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The field manual for battalion drill containing the exercises and manoeuvres ...

1. [The field manual for battalion drill containing the exercises and manoeuvres ...](#)

The field manual for battalion drill containing the exercises and manoeuvres ...

Henry Coppée

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PREFACE.

Tms little manual is designed to convey the entire amount of instruction on battalion-manoevres in the simplest and easiest form.

The school of the battalion, reduced to its simplest expression, — that is, relieved of the crowd of details which swell it into a larger volimie,—is what is offered to officers of infontry in this little manual.

They will find in it, in the fewest words possible, the essential principles of every movement, as well as the order and relation of the commands of all officers, from the colonel to the chiefs of platoons. It not only presupposes a correct knowledge of the school of the company.

It has been translated from General Le Lottterel's *Atde-Mimoiire des Ch^s de Bataillon et Officiers d'Irtfanterie* and has been adapted, wherever it was necessary, to the system now in use in the United States service. The beautiful and Varied formations of squares here presented will be found new to our service; but it is thought that the variety will give additional interest to the book. As this was the only point of difference between the XT. S. Tactics and the French, the translator has placed at the end of the volume a tabular synopsis of the methods of forming square from the authorized TJ. S. Tactics, that the manual may agree in every respect with our system.

The merits of the book will be found in its portable size in which the whole body of battalion-manoeuvres is condensed without injury; and especially in the fact that it simplifies and facilitates both the study and field practice by the manner in which the order and relation of the commands is given in the tables.

Many an officer knows the rationale of the movement, while he is at a loss for the words of the command and the time at which it should be uttered. A glance will show that this tabular arrangement will be of great assistance.

In the table of Explanations all necessary directions are given as to the positions of the field and staff guides, colors, &c. „ 3

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EXPLANATION OF THE TABLES AND THE FIGURES.

1. In the table of explanations of the movements will be found only so much exposition as seemed needed. In case of simple movements, the matter is dismissed by a simple reference to the school of

the company, with which all officers are supposed to be familiar. This table is adjusted so that the explanation in each case bears upon the command.

2. The tables of commands are arranged in such order as to indicate the time of utterance of the relative commands of the colonels, captains, Ac. The position of the commands in the table in every case determines their precedence.

8. The dotted figures represent the position of the battalion or subdivisions at the moment when the movement commences.

4. The dotted lines and arrows represent the route of the battalion or subdivisions to execute the movement

6. The heavy black lines represent their position after the execution of the movement.

6. After reading the title of the movement, a preliminary glance at the figure will make the manner of it manifest, and prepare the mind for the explanations and commands.

7. The movements may be accelerated, the double-quick being substituted for the quick step: in most cases, indeed, this would be preferable.

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PAOI

To open ranks 9

To close ranks .'. 10^

Manual of arms, and loading at will 10

Fire by the front rank 11

To cease the firing to cease 12

Fire by the rear rank 14

To break by company to the right or left 16

To march in column at full distance 19

To halt the column, and to form it to the left or right
into line of battle 22

The oojjintermarch 25

Formations to the right or left into line of battle by
inversion 26

To break by company to the rear by the right or left
into column , 28

Column in route 30

To form the column forward and faced to the rear in
line of battle « 32

Column at full distance faced to the rear into line of
battle 35

5

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PAOB

To form the colamn on the right or on the left into line of battle ,.... 37

To march by the flank, and to form companies and platoons while
marching 40

The column arriving in front of or behind the line of battle, to prolong it on this line 42

Change of front perpendicularly forward on the first company 44

Perpendicular change of front to rear on the first company 47

March by the flank, changes of direction by file, formations by file on the right or on the left into line of battle 51

To pass a defile in retreat by the right or by the left flank 52

To break to rear by the right or left into column by division 54

To march in column by division, to break into companies, and to form divisions .*. 54

To close the column to half distance on the leading division, or on the rear division 54

To march in column at half distance, and change direction .*... 58

Dispositions against cavalry 58

To form square 60

To form column 66

To cause the column to march forward and in retreat^ to halt it, and to reform the square 67

To reduce square 68

To form square when the battalion is deployed 68

Observations relative to the formation of squares 71

Square in four ranks 72

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CONTENTS. 7

PAOI

To reduce square ^{^^} 75

To close column in mass upon the leading, or rear, subdivision , 84

To march in column closed in mass, and change direction in marching 86

To take distances by the head of column and on the leading, or rear, subdivision 88

To break divisions, and to cause to be executed, by company, the movements indicated on pages 54, 58,

68, 84, and 88 92

Being in column by companies, to form divisions at a

halt 93

To form the column by division to the right or left into

line [^] 95

To ploy the battalion into close column by division 96

To execute the countermarch 99

To change direction to the right or to the left by tho

flank of the column 99

To deploy the column 101

To ploy the battalion into column by division at half distance 107

To ploy the battalion into column by company at half distance, and to form it into line 107

To ploy the battalion into double column 108

To march in double column and to change direction III

To halt the double column, and to deploy it forward..... III To form the double column into line of battle, faced to

the right or left 114

To march in line of battle forward, or in retreat, and

to pass obstacles 110

Passage of obstacles 122

,y Google

8 CONTENTS.

PAOI To change direction in line of battle, marching forward

or in retreat -. 127

Oblique march in line of battle 128

To cause the disperse to be sounded, and to rally the

battalion in line in column 129

Deployment of a battalion of skirmishers 129

Rally of a battalion deployed as skirmishers 133

Other modes of forming squares 135

To form column 137

To reduce square.. 140

To form square from line of battle 141

Squares in four ranks 142

Oblique squares 145

Column against cavalry 147

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TO OPEN RANKS.

Explanation or Tin

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or Thi Colohil.

or THs Gaptains or

OOMPANIEfl Ain>

DnrmoNs.

The lieutenant-colonel will place himself on the right of the rank of fileclosers, and the major four paces from the front rank.

The covering-sergeants step back four paces in rear of the front rank, as well as the sergeant who closes the left of the battalion, who will raise his piece in front of the centre of his body, butt uppermost. They will be aligned by the major

FIRST LESSON.

1. To open ranks.

1. Prepare to open ranks.

2. To the rear, open order.

8. March.

The rear rank will step to the rear; the file-closers place themselves two paces from the rear rank, and are aligned by the lieutenant-colonel, between the first and the last, the latter raising his piece, butt uppermost.

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10

MANUAL OF ARMS.

EXPLANATION OF THE MOVEMENTS.

Commands

OF THE COLONEL.

OF THE CAPTAIN

OF COMPANIES AND

Divisions.

The colonel, seeing the ranks aligned, will command 4. Front.

The lieutenant-colonel and major will take their places in line of battle.

2. To close ranks.

1. Close order.

2. March. The rear rank and the file-closers will close up, and resume the places they occupied before the ranks were opened.

8. Manual of arms, and loading at will.

Present arms Bolder arms.

Order arms Shoulder arms.

Support arms Shoulder arms.

Fix bayonet Shoulder arms.

Charge bayonet Shoulder arms.

The officers and sergeants in the ranks will remain faced to the front during the manual of arms. I. Load at

mil. 2. Load. The officers and sergeants in the ranks will make « half face to the right with the men at the eighth time of loading, and will face to the front when the men next them come to the shoulder.

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11

Explanation of the Movements.

COMUAITM

The Colonel.

OF THE CAPTAIN OF

Companies and Divisions.

4. THE DIFFERENT POSITIONS. By the front rank.

1. Fire I

The captains will place themselves four paces in rear and opposite the centre of their companies: the covering-sergeants fall back into the line of file-closers. The color and color-guard fall back so that its front rank shall be in the line with the rear rank of the battalion.

The captains of the first, third, fifth, and seventh companies will command..

company.

2. Commence

The captain of the third company does not begin his fire until after he has heard that of the first; the fifth, until after the third; and so in succession, for the first fire only.

As soon as the captains of the even companies see some pieces brought to a ready in the companies which form divisions with them, they give the same

1. Such company,

2. Ready.

3. Aim.

4. Fire.

5. Load.

,y Google

12

FIRE BY THE FRONT RANK.

Explanation of the motto.

COMMA in MS

OP

The Colonel.

OP THE Captains

COMPANIES AND

Divisions.

commands, without, however, regulating themselves upon one another.

The captains of odd companies, seeing some pieces brought to a ready in the even companies, will recommence their fire, and so in succession alternately.

To cause the firing to cease.

To cause the firing to cease, the colonel will cause the short roll to be beaten, and a tap to be given*^ for the captains to resume their places in line of battle, as well as the covering-sergeants and the color. 1. Fire '

The captains, covering- wing, sergeants, color, and color-guard will take the places indicated when firing by company

2. Right

wing. 8. Ready.

4. Aim.

5. Fire.

6. Load. As soon as the colonel sees some pieces brought t«

a ready in the right wing, he gives the same commands for the left wing, and so on, alternately.

If the colonel should wish to cause the battalion to

* Or the signal to cease firing may be made upon the bang^e, and a single single note afterward instead of the tap.

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FIBS BT THE FKONT RANK.

13

ISmkVAnov or m

MOTIMEZfXB.

ComiANDS

or

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OF THE CaPTAIMS

OF

COMPAimS A!f]>

DiVMIOIfS.

execute the oblique firings, he would add the command rifft {or.left) oblique, between readt/ and aim.

The firing wiU cease according to the manner just indicated.

The captains, covering-sergeants, color, and color-guard take the places indicated when firing by company or by wing (p. 11)

1. March by battalion.

2. Battalion ^ 8. Ready.

4. Aim.'

5. FIRE.

6. Load.

If the colonel should wish to execute the oblique firings, he would conform in the commands to what has been prescribed for firing by wing, (p. 12.)

To cause another fire to be executed, he must wait until all the pieces are loaded.

Like all the other firings, that of the battalion is caused to cease by a short roll; the captains, covering-sergeants, color, and color-guard resume their places at the tap which allows the roll. 1. Fire by file.

The captains, file-closers, color, and color-guard take the places already indicated 2. Battalion,

The fire will commence 8. Ready.

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14

FIRE BY THE REAR RANK.

Explosion of the Mine, Movements.

COMMAIIBS

or TbiColohil.

or THB CAmim or

COMPAimCS AKD

DinsioNS.

1. Face hy the rear rank.

on the right of each com- 4. Commence pany. firing.

The fire by file is always a direct fire.

To cause it to cease, the colonel will cause the roll to be beaten, followed by a tap, at which the captains, coybring-sergeants, color, and color-guard resume their places in line of battle.

Fire by the rear rank.

The captains step out from their intervals and place themselves in front of the first file in thcfront rank; the covering-sergeants and fik-closers of each company pass quickly through the captain's interval, and place themselves—the covering-sergeants one pae behind the captain, and the file-closers two paces in rear of the front rank, passing behind the covering-sergeants.

The color will pass into the rear rank, the two non-commissioned officers of the set changing places.

The lieutenant-colonel

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FIRI BY THB REAR RANK.

15

EzPU.irATioir or thi

MOYEXIITTS.

Commands

OP

Thi CohowKL.

OF THB CaPTAIVS

OP

COMPAIfIXS AKB

DITISIONS.

passes by the right and the major by the left, and place themselves at their posts in line of battle behind the front rank

2. Battalion[^] 8. About— Face.

The captains place themselves in the rear rank, now become the front, and the covering-sergeants in the front, now become the rear.

The firings are executed by the rear rank as by the front. The companies and wings preserve their numbers and designation.

In firing by file, the firing will commence on the left of the companies, now become right

The captains, covering-sergeants, color, and colorguard will take the places indicated in firing by the front rank.

To re-face the battalion by the front rank, the color-

guard will command,

The captains, covering-sergeants, file-closers, color-corporals, color, lieutenant-colonel, major, and field-music will execute what has been

explained on page

1. Face by the front rank.
2. Battalion, 8. About— Face.

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16 TO BREAK BY COMPANY TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

EZPLAKATION OF TBI MOYUfSNTS.

Ck>MMANS8

OF TBI COLOHIL.

OF THB OaPTAIM

OF

Ck>IfPANIES AHD

DmSIONS.

The captains and covering-sergeants will resume their places in line in the front and rear ranks.

If the colonel should wish to give the men relaxation, he may cause arms to be stacked and ranks to be broken as in the school of the company.

SECOND LESSON.

1. To break by company to the right or left. (Fig. 1.)

The captains place themselves two paces be- 1. By comfore the centre of their pany, right companies, and caution wheel. them that they are to wheel to the right. The covering-sergeants place themselves in the front rank 2. Maboh.

The left guides place themselves on the left of their companies, as soon as the movement is commenced.

When the wheeling flank of each company arrives, three paces from the perpendicular, the captain commands - 1. Such com

The covering-sergeant places himself on the right of the company, and commands - 2. Halt.

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TO BESAK TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

17

KXPIAITAnoir or m

MOVIIIB5T8.

COMXAMSS

OF

Thi Column..

or THX GAPTAIVg

GOMPANIXS Ains Divisions.

right of the first file in the front rank.

The left guide being established on the alignment, the captain steps out two paces from that

flank, and commands

and he then places himself two paces in front of the centre of his company.

8. Left dress. 4. Fbont.

Pig. 1.

0

I

L I

^:u^ki:i:]'

The lieutenant-colonel, A, places himself on a line with the first company on the side pt direction; the major, B, on a line with the last company; the colonel, C, on the flank on the side of direction.

This movement, left in front, will be executed by inverse commands and means.

To break by division^ the denomination division must be substituted for that of company; in this case, the

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18

TO BREAK TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT.

Explanation of the

MOVEMENTS.

Commands

THX CK>LONEL.

I Of IHK CAPTAINB Of

Companies and

DIVISIONS.

junior captain places himself in the interval, in the centre of the division, at the moment when the chief of the division places himself two paces in front of its centre.

If it be desired to break to the right to march to the left, this command is given before By company right wheel. When the battalion is broken, the lieutenant-colonel places a marker against the right guide of the first company. When the column is put in motion, this company wheels to the left, marches ten paces forward, and wheels again to the left. After the second wheel, its captain commands. Guide left. The lieutenant-colonel will place a marker where the first company is to change direction the second time.

If the colonel should desire to carry the column forward without halting it, he will caution the battalion to that effect, and will command 1. By company, right wheel. 2. March.

At the first command, the captains will execute what has been already prescribed for breaking into column from a halt.

The pivots will wheel in their places, and, when the companies arrive upon the perpendicular, the colonel

will command..

Forward—

4. March.

5. Guide Left, (or right.)

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EXPLANATION OF THE MOVEMENTS.

Continued

or The Colonel.

OP THE CAPTAIN

COMPANY AHEAD

Divisions.

The column will then march forward. The lieutenant-colonel and the guides will observe what has been prescribed for the march in column.

This movement, left in front, will be executed by inverse means and commands.

If the battalion is marching in line of battle^a and it should be desired to play it into column, to march immediately in a perpendicular direction, the colonel would give exactly the commands of the preceding movement; and, at the moment when each company arrives upon the perpen-

dicular, and

he would com-

3. Forward—

4. March.

5. Guide right {or left.}

And immediately the lieutenant-colonel and the guides will conform to all that has been prescribed for the march in column.

2. To march in column at full distance.

The colonel will indicate to the leading guide a distant point upon which he may direct his march by taking points on the

ground, and mand.

will com

The third command is briskly repeated, as is also the time of the march;

1. Column forward,
2. Guide left, (or right.)
3. March.

March.

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20 TO MARCH IN COLUMN AT FULL DISTANCE.

EZPLANATION OF USUI MOYKMENTS.

COMUAKDS

Thi Colomsl.

OF THI Captains

OF

Companies and DmsioNS.

as common iimey quickf or double-quick, according to the will of the colonel.

The leading guide is alone charged with the direction; every other guide must march in the traces of the one preceding him, and must preserve the proper distance and the step.

If the colonel wishes to change direction, he will place a marker A at the point where he wishes the movement to be executed, and will command

When each company arrives at four paces from the marker, its captain commands

and when the guide touches the breast of the marker

thead of column to the right, (or left.)

1. Right (or left) wheel

2. March.

,y Google

TO MARCH in COLUMN AT FULL DISTANCE. 21 Kg. 2.

CV

^T

IB The guides on the side of direction most ^ continue to march at the full step, without

concerning themselves about their companies.

■ The companies should come up without

■■ change of direction to the point A; that is, ■■ they should not commence to turn or wheel

until the command March. The major should watch to see the guides =3 direct themselves exactly upon the marker -3 A, so as to touch his breast with their right

or left arm. =3 The colonel may cause the companies to

break into platoons, or the divisions into

companies, all at once, at his command, =3 which is executed according to the principles

explained in the school of the company for

breaking into platoons and sections.

The column may be caused to execute the about while marching; to this end the colonel will command:

1. Battalion, right about,—2. March.. 8. Guide right, (or left.)

At the second command the companies will execute the right about, and continue to march to the rear. The captains (and, if broken by platoons, the chiefs of platoons[^] will remain behind the front rank; the file-closers in front of the rear rank, and the guides on a line with that rank.

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22

TO HALT THE COLUMN.

EXPLANATION OF THE MOVEMENTS.

Commands

OP

The Column.

