The seventh of the series.

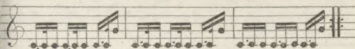


Nº 6. *To Cease Firing.*

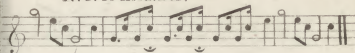
Plate XIII.



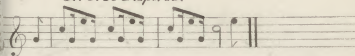
Nº 7. *To Retreat.*



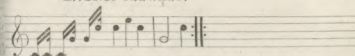
Nº 8. *To Assemble.*



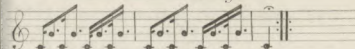
Nº 9. *To Disperse.*



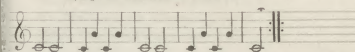
Nº 10. *To Skirmish.*

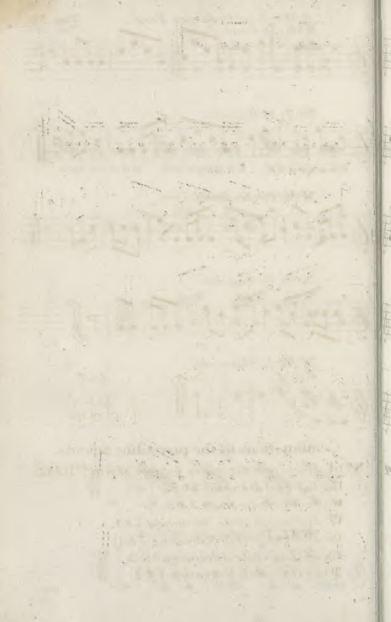


Nº 11. *To incline to the Right.*



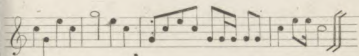
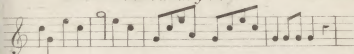
Nº 12. *To incline to the Left.*



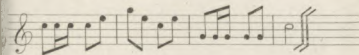
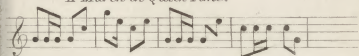


*A March in Ordinary Time.*

Plate XIV.



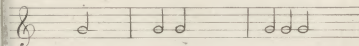
*A March in Quick Time.*



*Right*

*Centre*

*Left*



**Combinations of the preceeding Sounds.**

**Nº14.** *To increase the spaces between Skirm <sup>1<sup>st</sup></sup> 11 & 12.*

**15.** *To Fire Advancing 3 & 5.*

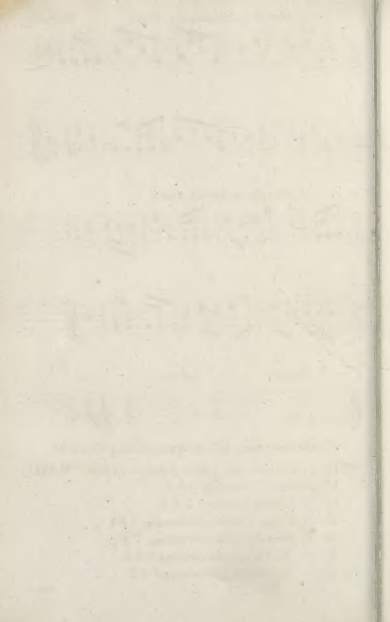
**16.** *To Fire Retreating 7 & 5.*

**17.** *To Extend while Advancing 3 & 1.*

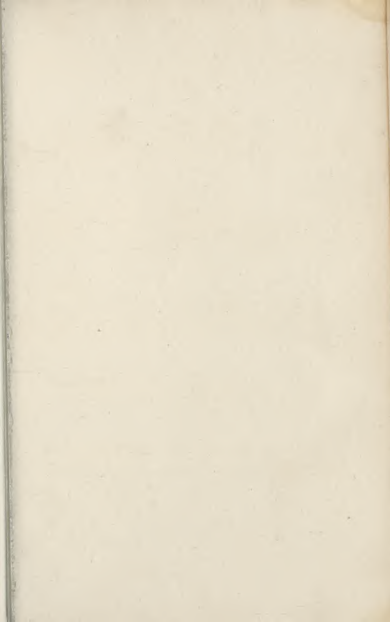
**18.** *To Extend while Retreating 7 & 1.*

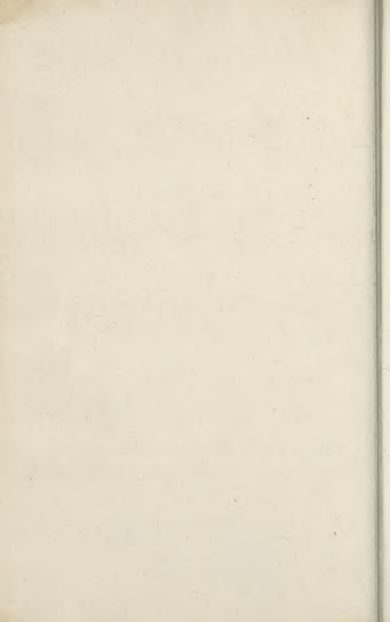
**19.** *To Close while Advancing 3 & 2.*

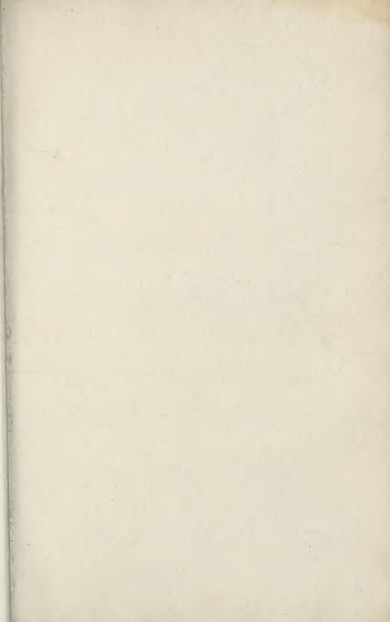
**20.** *To Close while Retreating 7 & 2.*

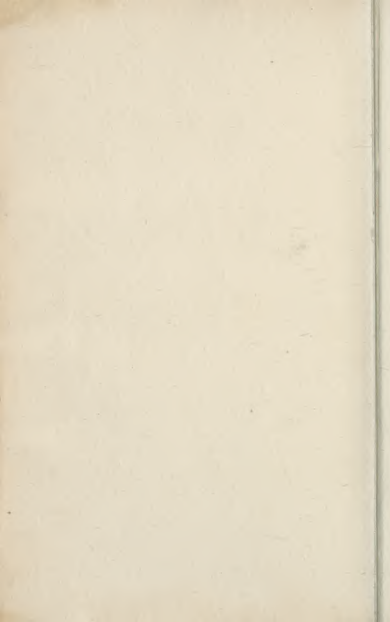












1715

hoo



