

THE
NINETEEN MOVEMENTS,

Sir John Royal. 1831

AS ORDERED FOR

THE BRITISH ARMY;

ILLUSTRATED

BY

A SERIES OF COPPER-PLATES.

BY AN OFFICER.

————— QUOD MAGIS AD NOS
PERTINET, ET NESCIRE MALUM EST, AGITAMUS. —HOR.

CALCUTTA.

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, MIRROR-PRESS.

1809.

P. CRICHTON, PRINTER,
Mirror Press.

TO
THE ARMY OF INDIA;
THESE MOVEMENTS,
RESPECTFULLY OFFERED IN THE HOPE OF THEIR
PROVING USEFUL

TO
YOUNG OFFICERS,

ARE

HUMBLY DEDICATED,

BY

THE AUTHOR.

PREFACE.

MANY Publications have issued from the British Press, in Illustration of the Movements ordered by HIS MAJESTY to be rigidly conformed to, and practised, by the Army.

Whilst some of these Publications are deservedly held in high Esteem, and entitled to considerable Praise, it must be confessed that others have not merely obscured what they professed to elucidate, but absolutely fallen into palpable Errors.

Without any impertinent Pretension to Infallibility, the Author merely endeavors to give the Nineteen Movements in due Conformity to HIS MAJESTY'S *Regulations*. If he has succeeded in his earnest Object of rendering the Explanations for the just Execution of these Manœuvres, more plain and luminous

nious that has yet been done, he flatters himself the junior ranks of his Brother-Officers will do him the Justice to believe, that he will feel highly gratified by the Consciousness of having facilitated the Acquisition of a Knowledge, which though actually difficult of Access, is absolutely essential; since without it, no Officer can discharge his Duty with Honor to himself, or Justice to the Service.

The Old Officer, recollecting with what Difficulty and Labor he progressively climbed the rugged Steep of Military Science, will not be displeased to give the honorable Testimony of his Countenance to a Work, whose main Object is to simplify Instruction, assist the young Traveller, and smooth the Road to professional Attainment.

In laying down the Words of Caution,—Cautionary Commands,—and Commands,—the strictest Attention has been paid to the Regulations prescribed by Authority, qualified only by the exegetical Directions contained in HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK'S *General Orders*, dated 1st September 1804. The Explanation of HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS on the *Charge* of Bayonets, in the 17th Movement, has also been closely attended to.

Repetitions will sometimes occur—yet this was a Circumstance which, in the Explanations of the Movements, could not be avoided, without cramping the
the

the Work with endless References, and giving considerable Embarrassment to the Reader: but the Nature of the Publication will excuse Redundancy, and render even Repetition supportable.

The Diagrams have proved expensive, but they were necessary;—for Diagrams to the Soldier, are as Charts to the Mariner—“*the Ideas are formed much quicker upon a Plan, than from the best relation without a Drawing; because the Eye may follow the Manœuvres, as if one was present at them.*”—After this strong Testimony of the intelligent Saldern, in Favor of Diagrams, to have hazzarded the Movements without Plates might have been deemed exceptionable, and would have left the Work incomplete and perhaps unsatisfactory.

A minute Detail of the Movements of the Light Company as attached to the Battalion had been prepared; but upon reflection the Author did not consider himself warranted to swell his Book, and consequently the Price, by the Introduction of a Subject, which to the whole of the Honorable Company's Army (constituted as it actually is without Light Companies) must have proved mere dead Letter. Besides those Movements are in general well understood.

General Dundas expresses some doubt, in the Introduction to his first Edition, “*whether the establishment of our Battalion Light Companies, is an*
“*advantageous*

“ advantageous mode ;” and he adds,—“ were our Battalions more accustomed to act in Line, and with Cannon, they would see the impropriety of every instant scattering and throwing forward the Light Company, whose situation must often prevent the proper use of Artillery.”

The Diagrams represent the Battalion with Grenadiers, Eight Battalion Companies, and the Light Company. But Sepoy Corps which, in lieu of a Light Company, may have a 2d Grenadier Company, will find no Difficulty on that Account; it being merely necessary to substitute in Terms, the one for the other.

As the Figures have been drawn with much Attention, it is hoped that the Direction of Movements,—the Situation of Platoon Officers,—Colors,—Supernumeraries,—Covering Serjeants, &c—as well as the Points of March and Formation, will be easily understood, and tend effectually to remove that Embarrassment which must ever attend Uncertainty of Location:—so that young Officers, grounding themselves on the true Principles of Movement, will soon attain that Coolness and Precision which a conscious Knowledge of their Duty will most assuredly inspire.

INTRODUCTION.

THE fundamental Order prescribed for Infantry by His Majesty's Regulations is three deep; a Depth highly necessary for making a vigorous Impression on a well disciplined European Enemy.

But the more extended Order, in Two Ranks, has long obtained in this Country, and deriving Authority from the concurring Sanction of successive Commanders in Chief of the first Eminence, it may reasonably be deemed the best calculated for military Operations in India. The Considerations which evidently led to the Adoption of this Order, were grounded on a just Estimate of the British Character,—becoming Confidence in the Devotion and Prowess of our Native Corps,—and the Superior Discipline of our Service. And certainly the Aptitude and Sufficiency of this Formation are amply established.

established by the brilliant and uninterrupted Series of glorious Achievements that have distinguished our Arms in this Part of the Globe.

Nor is this Formation, under the local Circumstances of the Case, by any means incompatible with the Spirit of His Majesty's Regulations.

In spite of the visible Improvement of surrounding States in military Affairs, we trust the Day is far distant when it shall be held problematical *whether a British Line Two deep, could be brought up to make an effectual Stand with Bayonets, against a Charge of Asiatic Cavalry!*—Where is the Sepoy Corps, under British Officers, that would not deem itself fortunate in Support of the State, to be so opposed?—And where is the Power in India, that would not, even in that Order, think them sufficiently formidable?

But whilst native Powers are daily assuming a more imposing Attitude by their rapid Strides in the Art of War, we must not rest supinely upon our Arms! In point of Numbers we are indeed light in the Balance—we are absolutely nothing!—Valor alone will not avail: it is the well consolidated weight of superior Valor, superior Policy, and superior Discipline, that must give us Preponderance. Let the animating Soul of sound Discipline, give Direction to that intrepid Spirit which prompts and spurs on to every Act of manly daring, and the British Standard will

will never stoop to an Asiatic Conqueror. The Advantages of Discipline are incalculable. Discipline is that mighty Sword and Buckler with which we may uphold the vital Interests of our Eastern Territories,—and to which alone (under Providence) we can reasonably trust for Victory in the Hour of Danger, amid the tumultuous Shock of those bold but ill disciplined Myriads that may eventually rise up against us.

Had Hyder's Army in 1771, when obliged to retrograde in one vast Hollow Square before a very superior Force of Mahratta Horse, been able even to march tolerably, they might have made good their Retreat: but the Flanks of the Square soon opening out, the Enemy seized the Advantage, broke through the Openings, and thus put the whole into utter Confusion, and irreparable Disorder.

However, whether Two deep, or Three, the Principles of Movement are the same; and with a few obvious trifling Alterations, as remarked by General Dundas, the Explanations strictly apply to any Evolution: for the Mode of Execution, being founded on fixt Principles, remains unchangeable.

It will naturally occur to the Military Reader that the great and ultimate Object of almost all Movements, is a just and rapid Formation of the Line.

That

That the March in Line has ever been judged a most important and difficult Movement, is clearly deducible from the very singular Anxiety which the best Tacticians of all Nations have uniformly manifested to ensure its Accuracy. Various Aids have in Consequence been suggested, and Rules have been infinitely multiplied to attain Perfection in that most desirable Object. But without any blind Partiality, it may be safely affirmed, that no Directions will be found more simple, more judicious, or so excellently calculated to establish the unvacillating Precision of March, as the Prussian analytical Maxims compendiously transcribed in His Majesty's Regulations. A Commanding Officer who to the sound Theory of General Dundas, joins practical Ability and Zeal, will find it no Herculean Task to excite that honorable Spirit of Emulation, and Pride of Distinction in his Corps, which will do more for the Perfection of Discipline in a few months, than mere mechanical Drilling (where those Qualifications are unfortunately wanting) will effect in as many Generations.

It may not be improper briefly to observe that the critical Squareness and Accuracy of the Serjeant Directors, form a paramount Consideration: it is literally and truly a *sine quâ non*: for unless they are perfectly correct, nothing can go right. "*By watching and regulating his advanced Serjeants, a Commanding Officer best regulates his Battalion.*"—This Remark by the Duke of York, plainly shews His
 Royal

Royal Highness's Opinion on this most essential Object.

Whether advancing or retreating, the March in Line should be with Arms carried. And as sudden Corrections derange a Line, and all violent Alterations break it, and produce Disorder, every Change of Direction should be made gradually, and with much Discretion.

No Caution, not even the Word Battalion, precedes the Halt of a Line: such Cautions are improper and very injudicious; for whilst they suppose Incorrectness, they encourage a Habit of Inattention in the Soldier.

It must be held as a Maxim, the Reason of which is obvious, that in RETREATING any Part of the Battalion, which insurmountable Obstacles may force out of the Line, shall double up *in Front* of the leading Rank;—and in ADVANCING, *in Rear* of the Battalion.

There are generally various Modes of performing the same Manœuvre. And the surest Criteria by which to judge in every Instance, and determine the relative and comparative Excellence of any movement, or Mode of Execution, are

1st,

1st, the CELERITY,

2d, FACILITY,

3d, JUSTNESS, and

4th, the SECURITY,

with which it may be effected. But in making this Estimate, the presence of an Enemy should always be supposed; because as all Evolutions have a direct Relation to the Field, they may of course be required on the most critical Occasions: under that Supposition, those modes of Execution which combine the above Characteristics in the highest Degree, are infallibly the best.