OF THE Captains

Companies and Divisions.

The lieutenant-colonel remains abreast of the first subdivision, and the major "will give a point of direction to the rear (now become the leading) guide, and will remain abreast of that guide.

3. To halt the column, and to form it to the left or right into line of battle.

The column is halted, and the guides do not stir, whether they have lost distance or not; the soldiers bring their pieces to the shoulder.

If the position of the guides is only slightly defective, the colonel rectifies it; if very much so, he causes the two first guides to be placed upon the new direction, and commands

and then .

The captains place themselves two paces outside their guide, dress their companies, command

1. Column^

2. Halt.

3. Guides, cover,

4. Left (or right) dress.

Halt.

Front,

,y Google

TO HALT THE COLUMN.

23

BzPLANAnoir of thi

MOYXiaNTS.

ComiAirDS

OF TnX COLOITKL.

OF TH£ Captains

OF COMPANIXS AND

DiTisioirs.

and resume their places in front of the centre.

If the colnmn is right in front, the colonel will then command

The covering-sergeant of the first company places himself, at the first command, upon the direction of the other guides, and faced toward them, at company distance.

When the marchingflank of each company has arriyed at three paces from the line of battle, its captain commands....

After which he places his person alongside the last man of the front rank of the company preceding, and adds

The colonel then commands

1. Left into Une wheels

2. Mabch.

4. GuidesPosts.

Masch.

1. Such tfompany,

2. Halt.

8. Right dress, 4. Front.

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24

!rO HALT THE COLUICK.

Explanation of the Movements.

COMMARSS

Of

Thb Colonu.

OF THE Captains

OF

gompaniks and Divisions.

This movement, left in front, will be executed by inverse commands; in that case, the captains would betake themselves to the right at the command Guides—^Posts.

If the column should be by division, right in front, the guides would raise their pieces, butt up, at the first command. The left guides of the odd companies would spring upon the Une at the command Halt, given to their division, and face to the right. If the left is in front, the covering-sergeants would in the same manner step out on the line, faced to the left.

The column, while marching, may be formed into line of battle, without being halted beforehand, by the commands By companies right (or left) wheel— March, if the line is to move forward.

But if the line is to be hcdted, the command is, Left into line wheel— March.

At the command Halt, the guides halt at once, and the lieutenant-colonel promptly rectifies their position.

If the colonel wishes to carry the line immediately forward, he will command, at the moment when the companies in wheeling arrive upon the line of

battle • 1. Forward—

2. March. 8. Guide centre.

At the second command all the companies take the direct march; at the third, the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, color-bearer and color-guard, the general guides and the captains, will rapidly execute that which has been prescribed for the march in line of battle. (Lesson VI., No. 1.)

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9HS COUNTERMARCH.

25

SXPLANATIOir or THI HOYZMKNTS.

OOMMAIIM

OF

Thi Colonil.

or TH£ Gaptaks

Of

OOXPANIIS AVD

DIYISIOITB.

4. The eonntermaroh.

When at full distance or at half distance, the colonel commands

The battalion faces to the right if the column is right in front, and to the left if left in front. The two guides of each company face about

Each company executes what is prescribed in the school of the company.

If the column is closed in mass, the colonel will command

(fig, 8.) The odd companies or divisions will face to the right, and the even ones to the left. All the guides face about

1. Counter' march.
2. Battalion^ right (or left) face.
8. ByfiUUft, (or right.) 4. MARCH.

1. Countermarch.
2. Battalion, right and left— Fack.
- 3.

By file left and right. 4. March.

All the companies or divisions are conducted by their chiefs two paces in rear of the guides, halted, faced to

,y Google

26 FORMATIONS INTO LINE OF BATTLE BY INVERSION.

EzvL^Anoir op thi

MOVXMENTS.

GOMMANSfl

OF TUCOLOMZL.

OP THB Captains

Ck)MPANIE8 AKD DIVI8IOK8.

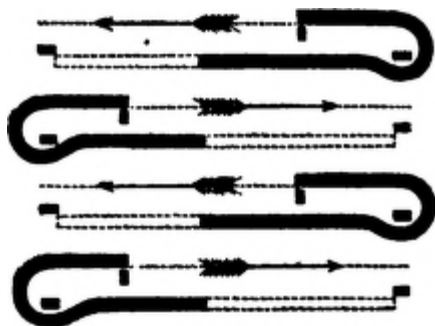
^ the front, and dressed to the right if the left should be in front, after the moyement; and to the left im the contrary case. The commands of the colonel do not change, so that the even companies or divisions always face to the left, and the others to the right.

The captains of companies or divisions who find themselves on the side opposite to that upon which the alignment is to be made, will go rapidly to that flank as soon as they have halted their subdivisions.

Flg.S..

2d DiTision.

4th IHvisioii. W^



J lit DiTision.

^ Sd DiTision.

5. Ponoations to the risht or left into line of battlo by inversion.

The column being in march, and supposed to be right in front, the colonel commands.....•••

1. Bi/ inversion

into line wheel

,y Google

27

EVOLUTION OF THE MOVEMENTS.

COMMANDS

OF THE COLOR.

OF THE Captains

. OF

Companies and Divisions.

The lieutenant-colonel

places himself in front of

, the right guides, and

promptly rectifies their

position, if necessary

2. Battalion^ guide right.

8. March.

The right file of each company or division faces to the right; the right guides halt, and the left guide of the first company or division goes rapidly to place himself on the direction of the right guides and faced toward them.

The companies or divisions are halted at three paces from the line of battle, and then dressed to the left.

When the formation is finished, the colonel will order the guides to their posts: the chiefs of subdivisions place themselves, at the same time, on their right.

This movement, left in front, will be executed, according to the same principles, by inverse means and commands.

If it is desired to march the battalion, formed in line of battle immediately forward, in a direction perpendicular to that of the column, and without halting, this movement will be made in conformity to what has been prescribed when forming into line from column in the natural order, (p. 24,) by causing the words By inversion to precede the command Bg companies right (or left) wheel.

,y Google

^

TO BREAK TO THE REAR INTO COLUMN.

EZFLAVAnOK or THB

HoTXMXiras.

Commands

OF

Thi Colovvl.

OP THE Captains

OP

Companies ajid Divisions.

THIRD LESSON.

1. To break by company to the rear by the right or left into column.

The captains will place themselves before the centre of their companies, and will caution them that they are to face to the right, the covering-sergeants stepping into the front rank

The battalion faces to the right. The captains go and place their breasts against the left arm of the last file in the front rank of the preceding company[^] and cause the three first files of their own to break to the rear.

When the last file of each company is about to arrive on a line with the captain, he commands 1. Such command

The left guides rest

their left arms against 2. Halt.

the breast of the captains, 3. Front.

who then step two paces to the rear and command 4. Left dress.

1. By the right of companies to the rear into column.

2. Battalion[^] right— Face.

8. March.

,y Google

TO BREAK TO THE REAR INTO COLUMN.

29

EXPLANATION OF THE MOVEMENTS.

OOIWAIISS

OF

Thi Colonxl.

or THB Captaihb

or

Companies ako

Dnrizioifs.

and place themselves two 6. Front.

paces in front of the centre.

This movement, the left being in front, will be executed, according to the same principles[^] by inverse commands and means.

If it be desired to break by division[^] it is sufficient to substitute in the commands the word division for company. In this case the junior captain in each division marches alongside the covering-sergeant of the even company, and places himself in the interval when the division is faced to the front.

When it is desired to execute this movement while the battalion is marching in line of battle, the colonel

will command By the right

of companies to the rear into column.

2. Battalion[^] by the right flank.

3. March. At the first command the captains spring in front

of the centre of their companies, and caution them that they are to march by the right flank.

At the command March, the battalion will face to the right; and each company, without being halted, will break to the right, and will be conducted by the covering-sergeant placed in front of the first file in the front rank. The captains go to where the left of their company will be, until the colonel commands. By the left flank—March.

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30

COLUMN IN ROUTE.

Explanation of the Movements.

COMMANDS

The Colonel.

OF THE COMPANIES OF

Companies and Divisions.

When all the companies shall have entered 4. Battalion upon the perpendicular, > by the left < the colonel will command

6. March.

6. Guide left.

And each one will execute what is prescribed for the march in column, (p. 19.)

This movement to the rear by the left would be executed by inverse commands and means.

2. Column in route*

The column being at a halt, by company, and 1 right in front, the colonel will command

1. Column forward.

2. Guide left.

3. Route step.

4. ^larch.

March.

The rear rank shorten the step until the distance between it and the front rank is twenty-eight inches; the men in both ranks carry t^heir arms at will.

If the column should encounter a defile too narrow for the front of a company, the colonel will cause all the companies to break into platoons by his own command, or will give the order to the captain of the first, who will form platoons in his company, and all the others will successively break into platoons, at the same place where the first did: these movements take place before entering the defile.

,y Google

COLUMN IN ROUTE.

31

EXPIJI^hATIOIT OP THX MOYIMSirtR.

Ck)MMAin>8

OF

Thx Colonsl.

OF THE GaPTAI.VS OF

Companies Ain> Dnnsioxs.

As soon as the companies are broken, the chiefs of platoons place themselves in the front rank, in place of their guide, who falls back into the rear rank.

If the defile becomes still narrower, the column is broken into sections, successively and at the same place, if the platoons be of at least twelve files. The first sections are commanded by the captain and by the second lieutenant; the second by the first lieutenant and orderly sergeant, and, if they be wanting, by the company guides. They all place themselves in the front rank, on the side of direction.

To execute this movement, each chief of platoon causes his platoon to come to shouldered arms, and to come to close order; as soon as the platoon is broken, its chief gives the direction to carry arms at will and to increase the distance between the ranks.

When the colonel wishes to close the ranks, he will command

1. Right

shoulder— Shift arms.

The rear rank will come at once to close order. If the platoons be less than twelve files, files should be broken to the rear by twos[^] until the front is reduced to six files, not including the chief of platoon; and if it be necessary still further to reduce the front, the men would be brought to right shoulder shift armsy would (ako the quick (or double-quick) step successively and at the command of the chiefs of platoons, so that the rear rank men, as well as the files broken to the rear, should

,y Google

close to fifteen inches, after which the platoons might be reduced to a front of four files, not including the chief.

If, finally, the defile is not wide enough to give passage to six men abreast, the movement is made by bringing the arms to the shoulder,

and marching by the flank.

In proportion as the defile widens, column is formed by platoon, or by section, and the men are again permitted to carry their arms at will.

The ground becoming still wider, companies are formed.

The first subdivision follows all the windings of the defile; the others march upon its traces, without concerning themselves about the direction.

The soldiers must not seek to avoid the bad parts of the road; they are to march, as far as practicable* directly before them.

The changes of direction are executed at the order of the chief of each subdivision, without other commands.

The files can only be broken to the rear, on the side of the guide.

8. To form the column forward and faced to the rear in line of battle.

The first of these movements is executed when the column arrives in rear of the right of the line of battle.

The colonel having indicated to the lieutenant colonel the point where the right of the battalion is to be established, the latter detaches himself with two markers, A and B, and establishes them, faced to the right upon the line, at company distance from each other. The column, supposed to be right in front, having arrived opposite to and at company distance

,y Google

TO FORM THE COLUMN IN LINE OF BATTLE. 33

EXPLANATION OF THE MOVEMENTS.

Commands

OF

Tea CoLOMXL.

OF THB Captains

OF

Companies and Divisions.

from the markers, is halted, after which the colonel
commands

The captain of the first company immediately commands

This company is halted at three paces from the line of battle and
dressed to the right against the markers.

All the captains place themselves two paces in front of the centre of
their companies.

When the companies[^] have wheeled sufficiently to the left, the
colonel will command

I, Forwardin' to line.

. By company left half wheel.

. Maboh.

Forward— March.

1. Company f forward,

2. Guide right,

8. Maech«

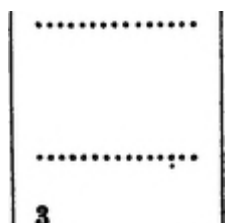
6. Guide right.

The guides will follow exactly in the trace of the file behind which they find themselves at the command March, up to the moment when that file shall change his direction.

The right of each company being about to come on a line with the left of the preceding company, the cap

tain will command.

And when each company arrives three paces from the line of battle the captain will add



1. Right turn,

2. March.

3. Such com" pany,

4. JALALT.,

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34 TCr FORM THE COLUMN IN LINE OF BATTLE.

COMMAITDS

EZPLAIf ATIOR or TBI

OF

OF THS
CAPTAIKB
OF

Tot Companies
CoLOOTi. ahb

] > iy i BI 01 T 8.

The left guide springs out upon the line,
faced to the right, and, as soon as he is
established on it, the captain places
himself on the left of the last file in the
front rank of the preceding company, and
adds

6. Right
dre 89. 6.
Fbont.

The formation being finished, the colonel
commands

7. Guides
— Posts.

) :

Plg. 4.

M ^

B
A

1. M. M..

,y Google

COLUMN AT FULL DISTANCE FACED TO THE REAR.

35

SZVI. ANATION or XHI 110 TCM £ NT 8.

GOMXAIIDS

OF Thb GoLONZlu

or THE CAPTAI 58

Compares kvj > Divisions.

This movement, left in front, is executed according to the same principles and by inverse commands.

If the angle formed by the line of battle with the column be so acute that the companies on arriving opposite their respective places on the line find themselves nearly parallel to it, the captains will not give the commands right (or left) turn but simply Halt^ Right (or left) dress. If, on the contrary, it is greater than the right angle, the formation would be on the left or on the right into line, in preference.

This movement, while marching, is executed in precisely the same manner and by the same commands, only at the first command the captain of the leading company will command, Guide right and will establish it, after halting it, against the two markers placed in advance.

Column at full distance fixed to the rear into line of battle. (Fig. 6.)

The dispositions already explained on p. 32 having been executed, the colonel

will command..

All the captains place themselves in the centre.

The captain of the first company commands

1. Into line faced to the rear.

1. Company,

2. Right face,

3. By file left.

4. March.

,y Google

COLUMN AT FULL DISTANCE FACED TO THE REAR.

DZFI AKATIOX OF TBI HOYBMSNTS.

COMMAIfDS

OF THB OoLOIOIm

OF THB Captains

OF

OOMPAMIES AKI»

DiTXSIOKS.

2. Battalion^ 8. Right face.

and leads his company three paces in rear of the markers: he will then

command 5. Company,

The first company 6. Halt.

having been established 7. Front.

against the markers, the _ 8. Right dress.

colonel will command....

All the captains place themselves? at the side of the covering-sergeant.... 4. March.

The companies, conducted by their captains, are then directed diagonally toward the place where they are to cross the line of battle, indicated to them by the left guides, who detach themselves, twelve or fifteen paces in advance, to place themselves on the line faced to the right. Each company crosses the line of battle three paces, files

to the left, and, as soon as it arrives opposite the place it is to occupy, its

captain commands 1. Such com'

party, 2. Halt. a. Front.

After which he places himself on the left of the last file in the preceding

company, and adds 4. Right dress.

5. Front.

When the formation is finished, the colonel commands. Guides—
Posts.

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TO TOBX THE COLUMN IN UNI 07 BATTU. 37

ExPLARAnoir or thi Mothobnts*

COMMAIIM

Tm

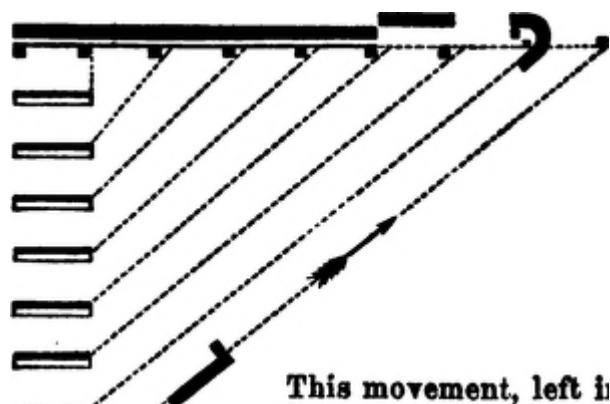
I or THI Ga^aiks

OF

OOMFimU AND

Dintioifs.

fig. 6.



This movement, left in front, ' ' ,,' will be executed according to

1 1^" the same principles and by in

Terse commands. It may also be executed while the column is marching, and without halting it; the dispositions are similar. But the second and third commands of the colonel will be, 2. Battalion^ by the right flank, 3. March.

4. To form the column on the right or on the left into line of battle. (Fig. 6.) The column having the right in front, and the dispositions indicated as before upon page 82 having been executed, the colonel will command..

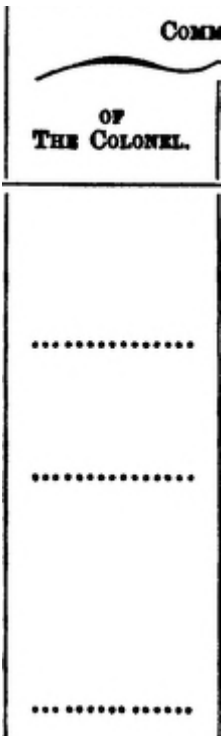
X. On the right into line,

2. Battalion, Quideright,

,y Google

38 TO FORM THE COLUMN IN LINE OF BATTLE.

. EXPLAINTATION OF THE MOVEMENTS.