The principles of all just Movements, are so unerringly established in the King's Regulations, that they should be constantly referred to,—never lost sight of,—and “*nothing should ever be suffered to interfere with or militate against them.*”

But notwithstanding the positive command of His Majesty, enjoining the strictest adherence to these Regulations, deviations still occur. Loose desultory movements—accidental modes and caprice,—and a frippery train of heterogenous formations still prevail, not merely in violation of that admirable Code of British Tactics promulgated by Authority, but in direct, open, and absolute subversion of that unity and Uniformity which can alone give due energy to our Arms.

This

This trifling, pernicious spirit of irregularity wherever it manifests itself, should be effectually restrained: "*the established System should be enforced and upheld by the strong hand of Authority.*" no deviation should be tolerated at the discretion of individuals: but the great Military Machine should be simple and uniform in all its springs and movements.

LIST OF PLATES;

WITH THE PAGES TO WHICH THEY REFER.

Battalion in Close and Open Order, to face.....	Page 2
Marching Past.....	2
First Movement.....	15
Second Movement.....	23
Third Movement.....	26
Fourth Movement.....	31
Fifth Movement.....	38
Sixth Movement.....	43
Solid Square, 2-deep, (according to Dundas,).....	44
Solid Square, (on a new Plan,).....	57
Seventh Movement.....	58
Eighth Movement.....	62
Ninth Movement.....	69
Ninth Movement, (according to Dundas,).....	75
Tenth and Eleventh Movements.....	78
Twelfth Movement.....	85
Thirteenth Movement.....	96
Fourteenth Movement.....	99
Fifteenth Movement.....	110
Sixteenth Movement.....	113
Seventeenth Movement.....	119
Eighteenth Movement.....	124
Nineteenth Movement.....	127
Moveable Pivot Wheel.....	Appendix iv.
Explanations.....	Appendix xiv.

ERRATUM.

Page 108, for structures, read strictures.

INSPECTION;

OR,

Review of a Battalion of Infantry.

THE Battalion stands at Open Order—ranks most accurately dressed—Officers, Colors, Staff, Music, Serjeant Coverers, Supernumerary Serjeants and Drummers, as represented in the Plate, and minutely detailed in the Manual and Platoon Exercise recently published by Authority.

In this Order, and the whole dressed to the right, the General is awaited. The Commanding Officer, dismounted, is four paces before the Colors. The two Majors, mounted, are on the right and left of the line of Officers, three paces before the front rank.—Supernumerary Rank three paces behind the rear rank—the Adjutant, mounted, is in rear of the centre of the Battalion, rather to the left of the Commanding Officer. Music, in one rank, between the Colors and the front rank—the Drummers (instead of being behind the flank, 2d and 7th Companies) may be moved up and formed two deep on each flank of the Battalion, when singly reviewed—and the Staff on the right of the whole.

A Camp Color is originally placed eighty or one hundred paces in front of the centre of the Battalion, where the General takes his station; and though he may chuse to quit that position, still the Color is to be considered as the point to work upon, and to which all movements and formations are relative.

Receiving the General.

When the General presents himself before the centre, and is fifty or sixty paces distant, he will be received with a General Salute. The men present arms, and Officers salute, recovering swords at the 2d motion, and dropping them at the 3d or last motion of the present; the whole taking the time from the flugel-man.

The Colors only salute such persons as are entitled to that compliment by the regulation of military honors.

The Music will play "*God save the King,*" and the Drums will beat.

SHOULDER
ARMS.

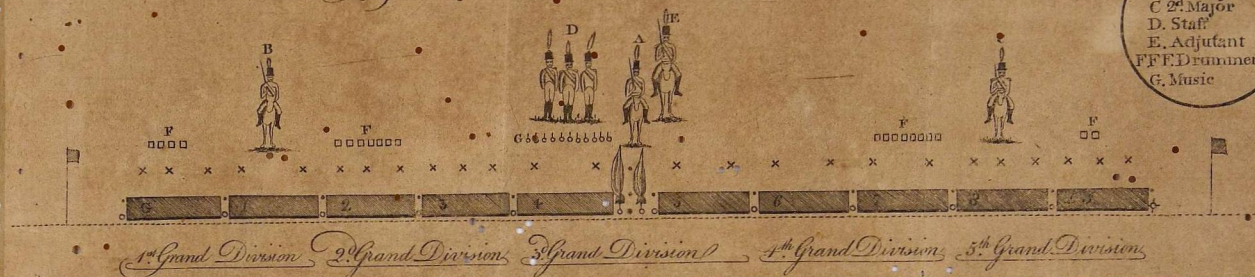
{ Men shoulder, and Officers recover, taking the time from the flugel-man.

The General then proceeds to the right, upon which the Drums on that flank begin to beat—as he passes along the front towards the centre, the Music strikes up (generally the Regimental march,) when the Music begins, the Drums on the right cease—as the General approaches the left of the Battalion the Drums
on

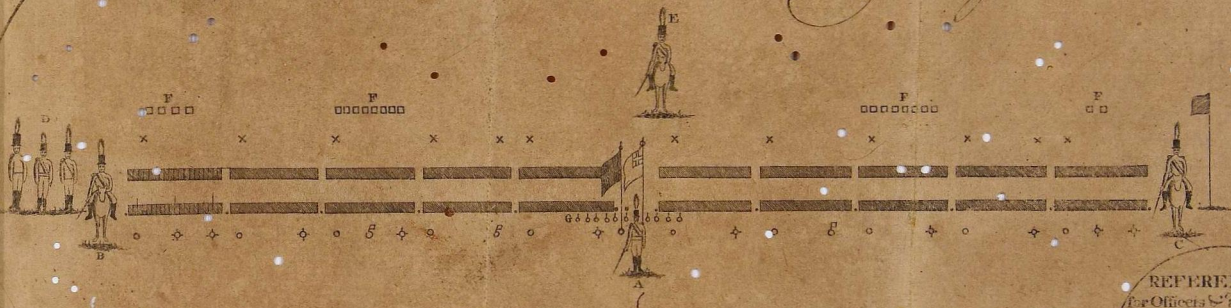
Page 1. & 2.

Battalion in Close Order

A. Colonel
B. 1st Major
C. 2^d Major
D. Staff
E. Adjutant
F. F. Drummers
G. Music



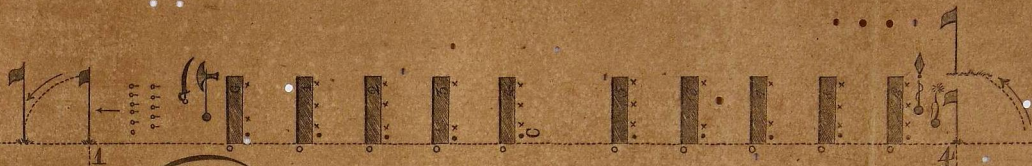
Battalion in Open Order Receiving the General.



REFERENCES
For Officers & as above:

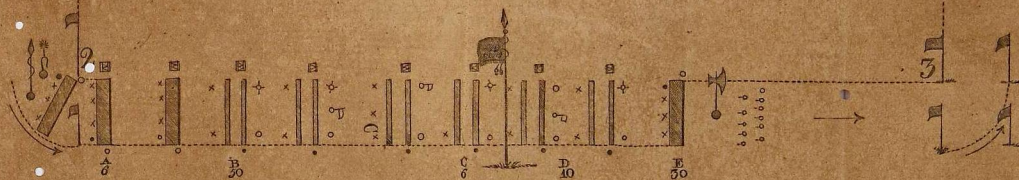
- o Captains
- ✦ Lieutenants
- ♂ Ensigns
- Covering Serjeants
- x Supernumeraries





Marching past.

Commanding Officer
 1st Major Six Paces from Commander Shift your Front
 2d Major Six Paces from the General Open ranks.
 Adjutant Recover Swords.
 Music Close Ranks & Shift to Left Rank
 Drummers



on that flank begin to beat, and the Band stops—and thus they continue alternately, until he has gone round the Regiment. Every individual remains perfectly steady.

REAR RANKS
TAKE CLOSE
ORDER.

MARCH.

Whilst the General is proceeding to place himself in front, the ranks are closed, and the Commanding Officer mounts on horseback, in rear of the centre. The Band marches through the centre interval, three paces in rear of the supernumerary rank of the right centre company, and in a single rank.—The Staff fall out—The Drummers take post in rear of the flank Company and second and seventh Battalion Divisions, as ordered. The Majors in rear of the wings.

Marching past in Ordinary Time.

COMPANIES,
ON THE LEFT
BACKWARD
WHEEL.

QUICK MARCH.
Halt Dress.
MARCH.

The Battalion breaks into Open Column, right in front—the Band in two ranks is at the head—Drums on the reverse flank of their respective Companies.

Points are originally prepared by the Adjutant for the exact and several wheelings of the Divisions, so that their right flank, in marching past, shall be four paces distant from the Camp Color, where the General places himself to receive the Salute.

Halt, Left
Wheel Halt,
Dress.
March.

These commands are successively given by each Company Officer, at every one of the angles of the ground, for the march in ordinary time.

The second wheel brings the Companies on the line on which they pass the General. Each leader, when his Company has advanced six paces beyond this second wheeling point, shifts quickly to his right, by the rear, and placing himself on that flank, he orders eyes to be turned to him, and the men immediately dress to that hand.