COMMANM

or XHS CAPTAlire

OF COMPAimS AKB

DmsiONS.

When the first company arriyes abreast of the marker A, its captain commands

And when the company arrives three paces from the line

1. Mipht turn,
2. March.
8. 1st company, 4. Halt.

The captain of this company places himself a little in advance of the marker A, on the alignment, and adds 6. Riffht dress,

6. Front.

All the other companies execute the same movement, by the same commands, in succession, as they arrive on a line with the left guide of the company immediately preceding.

As soon as the formation is finished, the colonel commands, Guides—Posts.

The lieutenant-colonel is charged with establishing the left guide of each company, by placing himself successively behind them, as they come upon the line.

The first markers must be placed in such manner that the guides, after having turned to the right, will have at least ten paces to go before coming upon the line.

,y Google

TO FORM THE COLUMN IN LINE OF BATTLE. 39 Fig. 6.

i__d

iiT^nr

This movement, left in front, is executed according to the same principles and by inverse commands.

In all successive formations, except into line faced to the rear, the guides do not spring out to take their places on the line until the command Halt is given to their company, at three paces from the line of battle.

The fire by file, in these formations, is executed in the following manner:—

As soon as the captain of the leading company has heard the command Front from the captain of the company succeeding him, he places himself four paces in rear of the centre of his company, and

commands. Fire by file. The first marker retires, and the second steps back opposite the right of the second company. When the captain of the second company hears the command Front from that of the third, he likewise causes his company to fire by file; the second marker retires, and the left guide falls back opposite the right of the third company; and so on.

,y Google

40

TO MARCH BY THE FLANK.

EXPLANATION OF THE PRECEDING.

EXPLANATION

or The Colonel.

or Tui Captains

Companies and Drums.

5. To march by the flank and to form companies in platoons while marching.

The captains place themselves outside the line, at the side of the covering-sergeant, who steps into the front rank.

The sergeant on the left of the battalion will place himself to the left, and by the side of the last file of his company, covering the captains in file.

The lieutenant-colonel places himself six paces from the head of the battalion, on the side of the front rank; the major, at the same distance, abreast of the color.

If the battalion had faced to the left, the captains would have placed themselves on the left of their companies; the captain of the eighth

beside

1. Battalion[^] right—

2. Face.

8. Battalion, forward— 4. March.

,y Google

TO KARCH BY THE TLANK.

41

SXPLANAUN OF TBI MOYXMXirtS.

GOMMAin>S

OF

ThkColonxl.

OP THE CAPTADCa

Companies and Divisions.

the sergeant on the left of the battftlion.

To cause the battalion to wheel by file, the colonel commands

If it is desired to form companies into line, he will command

. By file right, (or left.) 2. March. \, By company

into line, 2. March. The guides will continue to march directly to the front: each company is formed into line, and as soon as it is formed the captain commands... I Guide left, •

l (or right.) If it be desired to form platoons instead of companies, it will be sufficient to substitute the word platoon for company. In this case, each platoon having but one guide, he will carry himself quickly to the flank indicated by the chief of platoon, if not already there. If the march be by the right flank, the chiefs of the second platoons pass through the opening formed in the centre of the company; in the contrary case, they pass by the left.

The colonel, desiring to halt the battalion when marching by the flank,

commands 1. Battalion,

2. Halt. 8. Front. At the last command, the captains, the covering-sergeant, and the sergeant on the left of the battalion, resume their places in line of battle; the same also takes place "when the battalion has been marching by the left flank.

42 TO PROLONG COLUMN ON LINE OF BATTLE.

geants, and the sergeant on the left of the battalion, resume their places in line of battle; the same also takes place "when the battalion has been marching by the left flank.

6. The column arriving in front of or behind the line of battle, to prolong it on this line.

The column, at full distance and right in front, (Fig. 7,) arriving in front of the line of battle, the colonel will cause a marker, A, to be placed at the point where it must cross the line, and another, B, at four paces beyond, at the point where it must change direction to prolong itself upon this line. The leading right guide directs himself upon these two markers, and, when the first company is two paces from the marker B, its captain gives the necessary commands to cause it to change direction to the left.

At the same time that the first company wheels to the left, the right general guide places himself upon the line of battle, abreast of the

first company,, and marches upon the points indicated to him by the lieutenant-colonel.

When the fourth company changes direction, the color springs out, and marches abreast of its company upon the same points as the right general guide.

Finally, when the eighth company changes direction, the left general guide springs out, and marches upon the direction of the right general guide and the colorbearer, abreast of that company.

The guides of the column will carefully endeavor to keep themselves constantly four paces outside the general guides and the colorbearer.

If the colonel wishes to form the column into line of battle, after having prolonged it on this line, he will order the guides upon the line, all facing to the head of the column, and will cause the companies to be aligned, after which the colonel and the captains

,y Google

* TO PROLONG COLUMN OR LINE OF BATTLE. 43

will conform to what has been explained on pp. 22, 23 for the formation in line.

If the column be left in front, the movement will be executed by inverse commands and means.

Fig. 7.

-Jiffic % mr HA

IK

The lieutenant-colonel and major will observe that the general guides march correctly upon the direction of the two points taken in front. To this end they will place themselves occasionally behind the

colorbearer and the left general guide, to assure themselves of it, and to rectify their march if necessary.

When the guides are ordered out, that the column may be formed to the right or to the left in line of battle, the guides of the first, fourth, and eighth companies do not move, because the color and the general guides are supposed to take their places.

(Fig. 8.) If the column, right in front, should arrive behind the line of battle, the colonel would cause two markers to be placed, A and B, the first upon the line» and the second at the point where the companies change direction, and in such manner that the guides, after the change of direction, would find themselves at least four paces behind the line of battle.

,y Google

44

CHANGES OF FRONT.

EXPLANATION OF THE MOVEMENTS.

COMMISSION

OF

The Color.

OF THE CAPTAINS

COMPANIES AKB

Divisions.

Fig. 8.

A-V

B/X ■ II

FT

At the moment when the first company, after having wheeled, has prolonged itself parallel to the line of battle, the right general guide places himself upon this line, abreast of his company. The color and left general guide execute precisely the same in their turn. AH the rest is executed as in the preceding movement.

If the column were left in front, inverse commands and means would be employed.

7. CHiUfGES OF FRONT.

Perpendioularly forward on the

The colonel places two markers, direction which he wishes to give and orders the captain of the first blish it against these two markers immediately command...

And when the wheel

(Fig. 9.)

first oompany.

A and B, on the

the line of battle,

company to esta

that captain will

1. Company, right wheelL

2. March.

,y Google

CHANGE or FEONT POEWARD.

45

Szpi.AirAnoM or m

MOTBKSmS.

OomuMM

or

TBI OOLOMU..

or TBS CAPTAIHt

or

OOMPANIU AKD DIYUIOI fS.

ing-flank arriTes at three paces from the markerc...

These dispositions baying been made, the colonel commands^

All the captains place tbemselTes in front of the centre of their companies : the coTering-sergeants step into the front rank

The companies wheel to the right at a halt. The left guides place themselves on the left as soon as they have room to pass.

As soon as the companies have wheeled sufficiently, the colonel will command '.

The guides follow the file of the company immediately opposite them.

1. Change front /orward on Ist company,

2. By company righthaif wheel.

3. Maeoh.

4. Forward—

5. March.

6. Ouide right.

8. let com* pony,

4. Halt.

5. Right dreee.

,y Google

46

CHANGS or FRONT FORWARD.

COKMAITDS

OP THE
CAPTAnrs
OP OP

EZPLAXATION OF MB MOVKHRNTS.

The Colonxl.
Companies
akd
Divisions.

When the right of each company is about to come on a line with the left of the one which has preceded it on the line, its captain will command....

-
- 1.
Might

And when each company arrives three paces
from the line..

turn,

2.
March.

8.
Such
command

panij,

4.
Halt.

The left guide springs out upon the line, faced
to the right

5.
Right
dress,

6.
Front.

The formation being finished, the colonel will
command •

Guides—
Posts.

The change of front forward, on the eighth company, will be
executed according to the same principles and by inverse means.

,y Google

CHANGE OF FRONT TO REAR.

Explanation or the

MOYSJONTS.

Commands

Thx Colonel.

OP THE Captains

op

Companies and

Divisions.

Vlg.9.



> ///////////////.

PerpendicRlar change of front to rear on the first company. (Fig. 10.)

The colonel directs the captain of the first company to place the left - flank of his company perpendicularly to the rear. This captain will com

mand .

1. Companyy

2. Ahout-^ Face.

3. Ltft wheel,

4. March.

,y Google

48

CHANGE OF TBONT TO RSAB.

EXPLANAYION 07 THS] MOVHUNTS.

COXMAMM

TBM Ck>LOHXL.

OP tHs GAPTAAnn

OF OOMPAHIIS Ain>

Bnnaoirs.

The company wheels on a fixed pivot, and when it has executed such a portion of the wheel as will bring it upon the direction indicated to him by the colonel, its captain wiUadd.

The colonel then causes two markers to be established, A and B, against whom the company is immediately dressed to the right by its captain; the colonel then commands

All the captains, except that of the first, place

1. Change front to rear on lit eompany,

2. Battalion, 8. About—

Face. 4. By com' pany ltft half wheel.

6. let company,

6. Halt.

7. Company^

8. About-^ Face.

9. Miyht dreee.

10. Front.

,y Google

CHANGE or FRONT TO RIAB.

49

Explanation o7 tbi

MOTBXIZfTS.

OOMMANSa

or Thi Oolonil.

or THX GAPTAI5B

GOMPANHS AMD

DmsioNi}.

themselves in rear of the front rank, before the centre of their companies.... The companies wheel at a halt, and when they have sufficiently wheeled, the colonel will add

As each company arrives on a line with the left of that which precedes it, its captain commands

The companies cross the line of battle, and when the front rank has passed it three paces, each captain adds

The left guides spring out upon the line faced to the right

The formation being finished, the colonel will command

5. March.

6. Forward—

7. March.

8. Guide left.

Guides— Posts.

4

1. Left turn,

2, March.

8. Such company, 4. Halt.

5. Company,

6. About— Face.

1, Right dress. 8. Front.

,y Google

50

CHANGE OF FRONT TO REAR. Fig. 10.



I

*

The change of front to rear on the eighth company will be executed according to the same principles and by inverse means.

The oblique changes of front are also executed according to the same principles, With the difference that the colonel must indicate it in his first command, by saying: Oblique change of front forward (or to the rear) on first " {or eighth) company/.

Note.—All the changes of front may be executed while the battalion is marching, and without halting it, the principles and the commands being the same as at a halt. The colonel should cause two markers to be placed in time to indicate to the captain of the first company the direction and the ground which his company is to occupy on the new line. This captain then conducts it there without a halt, and aligns it on the two markers.

'Google

MARCH BY THE FLANK.

51

Explanation of the movements.

Commands

OF

THE Colonel.

OF THE Captains

Companies and Divisions.

8. March by the flank, changes of direction by file, formation by file on the right or on the left into line of battle.

The principles of the march by a flank have been already explained, p. 40, as well as those of change of direction by file.

The battalion marching by the right flank, the colonel indicates to the lieutenant-colonel the point where the right is to rest; the lieutenant-colonel places two markers, faced to the right, at company distance from each other, and at six paces at least on the right of the rear rank of the battalion.

The colonel then commands

1. On the right by file into line. and when the right of the company is abreast of the first marker 2. March.

This formation is executed as has been explained in the school of the company.

The left guides do not place themselves upon the line until the last file of the front rank of their company comes upon it.

When the formation is finished, the guides are ordered to their posts.

If the battalion marches by the left flank, the formation takes place according to the same principles, by inverse means.

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52

TO PASS A DEFILE IN RETREAT.

EXVULSION OF TBI

Movnmras.

GomuRM

or

ThS GOLOMIL.

OP TBB GAPTAHre

or

OOMPANIE8 A2IB

IXnrisionis.

9. To pass a defile in retreat by the right or by the left flank. (Fig. 11.)

Suppose a battalion, marching in line of battle in retreat, to find itself opposite a defile; if the defile is opposite the left flank, the battalion is halted at fifteen or twenty paces before reaching it, and faced to the front; after which the colonel will command.... To the rear by the right flank, pass the defile. The captain of the first company immediately commands.....

1. 1st company[^] right —Face.

2. March.

This company, conducted by its captain, wheels by file to the right, marches to the rear until it shall have passed four paces to the rear of the file-closers of the battalion, and wheels by file again to the right

All the companies make successively the same movement; the second begins its movement so as to follow immediately after the first, and so on.

If the defile can only give passage to a platoon front, the captain of the first company forms it by platoon into line, and the guide of the first platoon directs himself upon the point where he is to change direction to enter the defile; the other companies execute the same movement in succession.

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TO PASS A DSFILI IN RSTBSAT. 53

As soon as the two platoons of each company emerge from the defile, the captain will form company.

The colonel may reform the line, faced toward the defile; and in this case the column changes direction to the left at the point indicated by him, and, when it is entirely upon this new direction, he halts it and causes it to form to the left into line of battle; or, if he wishes to place the defile opposite the right, he will cause the column to form into line faced to the

Fig. U.

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^f

If the defile should happen to be in rear of the right flank, the left flank would pass it according to the same principles and by inverse means.

If the defile should not admit the passage of a platoon front, it would be passed by the flank, and the companies would be brought by company into line successively as soon as they emerged from the defile.

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54

TO BEEAK TO EEAE B7 DIVISION.

EXPLAHATION 09 TBS

MoYXMnras.

COMMARDS

TBI COLONXL.

0? THB CAPTAOIB

GOMPANin AHB

DinaioiTS.

FOURTH LESSON.

L To Inreak to rear by the right or left in oolnmn by

division. The movement has been already explained, p. 28, to break by company to the rear by the right or left. There is no difference in the present movement, except the substitution of the word division for company in the commands.

3. To march in oolnmn by division, to break into companies, and to form divisions.

The march in column has been already explained, pp. 19-21.

The movement of breaking into platoons and of reforming company has also been explained in the school of the company.

There is no other difference in the present movement than the substitution of the word division for company in the command.

The colonel causes the divisions to break into companies all at once, and by his own command.

8. To olose the column to half distance on the leading division, or on the rear division. The column being in march by division, right in

front, to close it upon the leading division, the colonel will command.,

1. To half distance close column,

2. March.

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TO CLOSE THE COLUMN TO HALF DISTANCE.

55

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OV

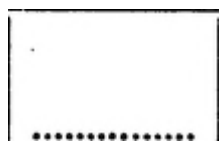
Thb Colokkl.

or THJB Captains

Companies and

Divisions.

The chief of the first division immediately commands



1. Ist Division

stop,

2. Halt.

3. Left dress,

4. Front. All the other divisions are halted and aligned in the

same manner when their guide arrives at company distance from the preceding one.

The guides must place themselves correctly upon the direction.

The lieutenant-colonel places himself in front of the first company, and assures the position of the others as they come up in order. The major marches abreast of the last guide.

If the column should be at a halt, the movement would be executed by the same commands.

If, instead of closing on the first division, it be desired to close on the fourth, the column would first be halted, if marching, and the colonel would then

command..

The three first divisions

1. On the 4th division, to half distance close column.

2. Battalion,

3. About— Face.

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56

TO CLOSE THE COLUMN TO HALF DISTANCE.

Explanation op thb motemxkts.

CouuASDa

OP

Thb Coi.oifZL.

OP THE Captains

Companies and DnnsioNS.

face about, and their guides remain in the front rank

The chiefs of the three first divisions place themselves two paces outside their guide on the side of direction

The fourth division is dressed to the left by its chief.

The guide of the third division having arrived at company distance from that of the fourth, its chief will command

The guide remains faced to the rear.

The chief of the third division places himself at once two paces in front of its centre.

4. Column^ forward. 6» Guide riff ht.

6. Mabch.

1. Zd division,

2. Halt.

8. Division^

4. About— Face.

5. Left dress.

6. Front.

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TO CLOSE THE COLUMN AT HALF DISTANCE. 57

EzplAVATioir or tbi Moyjjuhts.

COXMAVM

or Thi Golohil.

or iHK Gaptauts

CoifPAvns An]> D1VI810N8.

The other diyisiong execute sucoesglyely the same moTements as the third; and, when the moyement is completed, the colonel causes the guides to face about.

This moToment may also be executed when the column is in march, and without halting beforehand. In this case the colonel would command

1. On
the com
8^A

pany, half to

tanee close

column,

2. Battalion^

right about,

\, March.

4i. Guider%ght,

At the first command the captain of the eighth company would caution it to remain faced to the front; the other captains would caution their companies that they will have to face about.

At the command March, the captain of the eighth company will halt it and dress it to the left. The other companies will be halted when they shall have attained their distance, faced to the front and dressed to the left.

The remainder of the movement is executed exactly as in the preceding movement. If the column should be formed by division, it would take company distance; which would ^e stated in the command. The principles are the same.