Eyes Right.

*Rear Ranks,
take Open
Order.*

As each Company successively arrives within fifty paces of the General, ranks are opened--Officers move up three paces in front of their several Companies, dressing by the Captain on the right and taking particular care not to impede the march of their men, so as to occasion a lengthening out of the Column.

The Covering Serjeants occupy the place left by leaders of Companies on the right, and become responsible for distance and covering.

Each Division with all ranks critically dressed and square, proceeds thus in Open Order, and as each Platoon Officer comes within six paces of the General, he gives a tacit signal to the Officers of his Company, who, taking the time from him, salute precisely together. When ten paces past the General, they recover swords.

Drummers are on the left flank, and give a roll when the Officers of their Company salute.

*Rear Ranks,
take Close
Order.*

Having passed the General thirty paces, each Officer closes his ranks, at which instant every

every individual of the Company resumes the post he held, when the Column was first put in motion.

Eyes Left.

The Captain being now on his left, to which he has shifted by the rear, orders eyes to the left, and the dressing is again to that hand.

The Commanding Officer, when he has saluted at the head of the Column, places himself near the General, and remains there till the rear has marched past.

N. B.—Immediately after the Band has passed, it is permitted by the Duke of York's General Order of September 1804, to wheel out to the left, till the Column has passed—it ceases playing when the head of the Column approaches the left of its original ground, quickly regains the front, and resumes its place.

If there is only one Officer to a Company, he is towards the right of it in marching past—Supernumerary Serjeants are three paces in rear of their Division when in Open Order—and Colors three paces behind the third file from the right of the 4th Battalion Company, covered by their Serjeants.

HALT.
SUPPORT ARMS.

When the leading Division approaches the angle where the left of the Battalion stood, the whole halt, music ceases, arms are supported, and the quick march instantly commences.

Marching

Marching past in Quick Time.

QUICK MARCH.

The whole march off in quick time.

*Halt, Left
Wheel.
Halt Dress.
Quick March.*

These commands are successively given by each Company Officer, at every angle of the ground, for the march in quick time.

CARRY ARMS.

Before the leading Company makes the wheel at the point which places it on the line of passing the General, arms are ordered to be carried: when that Company has completed the wheel, the Band begins a quick tune.

Marching past in quick time Officers do not salute, but are careful to preserve their just distance and covering.

The Captain of each Company shifts to its right by the rear, in the same manner as at the ordinary march, six paces after the wheel which places him on the line of passing the General—at which instant he orders eyes to the right.

Eyes, Right.

When each Captain has thus passed the General thirty paces, he resumes his proper flank, and orders eyes to the left.

Eyes, Left.

The supernumerary rank dresses by the right in marching past, and is only one pace from the rear rank of the Company.

The mounted Officers are in the same place as in the ordinary march, as also the Band, and Drums on the Reverse Flank.

The

HALT.

MARCH.

The Music will continue playing till the head of the Column approaches the left of its original ground—it is then halted, in order to take up the ordinary time.

Halt, Left

Wheel

Halt, Dress.

March.

These commands are successively given by each leading Officer at the angle which brings him on the alignment on which the Line is to be formed.

Forming in Line.

HALT.
LEFT WHEEL
INTO LINE.
QUICK MARCH.

As soon as the leading Division arrives at the point where the right is to be placed, the Column is halted—pivots being quickly corrected, if necessary,—the line is formed.

Halt, Dress.

Music and Drums go to the rear—the mounted Officers as already directed.

General Attentions from the Regulations on Marching past.

1.—The Officer conducting the leading (and every other) Division on the point where it is to wheel, always stops at that point close on his own *outward* hand, and gives the word *wheel*, when the front rank of his Division has taken *one* pace beyond it; he thus allows space for his own person (when the wheel is finished) to move on close behind the new direction of march.

2.—In the march of Column, leading Officers of Divisions should neither look behind, regard their Company, nor allow any thing to take off their attention — they should be extremely careful not merely to preserve invariably the straight line of pivots, but it is a great object of their attention, uniformly to maintain their exact distance from the preceding Company. The shoulder of the Division Officer should just graze the head of any mounted Officer's horse,—or breast of any dismounted Marker,—or, slightly, any fixed object, or Camp Color. And should any of the Companies deviate to either hand, such error is not to be followed by any succeeding Division; on the contrary, the fault should have no influence on the general correctness of the Column; but those that are in the rear of such Division should rectify this irregularity, by exactly marching on, and touching the point, as above directed.

3.—When the rear ranks close or open on the march, in the one case they step nimbly up, in the other they will slacken their pace until the due distance is obtained. In both cases the front rank continues to proceed at its then rate of march.

 The Manual and Platoon Exercise no longer make a regular part of the Review, and will only be performed when particularly called for by the Reviewing General: if, however, it is called for, the Commanding Officer gives a caution that **THE BATTALION WILL PERFORM THE MANUAL AND PLATOON EXERCISE**, and goes to the rear.

The Major advances to the front, and orders as follow:

REAR

REAR RANKS, TAKE OPEN ORDER.
 MARCH.
 ORDER ARMS.
 UNFIX BAYONETS.
 SHOULDER ARMS.
 OFFICERS, TAKE POST OF EXERCISE.
 MARCH.
 FRONT.

MANUAL

. PLATOON.

1. SECURE ARMS.
 2. SHOULDER ARMS.
 3. ORDER ARMS.
 4. FIX BAYONETS.
 5. SHOULDER ARMS.
 6. PRESENT ARMS.
 7. SHOULDER ARMS.
 8. PORT ARMS.
 9. CHARGE BAYONETS.
 10. SHOULDER ARMS.
 11. ADVANCE ARMS.
 12. SHOULDER ARMS.
 13. SUPPORT ARMS.
 14. CARRY ARMS.
- REAR RANKS, TAKE CLOSE ORDER.
 MARCH.

- (2 deep) *as Front and Centre.*
1. MAKE READY.
 2. PRESENT.
 3. FIRE.
 4. LOAD.
 5. HANDLE CARTRIDGE.
 6. PRIME.
 7. 'BOUT.
 8. DRAW RAMRODS.
 9. RAM DOWN CARTRIDGE.
 10. RETURN RAMRODS.
 11. SHOULDER ARMS.

The Major returns to his post, and the Commanding Officer coming to the front of the Battalion, orders,

WITH CARTRIDGE, PRIME AND LOAD—and the Movements commence.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

ON THE

MOVEMENTS AND FIELD EXERCISE ;

FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S GENERAL
ORDERS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1804.

1.—His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, having perceived in the exercises of the Infantry several deviations from His Majesty's Regulations—directs the strictest conformity thereto to be observed in every particular of execution ; and again requires from all Officers, as the only method of obtaining and preserving this essential object, a constant reference to the Book of Regulations, in the Instruction of their men. For nothing but an absolute inattention to the reading, practice, and principles of the Rules prescribed, and the want of knowing and feeling the necessity of uniformity of proceeding in all Movements of the Battalion or Line, can account for the differences that have arisen, so much to the detriment of the Service ; which, however, may be soon remedied by a proper exertion of that intelligence and energy which every Officer and Soldier should possess.

2.—Unless the training and instruction of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers individually and collectively keeps pace with that of the men, all attempts at improvement must be ineffectual.

3.—In instruction, and in the exercise of a Battalion, five or six strong strokes on the drum, given in the exact times of the swing of the plummet, and just before the word March is pronounced, cannot fail of confirming

confirming the measure of time on every mind, and transferring it to the step.

4.—The words of command, as marked in the Regulations, are strictly to be made use of, and no other substituted in their room; they must be rapidly given, but may be abridged by the omission of expletives, and of Battalion, Platoon, Division, Company, on most occasions, where it is obvious that Battalion, Division, Company, Platoon, &c. is the body from which the operation is required.

5.—Words of execution, such as *March, Halt, &c.* are to be pronounced short, loud, and sharp, and by no means to be lengthened out, or given in a dwelling tone of voice; they may be repeated more than once, if not immediately acted upon.

6.—No operation must be begun till its intention is understood, or the nature of its execution such as cannot well be mistaken; otherwise, that disorder, which may be originally prevented, is not easily remedied, if once it has taken place.

7.—Commanding Officers of Regiments, Brigades, or larger bodies, are moveable according to circumstances, and should by no means consider the centre of such bodies as their general post in exercise or movements: their presence is more frequently required near one or the other flank; in general they should be at the *beginning and conducting point* of movement or formation.

8.—The Field Officers and Adjutants must at all times be mounted, in order the more readily to give ground in Movements; speedily to correct mistakes; to circulate orders; to dress and preserve pivots when they ought to cover in column in a straight line, or

when entered on an alignment, on which they are formed; and especially to take care when the column halts, that they are most speedily adjusted before wheeling into line. The direction of lines of formation and movements must be taken and given by the mounted Field Officers and Adjutants of the Infantry. The Sections 82, 83, 84, 85, 179, 180, 181, of His Majesty's Regulations, are more minutely descriptive of the particulars, and should be studied and well understood. Regimental Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers should be much exercised in prolonging lines, covering in file at column distances, and quickly dressing up, or back, on new given lines.

9.—When the line advances, it is necessary, that a mounted Officer, should at all times be stationed in the rear of the Colors. His office is to attend to the squareness and precision of the march of the Serjeants, who are advanced for the purpose of leading the Battalion. The duty here enjoined is of the highest importance, involving in it the regularity of the advance of the line, and assuring the success of the movement, which will depend on the advance being made with accuracy on the given point.