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58

DISPOSITIONS AGAINST CAYALRY.

Explanation of tbx Movements.

CouuAsnys

OP

Ths Colonel.

OF THE Captains

Companies and Divisions.

4. To inarch in column at half distance, and change direction. This march and these changes of direction are executed by the same commands and in the manner explained for a column at full distance,

pp. 19-21, with this difference, that the pivot-man ■ will take steps of fourteen inches instead of nine, (or of seventeen instead of eleven, according to the gait,) in order to clear the wheeling-point in time.

6. Dispositions against cavalry.* (Fig. 12.) The battalion being in column by company, at full distance, and right in front, the colonel will command 1. To form

square. 2. To half distance close column, 8. March.

At the command March, the first company stands fast, and its captain, after having dressed it to the left, passes to the front of the centre; the file-closers close to fourteen inches from the rear rank; the second company closes to fourteen inches from the file-closers of the first, and is dressed to the left by its captain, who then passes behind the centre.

• For the modes of forming square exactly in accordance with the U. S. Tactics, see the article at the end of the volume. The French methods here given will impart novelty and variety to the drill.

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DISPOSITIONS AGAINST CAVALRY.

59

Explanation of the Movements.

Commands

OF

The Colonel.

OF THE Captains

OF

Companies and Divisions.

The third, fourth, fifth, and sixth close to platoon distance. The seventh, being designed as the reserve, closes in mass upon the sixth, and immediately causes the exterior sections to double upon the interior, and by the following commands

1. On the centre double sections.

2. March.

Fig. 12.

At the first command the ^ ____ ^ ^^^^^^ _.

chiefs of sections place themselves — — — —

in front of the centres of ""S^S^JJ^WSBP "•

their sections. A file-«loser

takes the place of the captain, _ ^^^^^^^^^^ _ ^

in command of the right sec- "" *- — m^am ""

tion. The exterior sections 2SSS

face to the right and left, and ^

at the command March, they — ^S"H""P""HP—

are conducted by their chiefs

three paces to the rear of the

interior sections, halted, and ^

drawn to the left. The two ""^^S^HWS?—

guides place themselves on the

right and left of the interior ^

sections, and two file-closers ""^55

take their places on the flanks

of the exterior sections. ^ j^

After the alignment, the •" ■^■■■^■i^^""— chiefs of sections place themselves in the front rank, on th« outer flanks, the guides retiring to the rear

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60

TO FORH SQUARE.

]fizPLA2rATioir or shb

HOVXMIIfTS.

GOHMAirDS

OF

Tmi Ck>LoiriL.

or THK Captaihs

COMPAimS AMD D1VJIUOX8.

rank. The captain places himself in firont of the centre. The eighth company closes to platoon distance upon the sixth, and, as soon as

it is halted, the file-closers, passing by the flanks, place themselves two paces in front of the front rank.

When the color-company is halted, the color-bearer retires into the line of file-closers; he is replaced in the front rank by the corporal who covers him in the rear rank, who, in turn, is replaced by the corporal who is in the rank of file-closers.

When the movement commences, the major places himself on the right flank of the column, abreast of the first company.

In the case of the column being set in march after this formation, the second company would conform itself to the movements of the first without separate command. The guide of the reserve company would march in the trace of the file who happens to be in front of him in the preceding company.

To form square. The colonel will command

At the first command the lieutenant-colonel and major will assure themselves that the right and left guides are properly posted between the first

1. Form square.
2. Right and left into line wheel.

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61

EXPLANATION OF THE MOVEMENTS.

Command

or The Colonel.

or The Captain

or

OoicrAiraEs Ain>

Divuioifs.

and the last, by facing toward them, the lieutenant-colonel assuring the left guides, and the major the right. The two guides of the eighth company will raise their pieces in front of the centre of the body, butt uppermost.

At the second command the chiefs of platoons of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth companies will place themselves in front of the centres of their platoons, and caution them that they are to wheel into line.

The captain of the seventh company will command.

The captain of the eighth will giye the same commands, substituting dghth for seventh, and will place himself two paces outside of the left flank of his company.

1. 7th com' pany^ forward.

2. Guide left.

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62

TO FORM SQUARE.

EXPZANATIOX OV TBI

MOTEUNTS.

Commands

OP

The Colonel.

OF THE Captains

Companies and Divisions.

These dispositions being made, the colonel will command....,

3. March. 3. March,

Fig. 13.

At this command, repeated by all the chiefs, the two first companies stand fast, but the two files on the right and on the left face outward.

The platoons of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth companies are wheeled into line.

The field-music will march forward the extent of a platoon front.

The seventh company marches forward the same distance.

The eighth closes up to form the square. Its captain causes it to face about when it has closed up, and aligns it by the rear rank. The guides remain faced to the front. The file-closers close up to one pace, and the two files on the right and on the left face outward. The colonel will then command. 4. Guides-

Posts.

At this command the captains of the first and eighth companies, as well as the guides of the eighth, will

! ^ ^ ^ !

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EXPLAVITIOIf 07 THB

MoyEMom,

Commands

OP

Thk Colohel.

OF TH£ CaPTAIUS

OF

Companies akd Divisions.

enter the square; the captain of the first places himself alongside that of the second.

The guides of the two first companies will take post in the interval of these two companies, and on the alignment of the files who have faced outward,—those of the first company in the front rank, and those of the second behind them.

The chiefs of the platoons which have wheeled into line, will remain in the interval of the front rank, and their guides in the rear rank.

The lieutenant-colonel and the major will place themselves behind the second company, the former on the left, the latter on the right.

The colonel, in the centre of the square.

First Front.—First and second companies, commanded by the senior captain of the two.

Second Front.—The odd platoons, commanded by the senior captain among them.

Third Front.—The even platoons, commanded as above.

Fourth Front.—The eighth company, commanded by its captain.

The commanders of the fronts will place themselves behind the centre of their fronts, four paces from the rear rank, and will be replaced by a chief of platoon or of section, as the case may be.

If the column, instead of being at full distance, should be at platoon distance, the colonel would com*

mand I 1. To form 1

' square. •

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64

TO FORH SQUARE.

Explanation or thi

MOYIMBNTS.

Commands

OF T&K COLONXL.

OF THB Captains

Companibs and Divisions.

2. Column, forward,

3. Guide left, i. March.

At the command March, the first company stands fast. The file-closers come up to the distance of 14 inches. When the second company has marched up to the same distance from the file-closers of the first, the colonel will halt the column and give the commands, Left dress and Front.

The seventh and eighth companies continue the march, and execute what is prescribed for them in forming from full distance, p. 69.

If the column should be doubled by platoons, (p. 70,) it would be formed into square by the same commands and by analogous means: thus, the leading subdivision, (formed by the second platoon of the fourth company and the first of the fifth,) doubled by the second subdivision, (formed by the first platoon of the fourth company and the second of the fifth,) would constitute the first front; the rear subdivision, the fourth front; the platoons of the right wing, the second front; those of the left wing, the third front; the seventh subdivision would form the reserve.

The column being closed in mass, if the colonel should wish to form Square, he would cause it to take half distance, by the command

1. To form square.

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TO FORM SQUARE.

65

EXPLANATION OF THE MOVEMENTS.

COMMANDS

The Colonel.

OF THE Captains

Companies and Divisions.

The two first compa- 2, Bi/the head nies would be put in of column inarch at the same time; take half the third would wait un- distance, til it had platoon distance, plus the depth of the ranks. The others would only take platoon distance. All this is executed as was prescribed on p. 69 and following.

The colonel would halt the column as soon as the sixth company should have its distance. The second would at once close to 14 inches from the file-closers of the first.

As soon as the column is halted, all the dispositions would be executed which are prescribed on p. 69 and following.

In a column left in front, these different movements would be executed according to the same principles and by inverse means.

The seventh company closes up on the eighth; the second forms the reserve; but the fronts do not change their denomination. Thus, the first company always forms the first front; the last, the fourth front; and so on for the others.

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66

TO FORM COLUMN.

ExPLANAnoir or ths

MOYUCSMTS.

Commands

or The Colonel.

or The Captains or

COMPANIES AND

Divisions.

To form column. If, being in square, the colonel should wish to march forward, he would cause column to be formed, by the command..

The commander of the first front will immediately command

and will place himself, as soon as he is able to pass, on the flank of the column on the side of the guide. The reserve company and the fourth front stand fast; the second front faces to the left, and the third to the right; both break by platoon to the rear.

These dispositions having been made, the colonel commands

Form column.

1. First front, forward,

2. Guide left.

2. March.

At this command the first front marches forward, the guides placing themselves rapidly at their proper posts; it will be halted after having passed over the extent of a platoon front, and dressed to the left.

The platoons of the second and third fronts wheel to the left and right by file, and march to meet each other, they are halted, faced to the front, and the companies are dressed to the left.

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TO CAUSE THE COLUMN TO MARCH FORWARD. 6T

SxPLANAoN or the Movxhuitb.

Commands

OF

Thx CoLonxL.

OF THJt CaPTAIITS OF

Companies and Divisions.

The fourth front is faced about; the file-closers remain in front of the front rank.

Fijr. 14.

ill II

Fig. 16.

III II

MoTement began.

MoTcment finished. (See pp. 58,69 for the details.)

To e&usa the oolnnin to march forward and in retreat, to halt it, and to reform the square.

The colonel will put the column in march, by the commands and means prescribed on p. 18.

To cause it to march in retreat, the colonel will

command 1. Face by the

rear rank. 2. Battalion^ about— Face. At the second command the battalion will face

,y Google

68

TO REDUCE SQUARE.

EXPLANATION If or TBI MOVEMENTS.

COMMANDS

OP TeQB Ck) LONEL.

OF THX CAP9AI98

companies and Divisions.

the following command...

about; the guides will pass into the rear rank; the captains stand fast.

To reform the square, the column will be halted and re-faced to the front, by

1. Battalion^ right about.

2. Halt.

To reduce square.

The colonel will command 1. Reduce

square, 2. Slabch.

This movement is executed as in forming column (p. 66); only the second company is halted when it has platoon distance from the third, and the first when it has the same distance from the second. The captain of the seventh company causes the platoons to be undoubled, and the file-closers of the eighth pass behind the rear rank.

The seventh company, after having undoubled platoons, remains in that position, and only resumes its proper distance when the column is put in march.

The major, the color-bearer, the sappers, and fieldmusic resume their places in column.

To form square when the battalion is deployed.

The square may be formed parallel or perpendicular to the line of battle.

In the first case, the battalion is broken by the right or left of company to the rear into column, and closed

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TO FORM 8QI7AKE, BATTALION DEPLOYED.

69

ExPLANAnoN or ths MoYiMsins.

COUUAXM

OP TBI GOLOHIL.

OF THJB Captains

OP

OOMPANIBS AMD

DIT18ION8.

to half distance on the leading company, as has been explained p. 68 and following.

In the second case, the battalion is played into simple column, by company, at platoon distance, in rear of the right or left company, or into double column by platoon on the centre.

To form simple column, the colonel will command 1. To form square. 2. Column at half distance by company. 8. On the Ut (or Sth) company^ right (or left) in front

4. Battalion^ left (or right) face.

5. March. The movement will be executed as has been already

explained, p. 28, substituting the word company for divison; with this difference,—that the second company will enter the column 14 inches in rear of the file-closers of the first, who will themselves close to a like distance from the rear rank of their company; that the seventh will enter the column at mass distance, and, as soon as halted, the exterior sections will.

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70 TO FORM SQUARE, BATTALION DEPLOYED.

BZPLANATION OF TBI MOYfMKNTS.

COUMAUFDB

The GoLOKKL.

OP THK CAPTAIKS

Companies and Din&ioNs.

double upon the interior ones, at three paces in rear, as has been explained p. 59, and that the eighth company takes platoon distance from the sixth.

To ploy the battalion into double column by platoon, the colonel commands

At the second command, the chiefs of platoons place themselves in front of the centre and notify them of what they are to do. The coveringsergeants place themselves in the front rank.

1. To form square.
2. Double COlumn by platoon.
3. Battalioriy left and right face.
4. March.

At the third command, the two platoons forming the leading company stand fast, the guides of the other platoons, which have broken to the rear, place themselves in front of the front-rank file, and the chiefs of platoons alongside their guide.

At the command March, the leading company stands fast; the senior chief of platoon places himself in front of its centre, and commands. Guide right. The other chief places himself in the interval separating the two platoons.

The guides place themselves on the outer flanks, in the front rank, and the file-closers close to fourteen inches from the rear rank.

The platoons forming the second company are directed in such manner that the front rank shall be fourteen inches from the file-closers; as soon as their platoons unite, they are halted by their chiefs, faced to

,y Google

FORMATION OF SQUARES.

71

the front, and dressed to the right by the senior chief. The other chief places himself in the interval, the two guides on the outer flanks. The captain, after having aligned it, will place himself two paces in rear of the centre.

All the other platoons will execute the same movement, except that they will enter the column at platoon distance, except those which form the seventh company, which will enter at mass distance, as has been explained on p. 69. The captain of this company will, in the manner before explained, double his sections ; and the captain of the eighth will only take platoon distance from the sixth.

As to the rest, all the dispositions prescribed on p. 58 and following will be executed in forming the square.

Observations relative to the formation of squares. (Fig. 16.)

If a column, formed by division, should find itself menaced by cavalry, its colonel would cause it to form square, making it beforehand close to half distance,

Fig. 16.



r

The square formed.

Column by division, ready to form square.

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72

SQUARB IN IH>UE EANKS.

BXFLANAnOir OF iBM MOVXMSNTS.

CamuMM

Of

Thi Oolokkl.

OF THX Captains

OF COMPAIIIE8 ABB

DITI8ION8.

by the commands and means already indicated; the second dWision would close upon the first, and there would be no reserve; only, if necessary, the two interior platoons of the second division might act as reserve.

If the battalion should be formed in only three divisions, the first front would not be thus reinforced by the second division; and if, in spite of this, it were desired to have a reserve, the second division would close to platoon distance from the first; the interior platoons of this division would then form the reserve.

A column arranged to form square will march and change direction like a column at half distance, only this will always l)e 6y wheeling, the guide being in every case indicated on the opposite side, if he is not already there.

A battalion in square will never execute the firings otherwise than in two ranks. The color-guard will not fall back: it will join in firing with the company.

The subdivision which doubles on the first front will remain at shouldered arms during the firing.

7. Square in four ranki.

The battalion being in column by company at foil distance and right in front,

its colonel commands..

1. To form square in four ranks.
2. To half distance close column,

8. March.

,y Google

8QCJAEB m FOUR RANKS. 73

This movement consists in making all the even companies to double on the odd companies, in such manner that the file-closers of the odd companies may be placed one foot behind the even, with those of the even companies ; except those of the seventh and eighth, who pass before the front rank of the seventh; so that the five ranks shall have but the distance of rank; while there shall be platoon distance between the subdivisions, from front rank to front rank, with the exception of the second subdivision, which will take the distance from its front rank to the fourth rank of the first.

All the captains of odd companies will place themselves in front of the centre, and those of even companies behind the centre, with the exception of the captain of the eighth, who places himself in front, alongside the captain of the seventh.

All the companies are arranged between their guides.

The subdivisions thus doubled will be commanded by the captains placed in front.

The field-music will be placed behind the fourth company.

Fig.17.

h

When the column is left in ■■ fi-ont, these movements will be ■■ executed by the same commands and by inverse means.

,y Google

74

SQUARE IN FOUR RANKS.

BXPLAITAfIOir OF THI MOTIMBRTS.

COMMAUM

or ThiGolohkl.

or THB GiPXAnn or

CoXPANm AXS DIYISIOHB.

The column being thus disposed, the colonel will

command 1. Form

tquare,

2. Right and left into line wheel,

3. March. At the command March, the fint platoons wheel

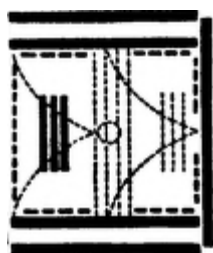
io the right into line, and the second to the left. The last subdivision closes the square by marching forward: the rest of the movement is executed as for the simple square.

When it is formed, the guides take their posts; and all the file-closers, as well as the captains and chiefs of platoons, place themselves behind the fourth rank.

The field-music takes post behind the first subdivision.

The five ranks, including the file-closers, are all placed fourteen inches from each other.

Fig.18.



,y Google

75

EXPLANATION OF THE MOTES.

COMMAHSS

or Thx CoLOim.

or THi Captains or

OOXPANIIS AND

BnnsiOMS.

To reduce tquare.

This movement is executed by the commands and means prescribed for a battalion in two ranks, (p. 68,) being particularly

careful that the flank movements are executed without doubling the files. Fig. 19.



The square being reduced, and at a halt, if the colonel wishes to re-establish the column in its original

order, he will command..

1. Undouble companies.

2, By the head

(or on the 1st or

,y Google

76

TO REDUCE SQUADS.

Explanation or na

MOTSMERTS.

COMVANDS

or Thx Colonel.

or THE Captains

OF

Companies and Divisions.

the following commands..

Sth company) take distance.

These different movements are executed as prescribed already.