10.—When troops are halted, explanatory short cautions are sometimes proper before they are put in march; but when they are in motion, and in situations where perfect correctness is expected, as in the march in line, and in the prolonging of an alignment, no caution should precede the word *Halt*, but the whole body should at once firmly halt.

11.—Officers do not sufficiently attend to the difference between the change of direction of a Column in march made by a *fixed* and regular wheel; and that by a moveable one, or *shoulder forward*.

In the first case one flank remains *fixed*, while the other completes the wheel at an increased pace (Section 51:) BY SUCH WHEELS SHOULD A COLUMN ALWAYS ENTER ON AN ALIGNMENT ON WHICH IT IS TO FORM, and indispensably so, if the necessary wheel exceeds one-sixth of the circle. In this case the pivot flank enters at or very near the point of intersection. In the second case, both flanks continue in motion. *Shoulder forward* applies to a small front, and TO A COLUMN OF MARCH where the change of direction is not abrupt, or very considerable, and can be made gradually without altering the time, step, or distances of the *pivot* flanks. In proportion to the front of the Column so changing, and the degree of change to be made, must be the sweep made by both flanks, and in all cases the reverse flank conforms to the pace and guidance of the *pivot* flank, so as to be steadied and dressed by it as soon as possible after entering the new direction. (Section 21, 52, 80.) In this manner the head of the Column can never enter at the point of intersection, but must begin circling at some distance from it, and enter in proportion at an advanced point of the new line, leaving that of intersection behind it.

In sharp transitions made in straight lines from one direction to another, the *fixed wheels* of divisions must take place. In winding situations of march, the Column is conducted by *shoulder forward*; but CAN NEVER ENTER ON AN ALIGNMENT OF FORMATION, with the steadiness and precision that attends wheeling into it.

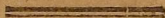
12.—No great exertion of voice is necessary, except in the executive words of command.

13.—A Column passing in review order, is on no account to increase the distances between its divisions. An open Column of march is at all times to be in such situation, that at any instant, on the word
halt,

halt, wheel into line, march, being given, the line may be correctly formed.

14.—Immediately after the Band has passed, it may be permitted to wheel out to the left till the Regiment has passed: it then ceases, follows its Regiment, regains the front, and resumes its place in Column.

15.—There are few situations for which the Regulations have not provided. On the whole, His Royal Highness directs the strictest conformity to them. He trusts that by a constant reference thereto, and a study of the principles on which they are founded, their just application and prompt execution may become habitual.



First Movement

Fig. 1



Fig. 2

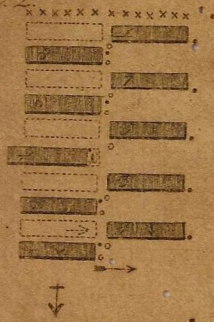


Fig. 3

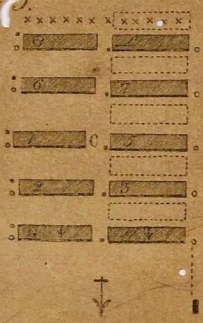


Fig. 4

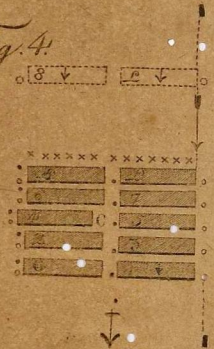
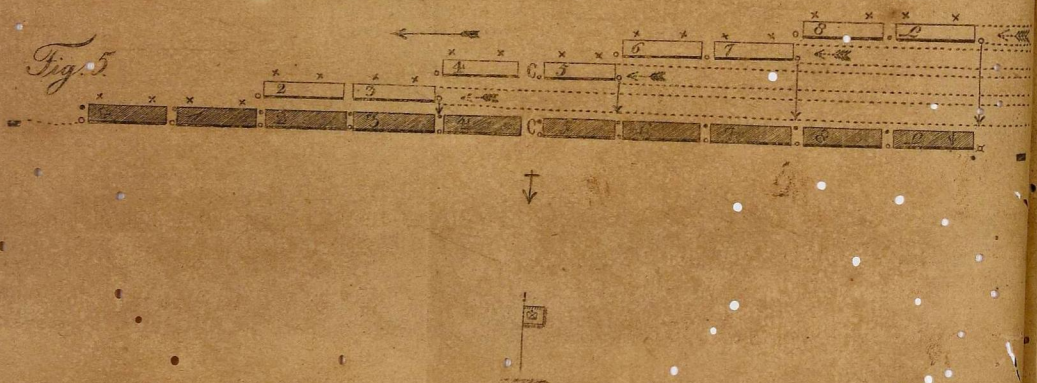


Fig. 5



FIRST MOVEMENT.

Close Column in rear of the Grenadiers.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
FORM CLOSE COLUMN OF COMPANIES IN REAR OF THE GRENADIERS.		
REMAINING COMPANIES, (Fig. 1.)	RIGHT, FACE. QUICK, MARCH.	<i>Halt, Front,—Dress.</i>
FORM COLUMN OF GRAND DIVISIONS.		<i>No. 4, Right Close—March—Halt, Dress.</i>
LEFT COMPANIES, (Fig. 2.)	LEFT, FACE. QUICK, MARCH.	<i>Halt, Front,—Dress, March</i>
	(Fig. 3.)	<i>Halt, Dress.</i>
CLOSE DISTANCE TO THE FRONT.	MARCH, (Fig. 4.)	<i>Halt, Dress,</i>
THE LINE WILL FORM ON THE REAR GRAND DIVISION.	RIGHT, FACE? QUICK, MARCH.	<i>Dress,</i> <i>Dress.</i> <i>Rear Grand Division, March, Halt, Dress.</i> <i>Dress.</i> <i>Fourth Grand Division, March, Halt, Dress.</i> <i>Dress.</i> <i>Third Grand Division, March, Halt, Dress.</i> <i>* Dress.</i> <i>Second Grand Division, March, Halt, Dress.</i>
REAR GRAND DIVISION,	HALT, FRONT.	
FOURTH GRAND DIVISION,	HALT, FRONT.	
THIRD GRAND DIVISION,	HALT, FRONT,	
SECOND GRAND DIVISION,	HALT, FRONT,	
FIRST GRAND DIVISION,	HALT, FRONT,	

* The First Grand Division being fronted on the alignment, receives only *Dress*.

FIRST

FIRST MOVEMENT.

Close Column in rear of the Grenadiers, and Deployment on a rear Division.

FORM CLOSE COLUMN OF COMPANIES, IN REAR OF THE GRENADIERS.

REMAINING COMPANIES,—RIGHT FACE.

Grenadiers stand fast. The Battalion faces to the right, and the two head files of each Company (being two deep) disengage two and one side steps to the right. Captains and Covering Serjeants post themselves at the head of their files. The Captain of Grenadiers shifts to the left, by the rear, and his Covering Serjeant places himself six paces before him, to mark the perpendicular of the Column.

QUICK MARCH.

The whole march to the rear of the Grenadiers. Each Platoon Officer leading most accurately, stops at, and fronts the pivot point, which is briskly marked by his Covering Serjeant the instant the Company reaches the left flank of the Column, (and not before) and, as soon as the left hand man of his Division comes up with the Serjeant, he orders *Halt, Front, Dress*. This done, the Officer replaces his Covering Serjeant, who covers him as usual. An undue extension of files in any ployment, or deployment, is absolutely inexcusable.

The Colors precede the left center Company, taking care not to impede its march, and when formed in Column, remain covered by their Serjeants, on its right or reverse flank. Supernumerary Officers and Serjeants are on the reverse flank in all close Columns.

FORM

FORM COLUMN OF GRAND DIVISIONS.

All Supernumeraries go to the rear.—The Captain of the Right centre Company gives *Company, Right Close, March*,—to make room for the Colors, (who in Column of Grand Divisions are invariably between the two centre Companies,)—and *Halt, Dress*.

LEFT COMPANIES,—LEFT FACE.

The left Companies face, and their Captains take one step sideways, so as to be clear of their rank, and face their Division.

QUICK MARCH.

Captains stand fast. Covering Serjeants lead out the left Divisions, and the instant they clear the right or standing Divisions, Captains give *Halt, Front, Dress*,—then *March*,—and stepping nimbly up to the second file of the left flank of the standing Division on which he is to form, each gives *Halt, Dress*, as soon as his Company comes up. Captains of right Companies, with their Covering Serjeants, now shift by the rear, to the right of their Companies,—Captains of left Companies to their respective left; their Covering Serjeants occupying their place on the right.

CLOSE DISTANCE TO THE FRONT.

MARCH.

Grand Divisions glancing their eyes to the left, move by the pivot or left flank of the Column; and each Pivot Captain gives *Halt, Dress*, to his respective Grand Division, when it has closed within one step of the preceding.

THE LINE WILL FORM ON THE REAR GRAND DIVISION.

A Non-Commissioned Officer steps up from the Rear Grand Division to the pivot flank of the front one; and, when the Column is put in march to deploy,
C he

he follows it in file;—when the Rear Grand Division is halted, this under-officer will half front, to mark the point of Appui for that Division to march up to.

RIGHT FACE.

The whole face.

QUICK MARCH.

The Column proceeds twenty or thirty paces, the Grenadier Officer marching with the utmost precision on the given point of formation.

REAR GRAND DIVISION,—HALT, FRONT.

Each Grand Division is halted and fronted progressively from the 5th to the 1st, by a mounted Officer; who will pay particular attention to halt every Division on its proper ground.

As soon as the mounted Officer has halted and fronted a Grand Division, its Pivot Captain gives the word *Dress*.

The Rear Grand Division being halted, fronted, and dressed, the Captain on the left orders *March*, the moment the front of his Grand Division is clear by the halt front of the 4th Grand Division; and *Halt, Dress*, when his left hand man reaches the point of Appui marked by his Covering Serjeant:—he then quickly and accurately squares it on the given point of correction,—and resumes his place on the right of his Company.

In this manner is each Grand Division successively brought up into line by its inward Captain, aided by the outward Officer.

Supernumeraries gradually take their proper post in the rear; having halted, fronted, and regularly marched up with their respective Divisions.

If

If the Deployment has been made with the required correctness, the First, or Front, Grand Division, when halted and fronted, will be exactly in the alignment.

General Attentions on the First Movement.

1.—Instead of dressing with the leading file, (a practice not uncommon,) in all filings of Companies singly, Officers conduct the heads of files.—(Vide Dundas, p. 96.)

2.—When more than One Company file together, Captains take one side step out of the ranks, and are replaced by their Covering Serjeants; in which situation Officers are of use in preserving the line and step.—(Dundas, p. 122.)

3.—In all filings from Line into Close Column Officers leading Companies should ~~not~~ keep their relative situation from the Company immediately preceding: for during this ployment if it became necessary to halt front, by merely dressing up the two head files of each Division which had disengaged, a tolerable Line would be obtained to resist any sudden attack, or otherwise to act as occasion might require.

4.—Companies when brought up in file to a new Line, or into Column, are not to stand in that position till they cover minutely; but at the word Halt Front, they instantly close in (if necessary) and dress correctly.—(Dundas, p. 25. 47.)

5.—In Close Column of Companies ranks are one foot asunder;—Divisions one pace;—Captains and Covering Serjeants on the pivot flank;—Colors and Supernumeraries on the reverse flank;—Music and Drummers in the rear.—(Dundas, p. 176.)

6.—But in Battalion, and in Open Column, one pace is allowed between each rank (if not ordered to be locked up).—(Dundas, p. 76. 96.)

7.—In Column of Grand Divisions Captains are on the outward flanks;—all Supernumeraries in the rear;—Colors between the two centre Companies.

8.—In Deployment of Grand Divisions, the head Division must march critically on the alignment;—to get beyond it, is a fault absolutely

lutely inexcusable in the leading Officer,—and productive of infinite disorder ;—for it obscures the point de vue, and consequently prevents every other Division from forming on the line required.—(Dundas, p. 187. 317.)

9.—During the formation of all Close Columns the Commanding Officer, from the front of the Column, attends to the Officers covering, as they respectively come up.

10.—Covering Serjeants never run out to mark the flank points in Close Column.—(Dundas, p. 177.)

11.—In page 261 of Dundas, the Commanding Officer Halts and Fronts the Grand Divisions ;—but in Sec. 148 and 149, they are Halted and Fronted by a mounted Officer,—which will answer the end as well.

12.—False distances in Line, evince great want of skill ;—and, on Service, are extremely dangerous. Any false distance between either of the flank divisions and Battalion,—is immediately closed by the Officer of such flank Division. False distances between any of the other Divisions, are closed by the Commanding Officer.—(Dundas, p. 156.)

13.—It must be remembered on all occasions to keep the Camp Colors open and clear.—(Dundas, p. 157. 183.)

14.—In Dundas, Sec. 147, the left Companies lead out in *Ordinary Time* to form Column of Grand Divisions.—But at page 14 and 98, “ *all wheelings and filings made from the Halt, from Line to form in Column, or from Column to form in Line, are made at a Quick step ;* ”—and as celerity, when consistent with order, is in all evolutions a desirable object the *Quick Time* has been adopted in this exposition of the movements.

N. B.—In the Prussian Art of War, vol. 2. p. 418—all deployments are directed to be made with the greatest celerity consistent with good order.

15.—All marching, halting, or forming in Line, is strictly ordered with *carried arms*, as ensuring accuracy. Marching in Column,—Filing, &c.—may be with supported arms.—(Dundas, p. 22.)

16.—As to the Firings, they may be applied with the movements as found proper.—(Dundas, p. 110.)

17.—In this deployment (on the rear Grand Division) the Firing will be from left to right ; and here we remark, with General Bland, that “ *when the Words of Command are given with Judgment, the Fire is* ”
“ *generally* ”

"generally good; so the Firing well or ill depends, in a great measure, on the manner the Officers give their Commands."

18.—It is necessary to call the notice of Officers to the following remark, Sec. 123. of the Rules and Regulations; because we have seldom seen it attended to, though very necessary to ensure precision; and because no Writer upon the Movements, from Reid to Smirk, has been guided by it, either in his Diagrams, or Explications. "As the lines of march in filing will seldom be perpendicular to the new line, the Leaders of Platoons will take care that their last twelve or fifteen paces in approaching their Serjeants SHALL BE MADE IN A DIRECTION PERPENDICULAR TO THE NEW LINE, so that their Platoons may *Halt Front* justly, without any necessity of shifting their rear files."

It is evident that in forming Column, whether close or open, from Line, this caution should be most strictly observed.

19.—When the Column (whether close or open) is right in front, the left is the pivot;—when left in front, the right is the pivot; and Divisions invariably cover and dress to their proper pivot:—the other is termed the reverse flank.—(Dundas, p. 96.)

20.—To march straight on one object cannot be depended on, two objects will therefore be in general prepared.—(Dundas, p. 87.)

21.—Markers on horse-back give the *head* of the horse as an object;—the *breast* of a Marker on foot is the object;—and when Camp-Colormen are thrown out, they should be so placed that the Leaders of Divisions shall raise their breast, and not their shoulder, as is very commonly the case, owing to their erroneous position.—(Dundas, p. 90.)

22.—The ascertaining of points for movements, is the immediate duty of the Adjutant:—and such points must be quickly and successively prepared the instant before they are required, but without any apparent bustle.

23.—The word *March*, given singly, denotes *ordinary* time; when *quick* march is intended, that word will precede. The word *March* marks the beginning of movement from the *Halt*,—but is not given to a body in previous motion.—(Dundas, p. 14.)

24.—As one Field Officer at a time must command the Battalion, the others present can only act in aid of him; nor can their situation in all cases be ascertained:—and in every case it is evident in what manner the Commanding Officer can be assisted.—(Vide Man. and Plat. Ex. p. 105.)

25.—Officers always dress the faces of the Soldiers of their Divisions, and not their breasts—and when employed in the act of dressing, they must not run along the Division; for while moving, they cannot preserve their intended direction; and a false alignment would thence arise.

26.—The great object of the Close Column, is to form the Line to the front in the quickest manner. It can never be necessary, or proper, to march any considerable distance in Close Column.

27.—The Close Column may occasionally be required to march some small distance to a flank; to correct intervals; to gain an enemy's flank; or for some other particular purpose. But a considerable movement in front, can hardly be expected from it, without loosening its divisions.

28.—Deploying from Close Column, though in many situations, a most accurate method of taking up a given and fixed position in Line, is not on all occasions to be preferred to the marches of the Open Column; for if once the operation is begun, the Line must be completely formed before any other movement can commence, and which a change of circumstances may sometimes require.

29.—When considerable bodies are to form, the Close Column should not be composed of less than two Companies in front; but in the movements of small bodies, it may occasionally be composed of Companies.

30.—In firing by grand divisions, the centre officer falls back, on the preparative, into the fourth rank, and is replaced by the Covering Serjeant.

Second Movement,

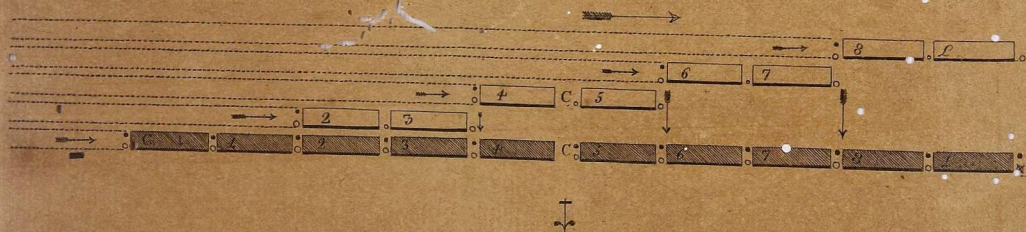
Fig. 1



Fig. 2.
vide Fig 2. Plate 1.

Fig. 3.
vide Fig 3. Plate 1.

Fig. 4
vide Fig 4. Plate 4.



SECOND MOVEMENT.

Close Column in front of the Light Company.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
FORM CLOSE COLUMN OF COMPANIES IN FRONT OF THE LIGHT COMPANY.		
REMAINING COMPANIES, (Fig. 1.)	LEFT, FACE. QUICK, MARCH.	<i>Halt, Front,—Dress.</i>
FORM COLUMN OF GRAND DIVISIONS.		<i>No. 4, Right Close—March— Halt, Dress.</i>
LEFT COMPANIES, (Fig. 2.)	LEFT, FACE. QUICK, MARCH.	<i>Halt, Front,—Dress. March.</i>
	(Fig. 3.)	<i>Halt, Dress.</i>
CLOSE DISTANCE TO THE FRONT.	MARCH. (Fig. 4.)	<i>Halt, Dress.</i>
THE LINE WILL FORM ON THE FRONT DIVISION.	LEFT, FACE. QUICK, MARCH.	
FIRST GRAND DIVISION,	HALT, FRONT.	<i>Dress.</i>
SECOND GRAND DIVISION,	HALT, FRONT.	<i>Dress.</i>
THIRD GRAND DIVISION,	HALT, FRONT.	<i>Dress.</i>
FOURTH GRAND DIVISION,	HALT, FRONT.	<i>Dress.</i>
FIFTH GRAND DIVISION,	HALT, FRONT.	<i>Dress.</i>
	(Fig. 5.)	<i>Second Grand Division, March, Halt, Dress.</i>
		<i>Dress.</i>
		<i>Third Grand Division, March, Halt, Dress.</i>
		<i>Dress.</i>
		<i>Fourth Grand Division, March, Halt, Dress.</i>
		<i>Fifth Grand Division, March, Halt, Dress.</i>

SECOND MOVEMENT.