The file-closers of the odd companies, the captains of the even companies, and the guides of these companies, will resume their places in column as soon as they are able to pass.

To form square in four ranks on the leading company or on the rear company, the company will be played into column, by

1. To form square in four ranks.
2. Column at half distance by company.
3. On 1st (or 8M) company, right (or left) in front into column.
4. March.

This movement will be executed by the means indicated, except that all the even companies will at once close, on entering the column, to 14 inches from the odd ones, in such manner as that the column will be formed as described, page 73.

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TO REDUCE SQUARE.

77

EXPLOITATION OF THE

COMBAT

or The Colonel.

OF THE CAPTAINS

or

COMPANIES AIRS

DISIONS.

To form square in four ranks by double column, the colonel would command ^

1. To form square in four ranks.
2. Double column by platoon,
3. Battalion, left and right face,
- 4 March.

This movement is executed as has been described on pp. 70, 71, except that at the command March, the file-closers of the second platoon of the fourth company and of the first platoon of the fifth company, instead of closing to the distance of rank, march to the rear, so as to permit the sections which double to enter the column, the front rank at 14 inches from the second rank of those which precede it.

These file-closers will place themselves upon a line with those of the second company. The platoons which doubled being aligned, their guides place themselves in the rank of file-closers.

The second platoon of the third company, and the first of the sixth, place themselves at platoon distance from the fourth rank of the first double subdivision; the second platoons of the second and first companies, as well as the first platoons of the seventh and eighth, at platoon distance from the guides who precede them; the odd platoons of the right wing, and the

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TO BBI>nCE SQUARE.

EZPLAKATIOir or TBI

MovsMiim.

COMMAimS

or Thk Colonel.

or THK Capxaihs or

GOMPAMm ASD DiTIBIOHB.

eren oi&es of the lefty each at rank distance from the platoons of their company already placed in column. The chiefs of platoons, the file-closers, and the guides will conform to what has been prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

The column being thus formed, the subdiyisions in four ranks take their denominations oi firtty second, third, and fourth company, according to the rank which they occupy in the column.

If the battalion happens to be in column by division, at full or half distance, the colonel commands •••• 1. To form

square in four ranks.

2, To half distance close column,

3. Mabch.

The second diyision closes upon the 6rst, conforming to the principle laid down on p. 72 for the two first companies; the third closes to platoon distiuioe from the fourth rank of the leading subdiyision; the fourth diyision closes to platoon distance from the third.

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TO RSDUCS SQUABI.

79

Fig. 20.

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80

TO REDUCE SQUARE.

Explanation or thk

MOTEXXNIS.

Commands

Tbx Colonxl.

OF THE C.^PTAIM

or

Ck)MPANIB8 AND

Divisions.

The column being thus disposed, the colonel will
command (Fig. 21).

1. To form square,
2. Jtiffht and left into line, double sections,
8. March.

At the third command the platoons of the third division wheel to the right and left into line; the interior platoons close to fourteen inches

from the exterior; the file-closers of the latter place themselves, as soon as the movement commences, upon the alignment of the file-closers of the interior platoons. The fourth division closes up to form the square, in conformity to what has been prescribed page 62.

Fig. 21.

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TO RSDUCB SQUAHK.

81

When the column is reformed to march forward or in retreat, the lateral fronts remain in the column by doubled platoons behind the exterior platoons of the leading subdivision.

Fig. 22. Movement commenced.

n

Movement terminated.

When the square is reduced, the interior platoons 6

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82

TO REDUCE SQUABS.

EZPLANANOX OF VHI MOVEMENTS<T8.

OF THSGOLOirL.

OF xau Captains

OOMPAKUfl AND

I>rn8iON8.

of the third division continue to march, when the exterior platoons are halted by their chiefs and are formed into line according to the principle of deployments.

When the column is left in front, the movements are executed by the same commands and by analogous means. The third division closes up on the fourth, the second division forms the lateral fronts, and the first remains in two ranks.

The battalion being in line of battle, to form the square in four ranks perpendicular to the line, by double column, the colonel commands
1. To form

square in

four ranks. 2. Double

'column

company,

at half distance. 8. Battalions

left and

right face. 4. March.

The third and sixth companies enter the column at fourteen inches' distance from the fourth and fifth, respectively; the second and seventh, at platoon distance from the fourth rank of the leading subdivisioa, and the first and eighth company, at platoon distance

from the third subdivision, according to the analogous principles laid down on pp. 69, 70.

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TO REDUCE SQUARE.

83

EXPLAITATION OF THI

MoTXMEirrs.

Commands

or The Colonel.

OF THE Captains

Companies and Divisions.

If the battalion is to be formed into square on one of the wings, the colonel

will command 1. To form

square in four ranks.

2. Column at half distance by di' vision.

3. On 1st (or 4:th) division^ right (or left) in front,

4. Battalion, right (or l^t) face,

5. March. The divisions will be formed into column, according

to the principles laid down, p. 77 and following, for the distances to be observed between the divisions; and also for the file-closers of the first division.

"Whenever a column is formed of subdivisions doubled, the flank movements will be executed without doubling the files; the changes of direction in marching will always be made as prescribed for battalions closed in mass.

The firings will only be executed by the two outer ranks; the others will remain at the shoulder*

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84

TO CLOSE COLUMN IN MASS.

Explanation of thi

MOYEJEENTS.

€k>MXAHI>8

or Thi OoLONXi..

OF THX Captains

Of

Companies and DinsiONS.

8. To close column in mass upon the leading or rear subdivision.

The column being in march, and right in front, the colonel, wishing to cause it to close in mass upon the leading subdivision,

■will command.

The chief of the first division immediately adds

1. Column close in mass.

2. March.

1. 1st divi

sion, . Halt. . Left dress.

The lieutenant-colonel places himself in front of the leading guide, and assures, by signs, the position of the left guides on the direction.

The following divisions are halted by their chief when their guide arrives six paces from the preceding one, and dressed to the left.

The file-closers close to the distance of one pace at the moment when the divisions are aligned.

If the column should be left in front, this movement would be executed according to the same principles, by inverse commands, as to the alignment alone.

If it be desired to cause the column to close in mass upon the rear division, the colonel, after having halted

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TO CLOSE COLUMN IN MASS.

85

EXPLAAnON OF TBI MOTXMXNTS.

COMMAMPS

OF

ThiOolomxl.

OF THB CAPTAnrS OF

Companies and Divisions.

the column, will command

All the divisions, except the fourth, face about; the guides remain in the front rank.

The chiefs of the three first divisions place themselves two paces on the flank on the side of direction

The fourth division is dressed to the left by its chief.

As each guide in succession arrives at six paces from the preceding one, the chief of the division commands

The guides remain faced to the rear.

1. On the ⁴th division close in mass,

2. Battalion,

3. About— Face.

4. Column ⁴ forward,

6. Guide right

6. March.

1. Such ^c^t^v^t «ton,

2. Halt.

3. Such division ⁴

4. About— Face.

5. Left dress.

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TO MARCH IN COLUMN CLOSED IN MASS.

ExHANAiaoN or tbi Movements.

CoiOfAiaw

Ths CoLoirxL.

or THE Captains or

COVPAimS AND

Divisions.

Whea the column is formed, the colonel will

command ,.,,, 7. ChiickSy

8. About— Face.

The lieutenant^colonel, placed in rear of the guide of the fourth division, assures the other guides upon the direction.

This movement, left in ffront, will be executed according to the same principles.

9. To march in colnxnn closed in mast and oliange direction in marching. (Fig. 23.)

The column being in march, by division, and right in front, the colonel causes the guide to be assumed on the side opposite the change of direction, if he is not already there; he then causes a marker, A, to be placed at the point where he wishes the movement to be executed, and commands 1. Battalion^

right (orZc/())

wheel, 2. March.

All the divisions wheel together while marching,

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TO MARCH IN COLUMN CLOSED IN MASS.

87

EZPLANATIOX OF TBI JdOVKMBITTS.

Commands

OF

The CoLOifSL.

OF THK CAPTAXSt OF

Companies axd Divisions.

the piyot - man taking steps of fourteen inches.

All the other guides wheel in such manner as to be always four paces from the preceding guide; to that end it is necessary that those placed on the wheeling-flank should at first advance the left shoulder, then oblique slightly outward at the same time that they march forward.

Each chief of division should face toward it, to watch the execution of the movement, to see that the diyision is always properly dressed between its guides and almost parallel to the preceding one.

When the wheel is nearly finished, the colonel commands I Z.
Forward— I

' 4. March. '

Fig. 23.



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88

TO TAKE DISTANCES.

EXPLAXAnON OP THE HOYSUSRTS,

pOMMANDS

The Colonel.

OF THE Captains

Companies and

DiVISIOKR.

If, after the movement is finished, the guides should find themselves on the side opposite to that on which they should be in the natural order, the colonel will give the commands necessary to change the side of direction.

10. To take distances by the head of column and on tke leading, or rear, subdiyision.

The column being by division, closed in mass, right in front, the colonel, wishing to take distances by the head of column, will command

The chief of the first division will immediately command.

' The other chiefs of division will give the same commands successively when their divisions attain wheeling distance.

1. J9y the head of column, take wheeling distance.

1. Istdivt'siofij forward,

2. Guide Uft.

3. Majlch.

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89

Explanation of thi Movements.

OF

Thx Colonel.

I OF TUB Captains OF Companies and Divisions.

To take distance upon the rear of the column, two markers, A and B, are placed, faced to the rear, and on the side of direction ; one abreast of the fourth division, and the other at division distance from the first marker, toward the head of the column. The right general guide places himself, at the same time, beyond the point where the head of the column is to come, on the direction of the two markers, after which the colonel

will command..

All the chiefs of division, except that of the fourth, place themselves two paces outside the flank, on the side of direction

The chiefs of the three first divisions repeat

That of the fourth immediately commands

When the third division arrives abreast of the marker B, its chief commands

1. On the 4th division, take wheeling distance,
2. Column, forward,
3. Guide left,
4. March.

Fig. 24.

March.

1. Left dress,
2. Front.
1. 2d division.

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90

TO TAKE DISTANCES.

Explanation of text

MOVEMENTS.

GOMMAXDS

Thk Colonel.

OF THE Captains

Companies and DISTANCES.

2. Halt.

3. Left dress.

4. Front. The third division is dressed upon the marker B, who is replaced by the division guide at the command Front.

The second and first divisions are likewise halted and aligned when they have attained their distance; the left guides of these divisions place themselves upon the direction, and faced to the rear.

The formation being finished, the colonel will cause the guides to face about, at his command.

The lieutenant-colonel assures the position of the guides as they arrive successively upon the direction and at their proper distance. The major directs the march of the leading guide of the column.

To take distances upon the head of column, the colonel causes two markers, C and D, to be established, as has been explained in the preceding movement, except that they face to the front. (Fig. 25.)

The left general guide places himself at the same time beyond the point where the left of the column is to arrive, faced toward the two markers and on their direction; the colonel will

1. On the 1st division, take wheeling distance.

2. Battalion, "». About—

Face.

then command.

All the divisions, except the first, face about; and the guides remain in the front rank.

The chiefs of the three

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TO TAKK D1STANCK8.

91

EzPLANAnoir of th*

MOYJBMSNTS.

COMMAMM

Thk Colonel.

OP THB Captains

OF COXPAMIBS AMD

DnrisiONS.

The division is aligned upon the marker D.

last divisions place them- 4. Column, selves outside the guide.
forward.

The first division is 6. Guide dressed to the left by its right chief. 6.
March.

As soon as the guide of the second division arrives on a line with the
marker D, the chief of

that division commands 1. 2d dim

sioHf 2. Halt. 8. 2d divi

non, 4. About face. 6. Left dreta. 6. Fbont. At the command Front,
the marker J) returns, and is replaced by the division guide.

As the guides of the third and fourth divisions successively gain their distances, the chiefs of these divisions conform to what has just been prescribed for the chief of the first.

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92

TO BREAK DIVISIONS. rig. 26.

In a column left in front, these movements are executed according to the same principles.

11. To break divisions, and to cause to be executed, by company, the movements indicated in articles 8» 4, 6, 6, 8, and 10 of this lesson.

The movement in breaking divisions into companies is executed at the command of the colonel, according to the principles explained for one company, in the school of the company. It is only necessary to substitute, in the command, the denomination division instead of company.

Art. 8. The movement prescribed in this article is explained on p. 55 for divisions. It is only necessary to make the substitution of company for division in the commands.

Art. 4. These movements are executed as is explained on p. 58 for the division.

Art. 6. The formation of the square is executed, in a column formed by company, as is explained on pp. 58, 59, 60, by applying to the companies and pla

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93

EXPLANATION OF THE MOVEMENTS.

COMMJtXIDB

OP

The Ck>LONXL.

OP THS Captains

OP GOMPAIfIES AND

Divisions.

toons all that is prescribed for divisions and companies,

Abt. 6. The same will be observed in reducing square.

Abt. 8. The movement is explained on pp. 84, 85 for a column by division ; there is no other difference than the substitution of company for division in the commands.

Art. 10. The movements are explained on pp. 88 -92. The same observation must be made as above for the commands.

12. Being in column by companies, to form divisions, at a halt (Fig. 26.)

The column being right in front and closed in mass, the colonel commands..

The captains of even (left) companies warn them that they are to face to the left

The captains of these companies place themselves alongside their left guides. The two guides of the odd (right) com% panics step upon the line as markers, faced to the right

The captains of the left

1. Form divisions,

2. Left companies, left —Face.

8. March.

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94

TO FORM DIVISIONS FROM COLUMN.

EXPLANATION OF THE MOTSKENTS.

Command

OF

The Colonel.

OF THE CAPTAINS OF

Captains and

Division.

companies let their companies march past them at the third command, and as soon as the company has nearly cleared the column, they command

The left guide of each left company places himself on the line on the direction of the two guides of the right company, and facing toward them. The captain then places himself alongside the last file in the front rank of the right company, and adds

The formation being finished, the colonel commands

The chiefs of division place themselves in front of the centre, and the junior captain in the centre interval.



1. Such com* pany,

2. Halt.

3. Front.

4. Right dre9S,

5. Front.

4. Guides— Posts.

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TO FOEM DIVISIONS FROK COLUMN.

95

EXPLANAnOir OF THB

MovxJiKirTS.

COMMAMIM
OF ThX COLONXL.
OF THE CAPTAIKI
OF
COMPANXB8 AMD
DIVISIOIfS.

Fig. 26.

Lljl

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1

If the column, instead of being closed in mass, should be at full or at half distance, the movement would be executed according to the same principles, with the difference that the captains of the left companies, after having commanded. Front, would place themselves in front of the centre of their companies,

•and would command 1. Such com-'

pany, forward, 2. Guide

right 8. March. They would then halt their companies three paces from the division line, and their left guide would place himself on the line at the command Halt, after which they would dress their companies to the right.

These movements in a column left in front will be executed by inverse means; the right companies will conform to what has been prescribed for the left companies. All the guides face to the left.

18. To form the column by division to the right or left into line. This movement has been already explained on pp. 22-24.

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96

TO PLOT THE BATTALION INTO CLOSS COLUMN.

BZPLAITAnOX OF THX MOVXI^XNTS.

Commands

OF

Thx Colonkl.

OF THE Captains

of

compamus ahd

BnriskiOKS.

FIFTH LESSON. •

1. To play the battalion into close column by division.

To play it in rear of the first division, the colonel commands

All the chiefs of division place themselves in front of the centre; the chief of the first cautions it to stand fast. The covering-sergeants place themselves in the front rank. The three last divisions are cautioned that they are to face to the right...

The chiefs of the three last divisions place themselves on the right, and cause the three first files to break to the rear. The junior captain

places himself in the centre of the division, alongside the covering-sergeant

The chief of the first division immediately commands

1. Close COlumn by division.
2. On the \8t division, right in front.
8. Battalion, Hght— Face.
4. March.

Guide^fU

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TO PLOT THE. BATTALION INTO CLOSE CX>LUUN. 97

EZPLAKATIOir or VHI MOTISCSNXS.

OOUMAJXVB

OP THBOOLOmL.

Of THE Captains

COMPAKIBS AirO

Divisions.

Th6 guide places himself on that flank as soon as he has room to pass; the fle-olosers close to one pace from the rear rank.

Each diyision, conducted by its chief, directs itself, by the diagonal, toward the place it is to occupy in column, and turns in such manner as to enter parallel to the preceding diyision. The fle-closers close up to one pace from the rear rank.

When the chiefs of division come on a line with the left of the column, they halt in person, let the division file past them, and command

The left guide places himself promptly on the direction, and six paces from the preceding guide

Fig. 27.



1. Such dhi

2. Halt.

8. Front. 4. Left direction. 6. Front.

The lieutenant-colonel places himself successively behind each guide, to assure him on the direction. 7

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TO FOLD THE BATTALION INTO CLOSE COLUMN.

PLAN OF THE

H0VKMSNT8.

COMMENTS

OP

Thx Colonil.

OP THB CASTAUm

OP

COMPAVIES AX]»

DIYISIOKS.

To ploy the battalion forward upon the first diyision, the colonel substitutes the indication left in front for riffht in front.