*Close Column in Front of the Light Company, and
Deployment on a front Division.*

FORM CLOSE COLUMN OF COMPANIES, IN FRONT OF THE
LIGHT COMPANY.

REMAINING COMPANIES,—LEFT FACE.

Light Company stands fast. The Battalion faces to the left;—Captains and Covering Serjeants shift nimbly to their left flank,—and two head files of each Company disengage two and one side steps to the right. The Captain of the Light Company changes to his left flank, by the rear, and his Covering Serjeant places himself six paces behind him, to mark the perpendicular of the Column.

QUICK MARCH.

The whole march to the front of the Light Company; Captains conducting their Companies immediately up to the pivot point, and observing the directions laid down on the First Movement. The Colors file close in rear of the left centre Company, halting, fronting with it, and forming on its right or reverse flank in Column.

FORM COLUMN OF GRAND DIVISIONS.

Precisely as in First Movement.

LEFT COMPANIES,—LEFT FACE.

As in First Movement.

QUICK

QUICK, MARCH.

As in First Movement.

CLOSE DISTANCE TO THE FRONT.—MARCH.

As in First Movement.

THE LINE WILL FORM ON THE FRONT GRAND DIVISION.

At this Caution not a man moves.

LEFT FACE.

The whole face.

QUICK, MARCH.

The Column marches twenty or thirty paces, when a mounted Officer gives

FIRST GRAND DIVISION,—HALT FRONT.

Each Grand Division from front to rear is halted and fronted successively by the mounted Officer; and, with the same attentions as required in the First Movement, progressively brought up into Line by the inward Captain: Captains of the left Companies resuming their place on the right, as soon as their respective Grand Divisions are dressed, and steadied in the alignment.

General Observations on the Second Movement.

Vide Observations on the First Movement.

Firing,—from right to left.

THIRD MOVEMENT.

Close Column on the Right Centre Company, facing to the Rear.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
FORM CLOSE COLUMN OF COMPANIES ON THE RIGHT CENTRE COMPANY, LEFT IN FRONT, FACING TO THE REAR.		No. 4, <i>Right Face,—Right—</i>
REMAINING COMPANIES,	OUTWARDS, FACE.	<i>Countermarch,—Quick March.</i>
LEFT COUNTERMARCH,	QUICK MARCH.	<i>Halt, Front,—Dress.</i>
COLUMN WILL COUNTERMARCH,	LEFT, FACE.	
LEFT COMPANIES WILL LEAD OUT.		
LEFT COMPANIES,	QUICK MARCH.	
(Fig. 2.)	HALT.	
THE WHOLE WILL COUNTERMARCH TO THE LEFT.	QUICK MARCH. (Fig. 3)	<i>Halt, Front,—Dress.</i>
THE LINE WILL FORM ON THE RIGHT CENTRE COMPANY.		
REMAINING COMPANIES,	OUTWARDS, FACE.	
	QUICK MARCH.	
		No. 3, <i>Halt, Front,—Dress.</i>
		<i>March,—Halt; Dress.</i>
		No. 2, <i>Halt, Front,—Dress.</i>
		<i>March,—Halt; Dress.</i>

* So on, successively, by the Companies in front and rear of right centre Company.

Third Movement

Figs

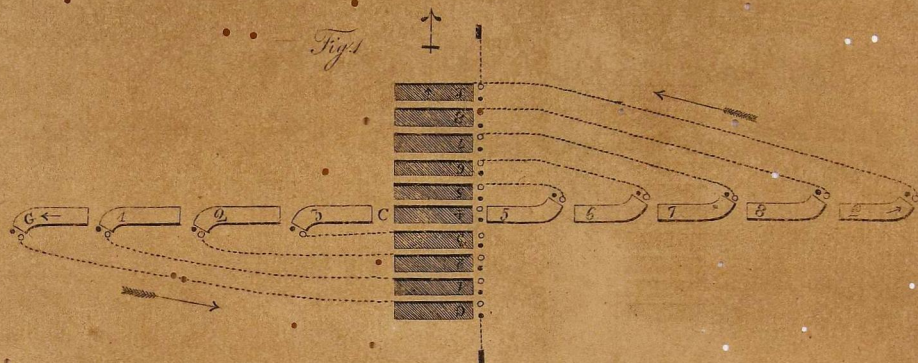


Fig. 2

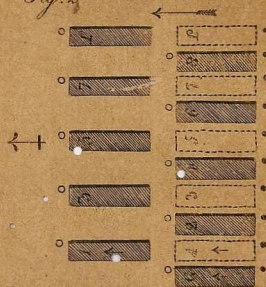


Fig. 3

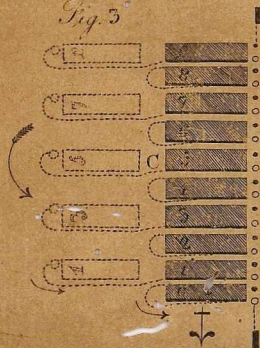
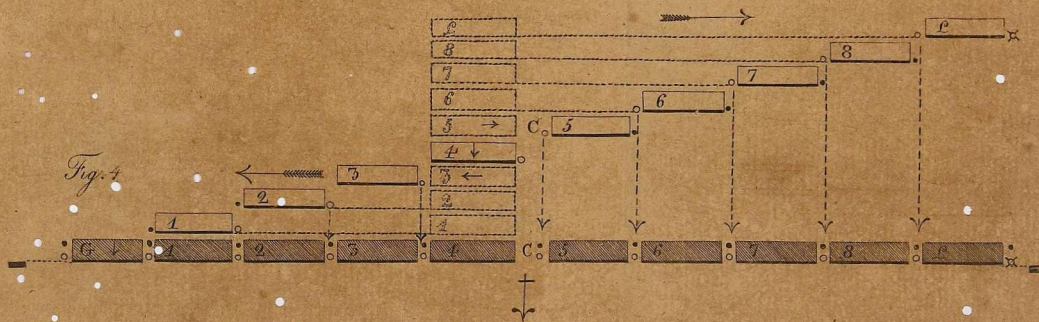


Fig. 4



THIRD MOVEMENT.

Close Column on the Right Centre Company, facing to the Rear, and Deployment on the same Company.

FORM CLOSE COLUMN OF COMPANIES ON THE RIGHT CENTRE COMPANY, LEFT IN FRONT, FACING TO THE REAR.

The Captain of the named Division immediately gives *Company,—Right Face.—Right Countermarch, Quick March*;—and, leading his Division, files short to the right; and having reached in his own person the right flank of the fifth Division, steps briskly up to the second file of its rear rank and gives the word *Halt, Front, Dress*; then dressing it quickly on the rear rank of the Battalion, places himself on the right, or future pivot flank.

Colors and Centre Serjeants countermarch with this Company, and when halted and fronted are on its left, or reverse flank.

REMAINING COMPANIES,—OUTWARDS FACE.

The wings face outwards. Captains of the Right wing being already, with their Covering Serjeants at the head of their Divisions, merely disengage with the two head files of their Companies, to the left. Captains of the Left Wing, with their Covering Serjeants, shift to the left of their Divisions, disengaging also to the left.

LEFT COUNTERMARCH,—QUICK MARCH.

Captains lead their Divisions; and wheeling short round to the left, conduct them respectively into Column;

lumn; and the moment each has placed his pivot front rank man close to his Covering Serjeant, (who, without running out, smartly marks the pivot point the instant he arrives at it,) he gives the word *Halt, Front, Dress*, and replaces his Serjeant, who again covers him in the rear.

In filing thus into Column, it must be observed, that each Right Wing Captain, followed by his Company, will necessarily come up in his own person directly upon his Covering Serjeant, (who has nimbly marked his pivot,) and thence Halts, Fronts his Division, closing his flank front rank man upon him. On the contrary, Captains of the Left Wing, when they reach the right of the Column, each halts successively in his own person, and immediately fronting his Covering Serjeant, (who has marked the pivot as above,) allows his Company to move on behind the Serjeant, until the right hand, or rear file comes close to, but beyond him,—upon which he Halts, Fronts, Dresses, and takes his post in Column.

COLUMN WILL COUNTERMARCH.

This Caution is necessary, in order that the Covering Serjeants may be prepared to mark the pivot.

LEFT FACE.

The whole face. Each Captain shifts to the left of his Division by the rear;—Covering Serjeants move up to the spot which the Captains have quitted, and face about.

LEFT COMPANIES WILL LEAD OUT.

LEFT COMPANIES,—QUICK, MARCH.

They move directly out, conducted by their Captains; and when their rear has cleared the Column three or four paces, they receive the word,

HALT.

THE

THE WHOLE WILL COUNTERMARCH TO THE LEFT.

QUICK MARCH.

Left and right Companies countermarch, guarding most carefully against an extension of files, which in this close movement would produce confusion. As soon as each Captain has brought his leading file close to his Serjeant, he gives *Halt, Front, Dress*,—then places himself on his left, or pivot flank.

THE LINE WILL FORM ON THE RIGHT CENTRE DIVISION.