The three right files of the three last diyisiens break to the front instead of breaking to the rear.

The chiefs of division lead them until they come on ft line with the right guide of the first diyision.

The right guides face to the rear in succession, as they come up, and are assured upon the direction by the lieutenant-colonel, who, for this purpose, places himself in rear of the right guide of the first diyision.

The moyement being finished, the colonel will

command « OuideSy about

I —Face.

The formation forward or in rear of the fourth diyision is executed by similar commands and by inyerse means.

The two examples given, embrace all cases: thus, when it is desired to ploy the battalion on an interior diyision,—on the third, for example, and right in

front,—the command.

colonel will

All the chiefs of division place themselves in front of the centre of their divisions, and caution them in what direction they shall face.

1. Column by division,

2. On 2d division, rifle lit in front,

8. Battalion,

(Fig. 28.)

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TO CHANGE DIRECTION BY THE FLANK.

99

EXPLANATION OF TBS MOYZMKiraS.

Commands

or

THB G01.05IL.

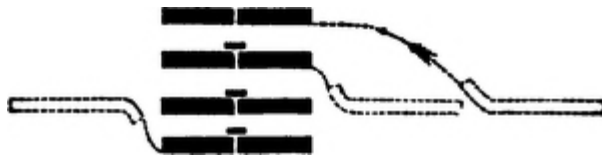
of TBS Captains

Companies and Divisions.

inwards^ Face. 4. March.

The two first divisions break to the front, and the fourth to the rear, and all conform, according to their position, to the principles explained on pp. 96-98.

Fig. 28.



In these movements the lieutenant-colonel assures the position of the division guides who find themselves in front of the division of direction, and the major the position of those who find themselves in rear of it.

The colonel commands the guides who have faced to the rear, to face about.

2. To execute the countermarch. This movement has been explained on pp. 25, 26.

3. To change direction to the right or to the left, by the flank of the column. (Fig. 29.)

The column being closed in mass, and at a halt, the colonel indicates to the lieutenant-colonel the new

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100

TO CHANGE DIRECTION BY THE FLANK.

By the flank of the column.

COUMANCING

OF

The column.

or THE Captains

CoMPAims Ain»

DITISIOMS.

the colonel commands..

direction. The-lientenaht-colonel places two markers, A and B, who face each other, at a little less than dlyision distance, (or company distance, according to the formation,) after which

1. Change direction th^ right flank.

2. Battalion, right" Face.

The chiefs of division place themselves alongside their right guide 8. March.

The first division at once wheels by file to the left, and moves parallel to the markers and two paces in rear of the line; the chief of this division halts in person at the spot where his left g^de is to be placed, lets the division file past him, and when the last file has come abreast of him,

lie commands.

The left guide is established by the lieutenantcolonel, who is placed in front for that purpose....

The other divisions con

1st divi' «ton,

2. Halt.

3. Front.

4. Left—

Dress.

6. Front.

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101

XzFLANAnoir or fm MoTUXiras.

COMMAKM

OF THI COLONXL.

OF VBB CAPTAIfS

OF

GOMPANIE8 AMD

Dmnoirs.



form to the moTement of Fig. 29.

the first, always preserving the distance of four paces from guide to guide, and when they enter upon the new direction, the chiefs of these divisions will execute what has been prescribed for the chief of the first.

The divisions are dressed to the left as soon as each guide is correctly placed at four paces from the preceding one.

This movement will be executed by the left flank, according to the same principles and by inverse commands.

4. To deploy the column. (Fig. 30.)

The column being closed in mass by division, right in front, if it is desired to deploy it faced to the front, on the first division, the colonel will indicate, in advance, the direction of the line of battle to the lieutenant-colonel, who will immediately establish two markers, A and B, upon this line, faced to the right.

The left general guide will repair at the same time beyond the point where the left of the battalion is to come, and will place himself correctly upon the prolongation of the two markers, elevating his piece. The colonel will then com

mand ..

1. On the left division, de

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102

TO DEPLOY THE COLUMN.

Explanation or the

MOVEMENTS.

COMMANDE

OF

The Column.

or THE Captains

OF

COMPANIES Attn DIVISIONS'.

This division is cautioned that it will stand fast; and the three others that they will face to the left

The chiefs of division and of company take the places assigned to them in marching by a flank.

The lieutenant Colonel places a third marker, C, also faced to the right, opposite and against one of the three last files of the first company, and then places himself at division distance behind the marker B.

The chief of the first division dresses it to the right against the three markers A C B, both captains giving the command, Front.

The three divisions which have faced to the left march parallel to the line of battle, preserving

ploy column.

2. Battalion, Z—Face.

Plg.SO.

8. March.

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103

EXPLAITION OF THE MOVEMENTS.

COMMAICSS

Thx Colonel.

or THX Captains

OF COMPANIES ALSO

Dinizoivs.

a distance of four paces from each other.

The chief of the second halts in person when abreast the left guide of the first; and, when the last file of his division comes abreast of him, commands

The two left guides spring oat upon the line, faced to the right. The chief of the division places himself alongside the last file of the preceding division, and commands

1. ^ddivitUm^

2. Halt.

8. Front.

4. Right dres9,

5. Fbont.

The third and fourth divisions continue to

march; the chief of the third halting in person when he hears the command, Halt, given to the second division, and, when his right guide arrives abreast

of him, he commands..

uid places himself in front of the centre, after irMoh he adds

When the third division

Sd division^

Halt.

Fbont.

4. Bddhiaimf forward.

5. Guide right.

6. Mabch.

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104

TO DEPLOY THE COLUMN.

EZPLAITAnOH or THI

MoTUOires

GOMMAirM

or Thi Oolomzl.

or Tus Captaisi

Companies asd

DITISI09S.

arrives three paces from the line, he will add

The two left guides come upon the line, fa^ed to the right, and the chief of the division, after having placed himself on the left of the last file of the second, commands



The fourth division executes exactly what has been prescribed for the third.

The formation being finished, the colonel will command

7. Zddivitiont

8. Halt.

9. Riffht drest, 10. Frost.

Ouides— Posts.

The lieutenant-colonel assures the position of the guides in succession.

The major follows the movement of the 4th division.

To deploy on the fourth division, (Fig. 31,) the dispositions are made as indicated on p. 102, with this difference, that all the markers face to the left, and that it is the right general guide who places himself on the line.

In the command the colonel will make the substitutions of fourth for first division, and right for left face.

As soon as the fourth division is unmasked by the three first which have faced to the right, its chief will

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TO DEPLOY THB COLUMN.

105

BzHAHinoir OF tbm

MOTXMJDnS.

Commands

OF

Thi CoLOirxL.

OF TBS CaPTAIXS

OF

COMPAKIXS AMD

DnnsioRS.

caase it to march forward, guide left; will halt it at three paces from the markers, and dress it to the left against them.

The other divisions execute what has been prescribed already.

The chiefs of diyision resume their places in line of battle, on the right, at the command, ^tVi^M—Posts.

Pig. Sl.

JU

I

E

The deployment may be made while marching according to the same principles; but the second command of the colonel is, By the right (or left) or by the right and left flank—March.

If, instead of deploying the column on the leading or rear division, it should be desired to deploy upon an interior division,—on the second, for example,—the markers would be placed, as already indicated, in front of the first division, with this difference, that the markers A and B would face each other, and that the two general guides ^

would place themselves upon the line, that of the right faced toward the left, and that of the left toward the right. The colonel would command

1. On the 2d division deploy column,
2. Battalion, outward face.
3. March.

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106 TO DEPLOY THE COLUMN.

The second division will place itself, with the guide left, against the markers only after having been unmasked, and will be dressed to the left; its chief will retire into the rear rank, and the covering-sergeant into the rank of file-closers, in order that the chief of the third division may align it by the right. They would all take their proper places in line of battle at the command, Guides—Posts.

As to the rest, the first division would execute all that has been explained, p. 105, for the three first; and the third and fourth, what has been explained, p. 104, for the same divisions, the deployment on the centre embracing necessarily the same principles as that upon either flank.

The lieutenant-colonel assures the position of the right guides, and the major that of the left guides.

At these deployments are executed left in front according to the same principles and by inverse means.

Fig. 82.

—m. •. ^....-J ^ B C A j«. ■■ ...^

In the deployments by inversion, the colonel must indicate his purpose in the first command, by saying: By inversion, on such division, deploy column. These formations take place according to the same principles as those in the natural order.

The chiefs of the subdivisions which do not find themselves naturally on the right will place themselves there at the command, Guides—Posts.

If, being in line of battle by inversion, it is desired to play the battalion into column, and to have the first division in front, it should be stated in the oob**

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TO PLOT THE BATTAUOIC.

107

EXPLANATIOir OF THE MOTUfUTTS.

OomiAKDS

OF

Thx GoLomsL.

OF THK Captains

companies and Divisions.

mand that it would be left in front; and if it is in front, if, on the contrary, it is the fourth division which is to be in front.

This movement may be executed while marching, according to the principles already laid down,—the second command of the

colonel being. ^ BctttaUonj by

the right and left flanks,

A column closed in mass may be deployed, faced to the rear, by a countermarch, and deployment; faced to the right and to the left^ by a change of direction by the flank; and then deployed.

5. To play the battalion into column by division at

half distance. This movement is the same as playing into close column, pp. 96-99, with the sole difference of the substitution in the commands of column at half distance for close column.

6. To play the battalion into column by company at

half distance, and to form it into line.

To play the column, conform to all that has been explained, p. 96 and following; there is no other difference than the substitution in the commands of company for division.

The column at half distance may be formed into line of battle:

1st. To the left (or right) at a halt, by taking distance, (pp. 89,90,) or while marching. In the latter case.

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BZPLAHAnOH or TBI

MoTxiawTS.

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Thi OoLomL.

or TBI CAPTAim

OF COMPAMIES AHS

Itavisioire.

the colonel comnumds 1. Bytherear

of column, left (or right) into line wheel, 2, Mabch.

At the command Maboh, the guide of the eighth company halts short, and the company wheels to the left, (as at a halt,) its right guide springing upon the line faced to the left; the company is dressed to the left The right general guide proceeds rapidly to the front and upon the prolongation of the two guides already placed. All the other companies continue to march forward, their captains being on the left flank. As soon as the seventh company arrives abreast of the right guide of the eighth, it likewise wheels to the left; its right guide springs upon the line, faced to the left, and so on successively for the six other companies.

2d. On the right and on the left into line, as has been explained, p. 39.

8d. Forward into line by deployment, after having closed in mass.

4th. Into line faced to the rear, as when at full distance, pp. 85, 86.

7. To play the battalion into doable column. If it be desired to^{*}

form column at company distance, the colonel commands

1. Double Columnathaff dietance.

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TO PLOT THE BATTALION INTO DOUBLX COLUMN. 109

EZTLAKATION OF TBI

UoYiioins.

Commands

OF

Thi Colonxl.

or XBi CAPTAurs or

COMPAiniS AND

Dnnsioirs.

The captains place themselves in front of the centre of their companies, and caution them as to what they are to do. The coTering-sergeants step into the front rank..

The fourth and fifth companies stand fast, the three first face to the left, and the three last to the right.

Both sets break to the rear. The left and right guides, respectively, and the captains, place themselves on the inner flank to conduct them to the

rear

The fourth and fifth companies form the first diyision; the senior captain places himself two paces in front of the centre, and commands...

The other captain places himself in the centre interval.

The third and sixth

2. Battalion, inward face.

8. March.

Guide right

, by Google

110 TO PLOY THE BATTALION INTO DOUBLE COLUMN.

Explanation of the movements.

Commands

The Colonel.

OF THE CAPTAINS

OF

Companies and DETACHMENT.

companies march to meet each other at the desired distance, and when they unite each captain commands

1. Such company,

2. Halt.

3. Front.

The left guide of the third goes into the rank of file-closers; the covering-sergeant of the sixth passes into the rear rank. The junior of the two captains places himself in the centre interval; the senior places himself on the right, and commands \. Right dress,

2. Front.

In the same manner the second and seventh companies unite to form the third division; and the first and eighth, to form the fourth division.

The lieutenant-colonel assures successively the position of the guides, by placing himself in the rear.

The double column maybe formed while marching;

the second command of

Battalion^ hy the right and left fiankt.

the colonel being.,

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III

BXtLANATIOlf or THB MOTUCXNTS.

COMVANDS

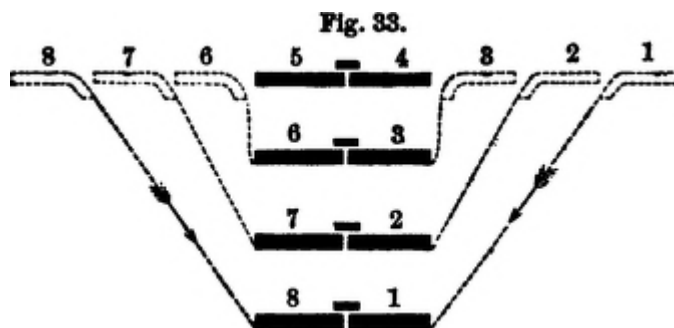
OF

Thk Golonxl.

or THI CAPVA^re

OF

Companies and Divisions.



The double column may be formed closed in mass according to the same principles, and by the same commands, only substituting in the first command closed in mass for at half distance,

8. To march in double column, and to change direction.

The double column marches and changes direction like a simple column, pp. 19, 20, 92, 100.

The double column should habitually have the guide right but it may take the guide left or centre, according to necessity.

9. To halt the double column and deploy it forward.

The double column is halted like the simple column, p. 22.

To deploy the column, we make all the dispositions indicated in the third paragraph of p. 101, with

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112

TO HALT THE DOUBLE COLUMN.

SxpLANAnoir or tbb

UOYSMXMTB.

OOXIUIIDS

or THK CARAIN

or

CoipAHBM lia>

the sole difference that the two general guides place themselves at the two extremities of the line of battle, the right general guide on the right, and the left on the left.

The colonel then commands «««^.«...

1. Deploy column.
2. Battalion, outward face.
8. Masch.

The column is deployed by the principle of deployments of close columns, pp. 101 and following.

At the command Maboh, the captains of the fourth And fifth companies place themselves on the right of their companies respectively, and dress them to the right. After the formation the

Chiidei— Posts.

Colonel commands,

,y Google

TO HALT THE DOUBLE COLUMN.

113

Fig.84.

•! i l

|| crr.-rr=:r:r! i—i

If the colonel should wish to cause the fire by file to be executed, he would inform the captains of the fourth and fifth companies beforehand, and they would immediately place themselves four paces in rear of the file-closers and command the fire to commence as soon as they should hear the command Front given, after the alignment of the companies on their right and left, respectively.

At the command Move by file, given to the fourth company, the marker A falls back opposite the left of the third company, and the marker C steps into the rank of file-closers.

At the same command given to the fifth company, the marker B retires opposite the right of the sixth company.

As soon as the captains of the third and sixth companies have heard the command Front from the second and seventh, respectively, they will give the command to commence firing; one of the guides will retire into the rank of file-closers, and the other opposite the next company, and so on for the remaining companies.

The double column may be deployed while marching—that is, without being halted beforehand—by the 8

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114 TO FORM DOUBLE COLUMN INTO LINE OF BATTLE.

Explanation or the

MOTBHBNTS.

ComCANDS

OP

The Colonel.

OP JEM Captains

OP COMPANIES AND

Drummers.

following commands of the colonel

1. Deploy column.
2. Battalion[^] by the right and left flanks.
8. March.
10. To form from the double column into line of battle, faced to the right or left

To execute this movement, the column should be at half distance; if it be closed in mass, it would be necessary to cause it to change direction by either flank, and then to deploy it.

But when the column is at company distance, the colonel wishing to deploy it faced to the right, he will command " - ■ - •

The first four companies will wheel to the right, by the means explained on p. 29, and the

1. Right into line wheels left companies on the right into line,
2. Battalion, guide right.
8. March.

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TO FORM DOUBLE COLUMN INTO LINE OF BATTLE. 115

Explanation of thi

MOTUfSMTg.

Commands

OF

Thi Oolonil.

or Toi Captains

of Companies and

I>ITI8I0N8.

four last will come on the right into line, by those explained on pp. 87-89.

To form to the left, the four last companies will wheel to the left, and according to the same principles and by the command <

The double column may be deployed upon any company which may be designated, at a halt, or while marching; the principles remain the same. It will suffice to indicate in the command upon what company the deployment is to be made.

1. Left into line toheelf right com-' paniee on the left into line,

2. Battalion, Guide left,

3. March.

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116

TO MARCH IN LINE OF BATTLI.

XXPI.4NATI0N or Tm MoTsmim.

COMMAIffM

or Thi Oolonil.

or TBI CAPVAm

or OoMPAims Am

SIXTH LESSON.

1. To march in line of battle forward or in retroat, and to paM
oUtaelof.

If the battalion should not be correctly aligned, the
colonel will command.

And when they are placed, faced to the right upon the direction
which he wishes to give the battalion, he will add

The captains of the first three companies will place themselves on
the left; that of the fourth will step into the rear rank.