Points de vue, in the exact prolongation of the actual head Division, are quickly prepared. Captains in front of the Right Centre Company, with their Covering Serjeants, shift to the right by the rear. Captains in rear of it remain steady where they are. The Covering Serjeant of the Right Centre Company steps up, and marks the left flank of Grenadiers.

REMAINING DIVISIONS,—OUTWARDS FACE.

Companies in front of the Right Centre Division face to the right,—those in rear of it, to the left.

QUICK, MARCH.

The Right Centre Company as soon as uncovered gets the word, *Company, March*, from its Captain,—and *Halt, Dress*, the instant the left hand man comes up to the Serjeant, who here marks the point of Appui. The Companies that were in front of the Right Centre Division proceed as in forming on a rear Division;—those that were in rear of it proceed as in forming on a front Division. In this Deployment each Company is progressively Halted, Fronted, Marched up,—Halted and Dressed in the new Line, by its Captain—Right Wing Captains dressing from Left to Right, Left Wing Captains from Right to Left. In this deployment the Grenadier Officer who moves in the Alignment, will be most particular to march with critical precision, leaving

ing the Camp Color, or given Object of Formation, perfectly open. The other Companies of the Right Wing are careful to move parallel with the Grenadiers, and by no means to press on them;—files close and compact; each Captain taking his proper place in line as soon as he has dressed his Division, which he will be better enabled to do correctly and expeditiously, by stepping nimbly up to the flank of the preceding formed Company, as he approaches five or six paces of its ground.

The Grenadiers when Halted and fronted, should be exactly in Line, and ought not to require any dressing.

General Observations on the Third Movement.

Vide Observations on the First Movement.

Firing,—from centre to flanks.

Fourth Movement

Fig. 1

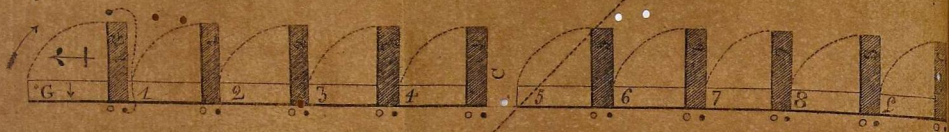
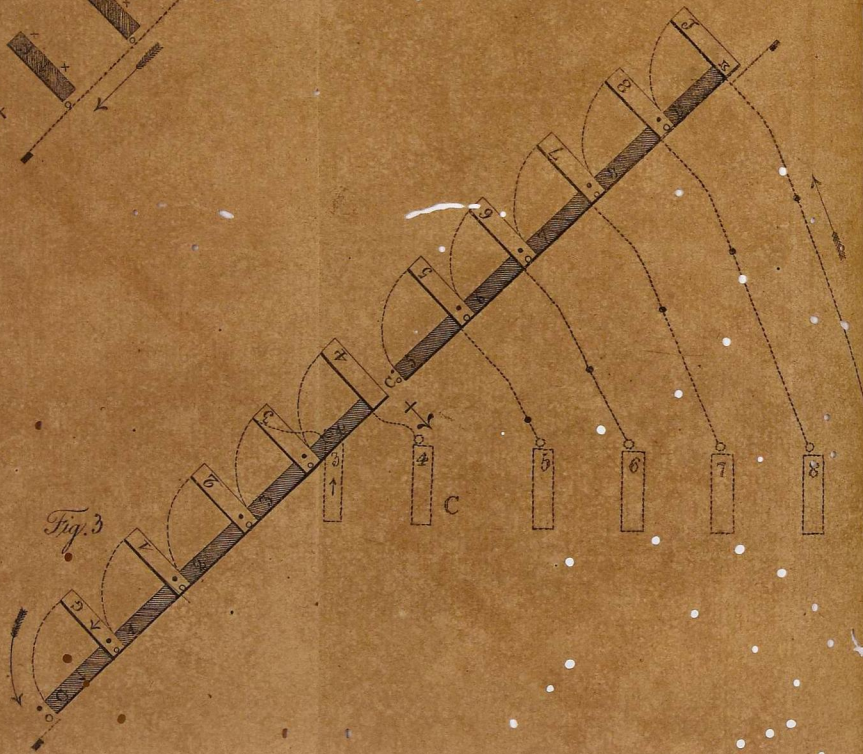


Fig. 2



Fig. 3



FOURTH MOVEMENT.

Change of position in Open Column.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
COMPANIES,—ON THE LEFT BACKWARDS WHEEL.	*Q. MARCH. (Fig. 1.)	<i>Halt, Dress.</i>
THE COLUMN WILL ADVANCE, & ON THE MARCH, CHANGE ITS DIRECTION TO THE LEFT.	MARCH. (Fig. 2.) HALT.	<i>Right shoulders Forward.</i>
REAR COMPANIES WILL FILE INTO THE NEW ALIGNMENT.	RIGHT, FACE Q. MARCH. } (Fig. 3.)	<i>Halt, Front,—Dress.</i>
LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE.	Q. MARCH.	<i>Halt, Dress.</i>

* The Command Quick, MARCH, should always be given with a pause between the words: the word Quick is to be considered as a Caution, and the whole to remain perfectly still and steady; on the word MARCH, they step off.
(Dundas—Sec. 16.)

FOURTH MOVEMENT.

Change of position in Open Column.

COMPANIES, ON THE LEFT BACKWARDS WHEEL.

At this Caution, Captains place themselves one pace, in front of the centre of their Companies;—the left hand man of the front rank of each Division faces to the right;—the Covering Serjeant of Grenadiers marks the point where the right flank of that Company is to halt, being precisely the Quarter Circle. The Covering Serjeants of the remaining Companies fall back two paces,—and the Supernumerary Rank closes up within two paces of the Rear Rank,

QUICK, MARCH.

Captains face their Companies, inclining to the left or pivot flank;—Divisions instantly turn their eyes to the right, and keeping their bodies and heads well up, step back in wheeling time, conforming to the right or wheeling man, who glancing his eyes inwards, carefully steps out at the lengthened rate of 33 inches, and becomes a base line, to which each Division conforms with a perfect uniformity of front. The moment the Platoon Officer sees his outward wheeling man has completed the required degree of wheel, he gives *Halt, Dress*;—when, without the least false movement, the whole halt firmly;—the Officer is active in dressing, and immediately takes his place on the left.

THE COLUMN WILL ADVANCE, AND ON THE MARCH, CHANGE ITS DIRECTION TO THE LEFT.

MARCH.

The Column marches 30 or 40 paces, and at the intermediate point, previously marked, the oblique alignment is entered, on the principle of the moveable pivot.

pivot. The obliquity of this alignment, being relative to the next or 5th Movement, must be precisely on an angle of 45 degrees, or 8th of the circle. The Captain of Grenadiers when at a due distance from the given point (which must be determined by the strength of his Company,) will order *Right shoulders forward*; and guarding against an abrupt wheel, and scrupulously preserving the regular time and length of his pace, he will continue his march on such circumference of the lesser circle as may bring round his reverse flank, which describes the circumference of a larger circle, without too great hurry. Eyes are invariably glanced to the proper pivot in all moveable wheels, whether it be the wheeling flank, or flank wheeled to. The instant the Company has described the required degree of wheel, the Officer gives *Forward*, and, shoulders being squared, the Division marches direct to its front, points having been timeously prepared by the Adjutant.

When the leader of the next Company arrives on the ground where the preceding began its wheel, he will likewise order *Right shoulders forward*; and follow the exact tract traced out by the preceding Division, being particularly attentive to preserve his proper distance.

When the third or fourth leading Companies have in this manner entered the oblique direction, the Commandant without any Caution, orders

HALT.

At this word the foot that is off the ground completes its proper step, the other is brought up to it, and every individual remains perfectly steady.

REAR COMPANIES WILL FILE INTO THE NEW ALIGNMENT.
REAR COMPANIES,—RIGHT FACE.

They face, and the Captains shift to the right of
E their

their Companies, ready to lead them into Column.

QUICK, MARCH.

The Covering Serjeants briskly and correctly mark their points in the new alignment;—the Divisions file close and well covered, pass directly in rear of their respective posted Serjeants, and the instant the left hand file of each Division comes up with and beyond him, each Captain who has stepped up one pace fronting his Coverer, gives *Halt, Front, Dress*. Each having quickly dressed his Company, takes his place on the left.

LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE.

Captains place themselves one pace in front of the centre of their respective Divisions;—Covering Serjeants move into the place quitted by the Captains;—an under Grenadier Officer runs up and marks the point in the new alignment, at which the wheeling flank of that Company is to rest. All this is instantaneously done.

QUICK, MARCH.

At this Command eyes are turned to the right, and the whole step off in quickest time, conforming strictly to the wheeling man, who lengthens his step to 33 inches. Captains, turning towards their men, and, taking care that they wheel correctly, incline to the standing flank of the preceding Division, and from that flank, as a point of appui, respectively *Halt, Dress* and square their men on their own pivot—this being rapidly effected, Covering Serjeants fall back for their Officers, who resume their place, on the right of their Companies.



TO THE MILITARY READER.

Although, in conformity to general practice, the Column has here been made to enter the oblique direction on the *Moveable Pivot*, it appears

appears highly probable that, in strict conformity to General Dundas, it ought to wheel on a *fixed Pivot*:—for the moveable wheel is more adapted for a *Column of march*, where the path is winding, and the Column “*obliged frequently to change its direction*.”—It is essential that Columns of sub-divisions or sections should wheel on a moveable pivot whenever it is practicable; and that Columns at half or quarter distance should *necessarily* do so in order to clear the ground; but in a *Column of Manœuvre*, where the utmost accuracy is required, it is submitted, whether the *fixed* wheel would not be more conformable to the principles of the Regulations; and whether it is not absolutely enjoined in Section 126.—(Vide Dundas, p. 19. 45. 81—Art. 2. 99. 167.)