The coTering-sergeants in the right wing spring upon the line faced
to the left, and the left guides in the left wing spring upon the line
faced to the right. Both sets of guides seek to cover accurately the
colors and the general

1. Colors and general guides on the line.

2. Guides on the line.

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117

BXPLAITATION OF THB MOTJEMKITTS.

ComfANDS

Ths CoLomo.

or thbCapTaihi

COMPAimtS ARS

Dinsioira.

guide before them, Irithout concerning themseWes about the other guides.

When they are established.....

The lieutenant-colonel places himself in rear of the color, and dresses the fourth company.

The right wing is dressed to the left, and the left wing te the right.

8. Shoulder

arms, 4. On the

centre—

Dress.

5. Color and guides— Posts.

All the guides resume their places in line, as well as the captains of the three first companies.

Fig. 35.

•■V

The battalion being correctly aligned, and supposed to be the directing battalion, its colonel will intimate his purpose tq the lieutenant-colonel, and will place himself forty paces in rear of the

color-file, at A, and faced to the front. (Fig. 86). The lieut.-col. will place

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118

TO MARCH IN LINE OF BATTLE.

EXPLANATION or THE MOVEMENTS.

Commands

or The Colonel.

or The Captain or

COMPANION A3Xb

Direction.

himself a like distance in front at B, and will be established upon the perpendicular by the colonel.

The color-bearer immediately takes two points on the ground, and a third at a considerable distance beyond, to assure his direction.

The colonel will then place himself sixty paces in rear, at E, on the prolongation of the color and the lieutenant-colonel, in order to establish on it the two markers C and D, who face to the rear, and are placed, the first twenty-five paces from the rear rank of the battalion, the second twenty-five paces from the first.

The colonel will then

command (Fig. 86).

The front rank of the color-guard and the two general guides march six paces forward, and the rear rank of the colorguard step into the

front rank of the battalion.

The captains in the left wing place themselves on the left of their companies ; the covering-sergeant of the fifth company steps into the front rank; the sergeant on the left of the battalion steps into the rear rank.

The lieutenant-colonel

1. Battalion, forward.

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119

EXPLAKATION OF TBI MOVfiXSKTS.

Commands

or Thk Colonel.

or IBS Captains

OF

COMPANBS AND

DiTISIONS,

places himself twelve or fifteen paces on the right of the fourth company. The major places himself six or eight paces upon either flank of the colorrank

2. March.

Vig.8e.

I

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120

TO MARCH IN UNE OF BATT LX.

ExPiAirATioir or thi Motudbsts.

COMMAKDS

or Thi Colorzl.

OF THX CAPTAUm

or

GOMPAHIKS AXD

DnrmoHg.

When the battalion has marched a few paces, a third marker, F, is placed in rear of C, at twenty-five paces. The marker at D then quits his place and posts himself twenty-five paces in rear of F, and so on alternately ; an officer is charged with placing these markers, and will hold himself constantly in front of the marker farthest from the battalion.

During the march, the msgor places himself sometimes twenty-five or thirty paces in front of the colorbearer, faced toward the markers, and upon their prolongation, to assure himself that the color marches truly upon the perpendicular.

To march in retreat, the

colonel will command ..

If the rank of the colorbearer and the general guides are in advance, they will at once resume their place in line.

The color passes into the rear rank, now become the front.

The colonel and lieutenant-colonel execute what has been prescribed pp. 117, 118.

If the battalion is that of direction, the colonel will cause two markers to be placed, facing to

1. Face to the rear,
2. Battalion, about-[^] Faoi.

,y Google

J

TO MARCH IN LINE OF BATTLE.

121

SXPLAITATIOIC or TBI MOVXIONTS.

COMMAMM

ThsOolonxl.

or THi Captains

OF

COKPARUS AN»

]>ZVI8I0X8.

the battalion: the first marker, C, at twenty-five paces in rear of the lieutenant-colonel, B; the second, D, at twenty-five paces in rear of the first; and so on alternately. If the markers find themselves already behind the rear rank, they only face about with the battalion. 8.
BattaUoUf forward.

The color-bearer and the two general guides place themselves eight paces in front of the rear rank. The rear rank of the color-guard places itself in the rear rank of the battalion, now become the front.

The covering-sergeants step forward into the line of file-closers, and the captains step into the rear rank, now front. The lieutenant-colonel places himself in front of the file-closers, on the right of the fourth company.

All the rest is executed as in the march forward in line of battle.

(Fig. 87.)

To refaœ the battalion to the firont, the colonel will command

Every one resumes his place in Une of battle.

, lhee to the

front, , Battalion,

about-^

Fao&

,y Google

122

THE PASSAGE OF OBSTACLES.

ExPLAKAnoif or thi

HOYEIOIfTS.

COMXAHDS

Thx Colon jel.

or nuCAPTAiKS or

OOMPAMIES ARO DXVISIORS.

A

The painge of obftaoleik

These moTements consist in causing the masked companies to ploy into column at full distanxse^ in rear of the next company toward the color.

I^ for example, an oV etaole is found in front of the third company, the colonel will command Zd tompansff

The captain of the obstaeU.

,y Google

123

SZPLAHATIOX or TBI

(TOMMAIfDS

Thi Colohkl.

OF THK CAPTAUfS OF

Companies ahd Divisions.

third company steps in front of tho centre, and

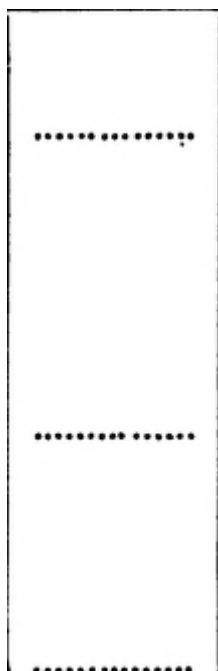
adds

The captain then places himself immediately on the left of his company, halts in person abreast of the captain of the fourth company, sees his own file past him, and, when the right guide arrives near him, adds

As soon as the company recovers its distance, its captain commands

The right guide will march in the trace of the captain of the fourth company.

The left guide of the second places himself, as soon as he can pass, on the left of his company, to preserve company distance between himself and the right of the fourth.



1. Sd compel ny, by the left flank to the rear into column,
2. March.
3. Zd compa4. By the right flank.
5. Ma&ch.
6. Guideright.
7. To the step (or, if the movement has been executed at a double quicky he will command. Quick time —March.)

,y Google

124

THI PASSAGE OF OBSTACLES.

BxpiANAnoR or thb

AI0T£]CSZIT8.

COMMAKD8

OF

Thk Colorxl.

or VHs Captaks or

Ck)]CPAKIE8 AMD

Divisions.

Fig. 38.

As soon as the obstacle has been passed, the colonel will command

The captain of that company adds

The company wheels to the left, quickening the step, and when it has wheeled sufficiently

And when the company arrives upon the line of the other companies

If the obstacle occurs before the three right companies, the colonel commands

Zd company, forward into line.

1. If three right companies, obstacle,

2, By the left flank to ilie rear into column.

8. March.

1. By company, right half wheel,

2. March.

3. Forward-^

4. March.

5. Guide left

6. ^ thcMtep,

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THE PASSAGE OF OBSTACLES.

125

BxPLAiTAnoir or Tin

MOYEMfiINTS.

GOXMANSB

OF

Thi CoLoim.

or THE Captains

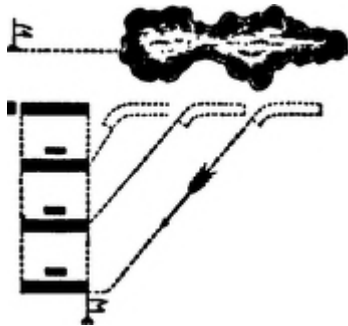
or

Companhs and

DinsioNS.

Each of the companies designated executes what has been explained for the third, and all three march in column at full distance, with the guide right behind the fourth company.

Fig. 89.



The right general guide will conform to the movement of the first company, and takes his place in the rank of file-closers. To bring the companies again into line, the colonel com

mands .

The captains of each of these will add

And when each captain judges that his company

1. Three right companies^ forward into line.

2. Ma&oh.

1. By company, right half wheel.

2. Maboh.

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126

THE PASSAGE OF OBSTACLES.

Explanation of the

MOTBMXim.

OOMMAIIM

OF TBI COLONIL.

or THB Captauis

or

Companies anb

Divisions.

has wheeled sufficient-') 8. Forward—

ly, he will add / 4. March.

5. Ghiide left.

The rest is executed for each company as has been explained for the third, p. 124.

If the obstacles chance to be in front of the left flank of the battalion, the movement would be executed according to the same principles and by inerse commands.

When the color-company meets an obstacle, it places itself in rear of the first company on its left, if marching by the front rank; and on its right, if marching by the rear rank. The major marches six paces in front of the right or left of this company; the color and the front rank of its guard resume their places in the company at the moment when it is to f) e^ce to the left or right.

When the battalion is halted, to march in retreat, having one or more companies obstacle the companies face about at the same time with the battalion, and march forward in column, by the rear rank.

If, in marching in retreat, it is desired to cause these companies to come into line, they will oblique on the side of their interval, each at the command of its captain, and, when they come directly opposite the interval, they mark time to wait for the battalion to come up, and thus re-enter the line. If the color company comes thus into line, the color and the front rank of its guard resume their places in front of the battalion, and the major places himself twenty-five or thirty paces in front, for the direction.

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CHANGE DIRECTION IN LINE OF BATTLE. 127

Explanation or no

MOTIONS.

Order

OF

The Colonel.

1. or the GAP in 8 or

1. COMVAI AND DIVISIONS.

If a number of centre companies meet with an obstacle, each one places itself in column behind the wing of the battalion to which it belongs.

2. To change direction in line of battle, marching forward or in retreat.

To change direction to the right, when the battalion is marching forward, the colonel commands 1. Change it

The right only acts as reconnaissance; the centre riflemen, marches with a step of 2« March fourteen inches, and the left with the full

step of twenty-eight inches.

The major places himself in front, and faced to the color-bearer, and is careful that the arc of the circle described shall neither be too great nor too small.

The left general guide holds himself constantly dressed up on the color and the right general guide.

To resume the direct march, after the change of direction, the colonel will command

8. Forward— 4. March.

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128

OBLIQUUS MARCH IN UNI OF BATTLS.

SXPLAHAnOH OF TBI

MoTuoam.

COMMAIIM

or Thk Oolonil.

or THBCAPXAIHf

OOMPAKIS8 AH»

DIT18IOIT8.

The mi^or places himself thiHj or fortj paces in front of the color, and faces toward the colonel, who establishes lorn, by signs, upon the perpendicular. The color-bearer takes immediately his direction.

The change of direction to the left» or when the battalion is marching by the rear rank, is executed according to the same principles.

S. Oblique march in line of battle*

The colonel will command 1. Right ob

The major places himself in front of the color-bearer, faces toward him, and watches that he is always on a line with the corporal in the rear rank of the color-guard, and that both oblique with equal movement.

To resume the direct march, the colonel commands 3. Forward—

4. March.

The major then places himself thirty paces in front of the color-bearer, as has been explained in the first paragraph of this page.

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TO CAUSE TAB DISPERSE TO BE BOUNDED. 129

4. To cause the dispersal to be bounded, and to rally the battalion in line in column.

At the signal for the disperse, the battalion will break and disperse.

The colonel, wishing to rally the battalion in line of battle, will cause the signal to the color to be sounded, and at the same time place two markers and the colorbearer, at company distance from each other, on the direction he wishes to give the battalion.

At the signal to the color, all the companies will be rallied by their captains six paces in rear of the place they are to occupy in line of battle, and the colorcompany will be established, to this end, promptly against the two markers ; the others will be marched up to the line successively as in deployments.

If the colonel wishes to rally the battalion in column, he will cause the assembly to be sounded, and place two markers upon the ground which the first company is to occupy.

At this signal, the captain of the first company rallies it, and aligns it against the markers.

Each of the other companies is rallied at platoon distance behind the one preceding it in column, and dressed to the left.

Deployment of a battalion of skirmishers. (Fig. 40.)

The colonel wishing to deploy his five left companies as skirmishers, on the right of the sixth, and to preserve the three first as a reserve, informs the lieutenant-colonel and the major, the latter of whom may be, but not necessarily, charged with the command of the reserve. He indicates at the same time to the lieutenant-colonel the direction which he wishes to give the line, as well as the point where the right of the sixth company is to rest, and to the commander of the reserve the ground upon which he is to establish it. 9

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EXPLANATION OF TBI

Monrnoim.

TBI GoLoirL.

COMPAims AS»

Dnnsioifs.

The lieutenant-colonel places himself immediately at A, eight or ten paces before the right of the sixth company, and the major (or adjutant, if the major commands the reserve) a like distance before the left: the colonel will then command ^..»....-..»..^.... 1. Deploy as

skirmishers. 2. By com

pany, at a

hundred

paces on the

right of the

sixth company[^] take

intervals.

The captains of the fifth and sixth companies command

and will halt them when they have marched eight or ten paces forward; they will then command..

The captain of the fifth

The captain of the sixth

1. Such company, forward.

2. Guide right

3. March.

1. Deploy at skirmishers,

2. On the left file to the

paces take intervals. 8. On the right file to ten paces take intervals.

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DEPLOYMENT OF A BATTALION OF SKIRMISHERS. LSI

Source: The Art of War, Book 1, Chapter 13.

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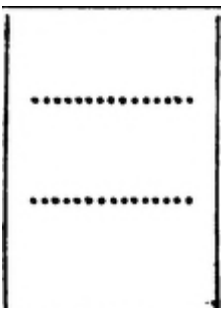
or Thb Oolohk.

or Tm Captaihi or

O0»AinM INB DIYISIOICS.

The fourth.

captain of the



1. Company J

2. Right fae^

1. Company^

2. L^tface.

The captains of the seventh and eighth.....

These dispositions being made, the colonel will command , 8. March.

The right g^ide of the sixth company directs him* self upon the point C, indicated to him by the lieu* tenant-colonel, and the left guide of the fifth on the point D, indicated to him by the major, (or ac^utant,) five paces on the right of C. The two companies are then deployed.

The fourth company marches one hundred paces directly before it by the right flank, is halted, faced to the fh>nt, and marched eight or ten

paces forward to deploy on its last file; its left guide directs himself upon the point E.

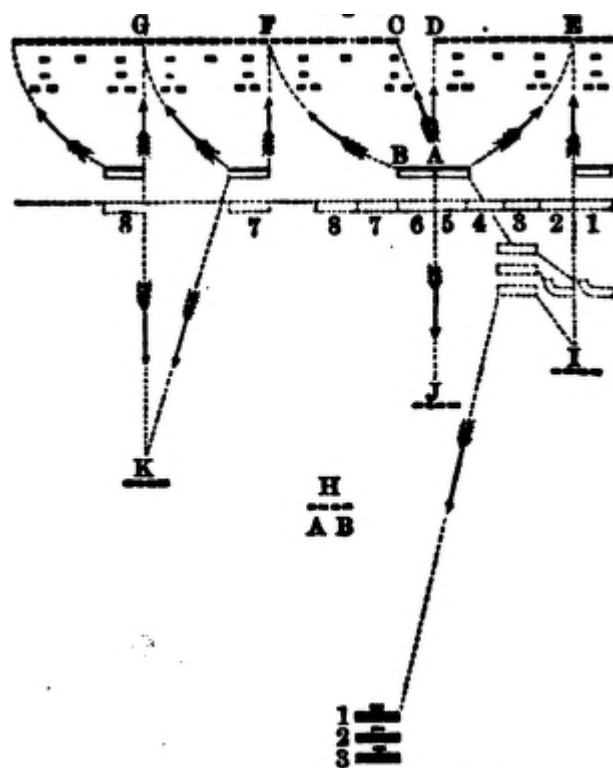
The seyenth and eighth companies march by the left flank; the seyenth is halted when it has proceeded one hundred paces, faced to the front, marched eight or ten paces forward, and deployed on the first file; its right guide directs himself on the point F.

The eighth company continues to march until it is separated from the seyenth by a distance of one hundred paces, and executes afterward the same moyement as the last; its right guide directs himself upon the point G.

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132 DIPLOYMSNT OF A BATTALION OF SKIRMISHERS.

Vig.40. _F !^_ 0 D



The first sergeant holds himself ten paces in rear of the right of his company; the second sergeant, a like distance in rear of the left; and the third, a like distance in rear of the centre. The post of the first lieutenant is thirty paces in rear of the centre of the second platoon; of the second lieutenant, a like distance in rear of the first platoon; with each lieutenant are two men.

The lieutenant-colonel and major (or adjutant) follow the deployment, after which they place themselves behind the colonel, H, who is two hundred paces in rear.

The company reserves are formed of a number of designated files taken from the right or the left; the

,y Google

RALLY OF A BATTALION, 133

reserves of the fourth and fifth, united, are placed a hundred and twenty paces in rear of the centre of these two companies, at I; that of the sixth, a hundred and fifty paces in rear of that company, at J; those of the seventh and eighth, at a hundred and eighty paces in rear of the centre of these two companies, at K; they are thus formed in echelon, with respect to each other.

The commander of the reserve companies, after having received the order of the colonel, causes them to face about, marches them thirty paces to the rear, places them into column at half distance, and afterward places this column in rear of the centre of the line, at the point or at the distance which shall have been indicated to him.

If, instead of deploying forward, the deployment should be by the flank, the companies would not march less than eight or ten paces forward, as in the preceding example, to deploy afterward on their first or last file, according to their position.

If the battalion should be in column, it would be deployed as skirmishers, by the same commands and according to the same

principles.

In this case, if the deployment is to be made forward, the directing company, as soon as unmasked, would march eight or ten paces in front of the head of the column; the others would place themselves successively on the same line, and would deploy as soon as they should arrive upon this line.

If the deployment should be made by a flank, the dispositions would be the same; only the companies would wait to deploy until the next company on the side of the direction should have finished the movement. .

Bally of a battalion deployed as skirmishers.

The colonel will engage all the company reserves as promptly as possible, in such manner as that each

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134

KALLT OF A BATTALION.

EXPLANATION OF THE

Movements.

Company as

OF THE GOLOHIL.

OF THE CAPTAINS

OF

COMPANIES AID

Drummers.

will constitute the first front of a square, and will

then command \Balli/ on the

I reserve, \

The skirmishers will start back at a run, and come up on their respective reserves to form successively the other fronts of the square of which the reserve is the first front. The first skirmishers who arrive will form the lateral fronts; the last, the fourth front. All arrange themselves in two ranks, without distinction as to size, and face outwards.

These squares march toward the reserve companies as soon as practicable, forming into column for that purpose.

If the reserve companies of the battalion are menaced by cavalry, they will also form square.

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OTHER MODES OF THE SQUARE.

135

EXPLANATION OF THE MOTIVATIONS.

COMMAHM

OF

The Colonel.

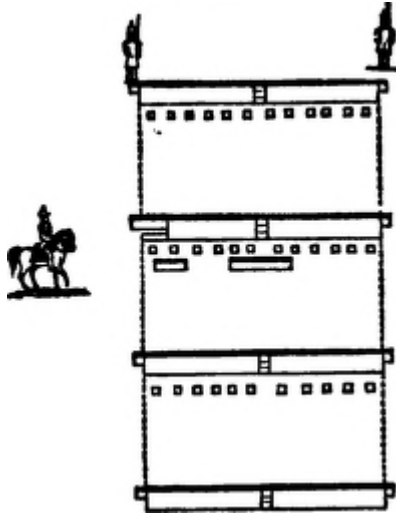
or THE GIPTANRA

or

Company is in >

Divituoirs.

OTHER MOJOSB 07 TOBMnfO SaiTABE.*



The column being by division at half distance, (Fig. 41,) right in front, or, if in any other disposition, being put into that form, the colonel will command.

1. Form square,
- 2, Right and left into line, wheel.

* The modes of forming square now presented are those provided in the authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, and are introduced that this manual may be uniform with that work in all respects. The variety in the modes of forming square will, it is hoped, be a pleasant feature.

,y Google

136

OTHER MODES OF FORMING SQUARE.

EXPLANATION OF THE MOVEMENTS.

Ooxmauds

or The GoLOinL.

OF THE CAPTAOn

COMPAMIES ASD DIVISION8.

At the first oommand, the lieutenant-colonel facing the left guides, and the migor the right, will assure their position on the guides of the fourth diyision, who will raise and iuTert their pieces.

At the second command, the chief of the first diyision will caution it to stand (ast; the captains of the companies constituting the second and third diyisions will step to the front of their companies and caution them to wheel to the right, (or left.)

The color-bearer will step back into the line of fileclosers, and will be replaced by the corporal of his file.

The chief of the fourth diyision will then command

1. 4th division, forward.
2. Guide I[^]. And will place himself
two paces outside the left flank.
3. March. 8. Maboh.

At the command Marchth, the extreme files of the first division face outwards. The companies of the second and third diyisions wheel to the right and left into line of battle, and the field-music advances a spaoe equal to the front of a company.

The fourth division closes up to form the square.

When the square is formed, the colonel will command, Guides—
Posts. (Fig. 42.)

,y Google

TO rOKIf OOLVMN.

137

XxKiAirAnoH or fmi MomoNTS.

Commands

TU COLOHXL.

or THI C&IfTAIM

OF COMPANIIS ANB

fig. 42.

m^ aoooo^sy

g|a ^» •^ 'i1

V offl

V <>H

* uRfl

^"aH

llaN y •>■

IB" \ / aH

 \ / °bH

no v ^^^JB

 m

^ H

The details of the movement are made according to the principles already laid down.

The fronts of the square are designated as already stated.

The square may be formed while marching, according to the same principles.

To form column.

The battalion being formed into square, when the colonel shall wish to cause it to advance more than thirty paces, he will com

mand..

1. Form column.

,y Google

TO FORM COLUMN.

COMUAXM

EXFIAN AnOH or TBI
MOTBHIHtH.

or

or TBI Captaihs
or

ThB
GOLOICXL.

COMPAHIBS
AXD
Diymows.

The chief of the first

front.....*.....

1. IsieUvinon,

fortDord.

2. Guide left.

The chief of the fourth

firont will caution it to

stand fast.

The commander of the

,

second front.....••.•

1. 2d front,
leftface.

Ovv^^AA%^ *• \^m» *#.....
.....

2. By eomr

pany, by

file left

The commander of the

third front.....•..••..

1. U fr<mt, rights

**HM r " %a A& ^r*»v •
.....

Facb.

2. JSy eow^

P^fny, by

Each captain of com

fiU right.

pany in the second and

third front will cause the

first files of his company

to break to the rear

2. March.

BfAROH.

At the command March, all step out except the fourth division, and resume the order in column.

But if the colonel desires to moTe the battalion formed in square a less distance than thirty paees, and in the direction of any Aront, it will be moTed in square.

,y Google

TO rORX COLUMN.

139

EzpLAHATioir or na

MOYUfKNIB.

GOMMAHM

Thx Oolohel.

or tu GAPXAiiit

or

Companies into

Division.

Thus, suppose the advance be in the direction of the first front, he will

command.

At the first command, the captain of the first division commands

1. By the front

forward. 2. March.

1. 1st division forward.

2. Guide centre.

The chiefs of the second and third fronts will face them to the left and right respectively; the captains of the companies placing themselves outside and next their right and left guides respectively. The captain of the fourth front will

command 1st division

forward, 2. Guide centre.

At the command March, the whole square is put in motion, the lateral fronts being careful to maintain their distances.

At the commands of the colonel, Battalion, Halt, the square will halt; the fourth front face about; the second and third face outwards, all by the commands of the respective commanders.

The march in retreat, and the march in the direction of either lateral front, will be conducted according to the same principles, according to the distance to be gained.

,y Google

140

TO REDUCE SQUARE.

BxPLANAnoir or na

MOTXMINTS.

GOMMAHBS

Of TBS GOLDiriL.

or THi Gapsaibs

Ck>MPAICI8 AKD DIVI8IOIC8.

These moyements in retreat or adyanee may also be made while the column (or the square) is in motion, by the commands of the colonel, in the first case 1. To march

m retreat 2. Battalion, right about. 8. March.

. At the second command, the file-closers of the second and third diyisions (if in column) will place themselfea rapidly before the front rank of their respectiye diyisions.

In the second case, when the battalion is marching in retreat, the colonel

commands .^ 1. To march

in advance. 2. Battalion, right about. 8. March.

When in column, the file-closers of the second and third diyisions rapidly shift their positions.

To rednce square.

The colonel commands

1. Reduce

square, 2. March.

The movement is the same as in forming column[^] except that the file-closers of the fourth front place themselves behind the rear rank the moment it faces about, and the field and staff, colors and music return to their places in column.

,y Google

TO REDUCE SQUARES.

141

EXPLANATION OF THE MOVEMENTS.

COMMANDED

THE FOLLOWING.

or THE CAPTAINS

Of

GOVERNORS AKA

EXPLANATION,

To form square from line of battle. To form square from line of battle, the principles already prescribed apply, always observing that the column is formed in four divisions and at company distance, without doubling.

A favorite mode of forming square in this manner

is from double column at half distance, which may be

formed either from a halt or while marching.

When at a halt, the

colonel commands 1. Jh form

square, 2. Double column at half distance, 8. Battalion, inwardface.
4. March.

All of which will be executed as elsewhere prescribed.

If the battalion is marching, the colonel

commands 1. To form

square. 2. Form double column. 8. Battalion, by the right and left
flank, 4. March.

,y Google

142

8QUARI8 IN FOUB BANKS.

ExPLiITAnoK or thi Mothonts.

OOMMAHBS

OF THI Ck>LONB..

or THB Captairs

or

Companies akd

DinsioMB.

The cliief of the leading diyiiiion will halt it at the command Makch.

Sqntrei in four ranks.

If the battalion is in column of company at full distance, right in front, the colonel, wishing to form ■ square in four ranks, will

command .*. 1. To form

square in four ranks,

2. To half distance^ close column.

3. March. At the first command, the chief of the first division

cautions the right company to face to the left, and the left to the right: all the other divisions are cautioned to march forward.

At the command Maboh, the right company of the first division forms in four ranks on its left file, and the left company in four ranks on its right file; and the division is dressed to the left.

The other divisions double their files in the same manner while marching; each chief, as soon as the formation is completed, commanding, Guide left; and halting his division when he has attained company distance.

When the fourth division is halted, the file-closed move rapidly to its front.

,y Google

8QUAR1S m FOUR RANKS.

143

EZFLAITAnOir OF TBI MOYXMIKTS.

ComAITM

OF ThB COMNIL.

OF f HI GAPTAUrS

OF

COMPAimS AND

DIYISIONS.

The ranks may be undoubled at a halt by the command of the colonel 1. In two

ranks, undoublefiUa. 2. Battalion, outward face. 8. March. When the inyerse process takes place. Or the ranks may be undoubled while marching, by

the commands..

And when the ranks are undoubled

1. Ouide centre.

2. In two ranhsy undouble files.

3. March.

Guide left (or right.) The battalion being in four ranks, square may be formed on a flank dirision at a halt by the commands

1. To form square in four ranks.

2. Column at half distance By division.

8. Onthelsff

,y Google

144

SQUARES IN FOUR RANKS.

EZFL&NAnON or TBI M0T1M15T8.

OOMMAMM

or Tee Ooloiskl.

or thi*Captaib8 or

COMPAHnS JkHD

"Dmsian.

(or4<A)(i»viiion. 4. Battalion^ right (or l^t) face, 6. March.

The column is formed by the means already prescribed. If the battalion is marching, the commands of the

colonel are 1. To form

square in four ranks.

2. On the first division,

form column.

3. Battalion, by the right flank.

4. March.

Or the square may be formed, the battalion being in four ranks, by first forming double column at half distance. If the battalion is at a halt, the commands

of the colonel will be..

To form square in four ranks. 2. Double . column at half dis^ tanee.

,y Google

OBLIQUI SQUABIS.

145

COMMAaiNI

SXFLAHAfIOir or VHB

' MOTUoms.

W

OF 9HB GAPTAIira

or

Tmt OOLOHBL.

OOXPAMIIS AKD

Divisions.

8. BtOtdUon^

mwardi

face.

4. Maboh.

If the battaUon is

marching, the oommands

will be

1. To form square in

four ranks.

2. Form down

ble column.

by the right

and left

flank.

4. March.

Oblique march.

The battalion being in line of battle, the colonel

commands..^ 1. To form

oblique square, 2. On the first division, form column.

At the second command the lieutenant-colonel traces the oblique alignment in the following manner: he

Places himself just before the right file of the first division, faced to the left, marches twelve paces along 10

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146

OBLIQUE SQUARES.

SXPLAKAnOK or TBM MOYBMIITT8.

OOMMAMSS

OP

Thb Oolomxl.

OF THE GaPTAIBS

OP GOMPAIfIXS ASS

DinaiONS.

the front rank, halts, faees to the right, inarches twelve paces perpendicularly to the front, and places a marker at the point thus reached. The coyeringsergeant of the right company steps before its right file, and faces toward the marker. Another marker is placed on this new line where the left of the division is to rest.

The chief of the first division will wheel it to the right and dress it to the left against these markers; the others will caution their divisions to face to the right.

The colonel then com-1

mands 3. BattaUon,

riffht face. 4. March.

Column is thus formed in the new direction, and the square is then formed according to the principles and by the commands already prescribed.

When the battalion is played into column, in order to form oblique square, there may be a partial change of direction of the column by the right or left flank and square be formed as prescribed.

,y Google

COLUMN AGAINST CAVALRY.

147

SZPKAIRATION OF THE H0VXMKNT8.

COMMAIDS

THZ GOLOMEL.

or TBI Gaptaks

OOMPANIBS AND

Divisions.

Column agmiiuit mtaltj.

Pig. 43.

A .

X

T

.t

If a column, closed in mass by division, (Fig. 48,) is suddenly threatened by cavalry and has no time to take company distance, the colonel w[^] command 1. Column

against

cavalry, 2. March.

The leading division stands fast. In the interior division the captain will mark off the number of files necessary to close the interval between his company and that in front of it. The captains of the division next to the one in rear, in addition to closing the interval in front, will also close up the interval which separates this division from the last. The fourth division is faced about, the file-closers passing rapidly before the front rank. The guides step into the line of file-closers. The outer files of the first and of the fourth divisions face outwards and form to the right and left into line. The files marked off in the other

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148

COLUMN AGAINST CAVALRY.

ZxTLhSATim or the

MOTXMBffTS.

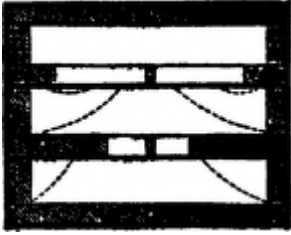
GomuiiDS

or TbiOolonkl.

or xsi Gapcaxms

CoKBAm Axn Vvnsiom,

divisions form to the right and left, with the difference that in the division next to the rear the first files that come into line close to the right or left until they join the rear division. The files of the companies remaining in column will then close outwards, making a vacant space in the middle of the column. (Fig. 44.)



To reform column, the
colonel commands 1. Form co*
lumn, 2. March.

Which is done in exactly inverse order. The ranks close inward,
the others stepping backward to their places, except those between
the two rear divisions, which return by a flank movement. The fourth
division faces about.

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FIRST LESSON.

PAOB

1. To open ranks 9
2. To close ranks 10
8. Manual of arms, and loading at will 10
4. The different firings 11

By the front rank 11

By the rear rank 14

SECOND LESSON.

1. To break by company to the right or left 16

2. To march in column at full distance 19
8. To halt the column and form it to the left or right into line..... 22
4. The countermarch 26
5. Formations to the right or left into line by in Tersion. 26

THIRD LESSON.

1. To break by company to the rear by the right or left 27
2. Column in route 80
8. To form the column forward and faced to the rear into line... 82
4. To form the column on the right or on the left into line 87

149

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150 TABLE OF LESSONS.

PAOI

5. To march by the flank, and to form companies and platoons while marching 40

6. The column arriving in front of, or behind,
the line of battle, to prolong it on this line. 42
7. Perpendicular and oblique changes of front... 44
8. To march by a flank, change direction by file,
to form by file on the right or on the left into line 51
9. To pass a defile in retreat by the right or
left flank 52

FOURTH LESSON.

1. To break to the rear by the right or left by
division , 54
2. To march in column by division; to break and
to form division 54
8. To close the column to half distance on the
leading or rear division 54
4. To march in column at half distance, and to
change direction *. 58
5. Dispositions against cavalry 58
6. To reduce the square ,.. 68
7. The square in four ranks 72
8. To close the column in mass, on the leading

or rear division 84

9. To march in close column and to change direction while marching 86

10. To take distances by the head of column on the leading or on the rear division 88

11. To break divisions, and to execute, by company, the movements indicated in articles 8, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 10 of this lesson 92

12. Being in column by company, to form divisions at a halt 98

13. To form the column by division to the right or left into line 95

,y Google

TABLE OF LESSONS. 151

FIFTH LESSON.

PAOI

1. To play the battalion into close column by division 96

2. To execute the countermarch 99

3. To change direction to the right or left by the flank of the column 99

4. To deploy the column •.% , 101
5. To ploy the battalion into column by division
at company distance 107
6. To ploy the battalion into column by company
at half distance, and to form it into line of battle « 107
7. To ploy the battalion imo double column 108
8. To march in double column and to change
direction^ III
9. To halt the double column, and to deploy it
forward III
10. To form it into line, faced to the right or left. 114

SIXTH LESSON.

1. To march in line of battle forward, and in
retreat, and to pass obstacles 116
 2. To change direction in line of battle forward
and in retreat 127
 3. To march obliquely in line of battle 128
 4. To sound the signal to ditperse, and to rally
the battalion in line and in column 129
- Peplotment of a battalion of skirmishers.... 129

Bally of a battalion deployed as skirmishers 133

,y Google

152 TABLI OF US30NS.

OTHER MODES OF FORMING SQUARES.

PAOI

1. To form eolimin 137

2. To reduoo square 140

8. To form square from line of battle - 141

4. Squares in four ranks 142

6. Oblique squares 145

6. Column against oavalry 147

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