General Attentions on the Fourth Movement.

1.—In wheeling backward, if the Divisions are stronger than sixteen or eighteen files, and the ground uneven, they must face about, wheel, and halt, front.—(Vide Dundas, p. 97.)

2.—If Officers are correct, the line of march of the Open Column will always be about a pace before the line on which the Battalion forms.—(Dundas, p. 157.)

3.—Whenever Covering Serjeants are to run out to mark the ground for their Companies, they are to do so when they respectively approach within 20 or 30 paces of the new alignment:—they face to the head of Column, and cover exactly in the line required.—(Dund. p. 159.)

4.—In all wheels, opening out from the standing pivot, must be carefully avoided, and pressing on it as regularly resisted.

5.—It is almost superfluous to insist on the necessity of the leading, and such other Divisions as, in this Movement, enter the oblique direction, conforming implicitly to the *principle* of the moveable pivot wheel; for it must be obvious that if any of these Divisions should shorten its step at the point of intersection, the Divisions in its rear, (which are marching at the regular pace,) would proportionally close upon the front, and the distances would be lost. Indeed if there is any objection to the *first* wheel, it is evidently on that very account.

6.—The Colors cover the third file of men from the pivot, in Open Column.

7.—A Battalion, must never *march*, or *halt*, or *form in line*, or *dress*, (in all which, accuracy of front is required,) but with **CARRIED ARMS**. Should the march of the Column be interrupted by any impassable obstacle,

stacle, the march should be continued straight to that obstacle, the obstacle will then be surrounded, always if possible by deviating to the reverse flank.

8.—Marching in the alignment on which the Battalion is to form, must be in *ordinary time*, and taken up before or from the point where it is entered, with accuracy.—Pivot Officers are then peculiarly answerable for distances, and exact covering of the flanks.—(Dundas, p. 101.)

9.—Pivot Officers in Column must always leave the object, (whether horse's head, man's breast, or Camp Color,) on which they have marched, or at which they wheel, close on their outward hand:—pivot files of men should be close to, but by no means touch, or derange their Officers.—(Dundas, p. 100.)

10.—When Divisions file, the Company or Platoon Officer is at the head of the leading file of the front rank, the Covering Serjeant dressing with his Officer, heads the rear rank; (except when otherwise engaged, as in countermarching of a Division, &c.)—(Dundas, p. 37. 96.)

11.—All marches of Battalions are made in Column of Companies, or other Divisions; never by files where it can possibly be avoided. Filings are only applied to the internal movements and formations of the Division, or the Battalion, and in some changes of position, not to any considerable Manœuvres of the entire Battalion, or of greater bodies.—(Dundas, p. 98.)

12.—Covering Serjeants are not permitted to run out to mark the pivot in forming Close Column,—but in all formations of Open Column, whether at wheeling distance, half, or quarter distance, the Serjeants will invariably run out when within twenty or thirty paces of the ground.

13.—As His Majesty's Orders, require that the manœuvres of the Battalion should be deduced from those of the Line, as being calculated for all varieties of ground; *and such only adopted as are of use in the FIELD*, and equally applicable to one or to fifty Battalions,—it follows that all partial methods of movement or formation, fitting only for a Battalion or its parts, should be rejected. Such as are not connected with, or cannot be considered as those of the great body, are defective, useless, and may be even hurtful, as tending to destroy the unity and harmony of the whole.

The duties of the Commander of the Battalion, and Division, as well as of every other individual, are detailed with such accuracy, that any number of Battalions when assembled, may at once execute any manœuvre required, by the same one universal and determined method.

14.—The soldier must not be puzzled with various and unprofitable ways of attaining the same end. Simplicity and generality of principle are the great objects to be aimed at; they imply perfection in the military machine, as much as in the mechanical one.—(Dundas.)

15.—The principal attention of the leading Officer in Column must be never to change the time or length of step, otherwise a stop must ensue in a considerable Column, and the soldiers will afterwards be obliged to run. He must march in one constant position, and his front rank should be perpendicular to the line on which he marches.

16.—Although the Officers halt in the true alignment, yet it is impossible to allow them to remain there as points of forming for their divisions, because the dressing of those divisions depends on them. The flank files of men are therefore the pivots of platoons in wheeling up into line, although the Officers are the pivots during the march; and an attempt to form in line exactly on the points of march, would derange the pivot files of men, and cause disorder.

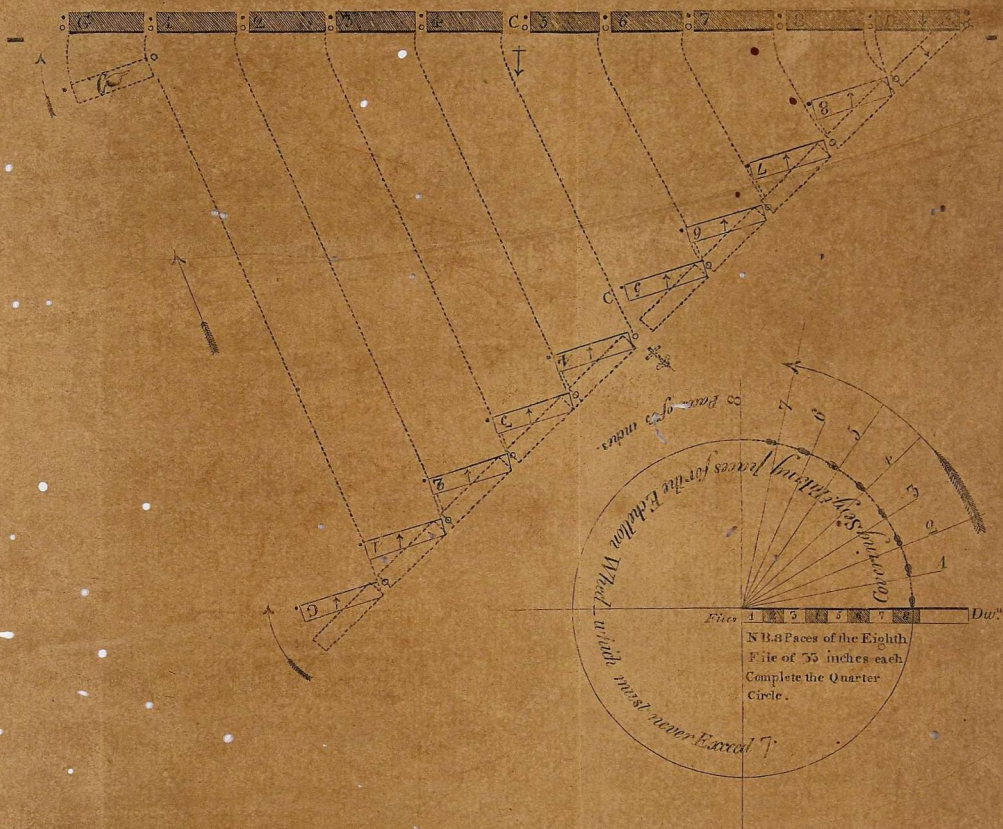
17.—The preservation of wheeling distances; the covering of pivot flanks when marching in Column, and particularly when halted to form; and the just wheels of the quarter circle from line to form in column, or from column to form in line; are the great and essential circumstances that determine exactness in all movements of the open column: they cannot be too scrupulously adhered to, all just and quick formations depending upon them, and all after dressing, and unsteady shifting, being thereby avoided.—(Dundas.)

FIFTH MOVEMENT.

Right Wing thrown back.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
THE LIGHT COMPANY WILL WHEEL BACK 4 PACES. REMAINING COMPANIES 2 PACES, ON THE LEFT.	QUICK, MARCH.	<i>Halt, Dress.</i>
LIGHT COMPANY WILL STAND FAST; REMAINING COMPANIES,	RIGHT-ABOUT FACE.	
FORM LINE ON THE LIGHT COMPANY,	MARCH.	<i>Left shoulders Forward. Halt, Front,— Dress back.</i>

Fifth Movement



When within 10 or 8 paces of the new alignment, Each Captain Gives Left Shoulder forward, preserving the same Step at the inward Flank, and the Rest of the Division proportionally Lengthening theirs on the principle of the Moveable pivot. Vide. Dundas. L. 159.

FIFTH MOVEMENT.

Right Wing thrown back.

THE LIGHT COMPANY WILL WHEEL BACK FOUR PACES,
REMAINING COMPANIES TWO PACES, ON THE LEFT.

At this Caution Platoon Officers shift to their left; Covering Serjeants place themselves behind the 8th file from the left flank, and on the circumference of the circle, of which the pivot man is the centre, take the required number of wheeling paces, (33 inches each,) and halt and front themselves. Officers instantly dress their left pivot man with the Covering Serjeant, and the whole being ready to wheel, the Commandant gives,

QUICK, MARCH.

The Divisions wheel back, and the instant the 8th file touches the breast of the posted Covering Serjeant, (who then gives a low caution to halt) the Company Officer orders *Halt, Dress:*—the Companies being dressed, Captains place themselves on the left, Covering Serjeants on the right. Captain of Light Company shifts to his right flank.

LIGHT COMPANY WILL STAND FAST;—REMAINING COMPANIES,

RIGHT ABOUT, FACE.

The whole, except the Company to be formed on, face about; Officers who are on their inward flank, step into the leading rank, in order to conduct their Divisions. The Echelon being now in perfect readiness

ness, points in prolongation of the Light Company justly prepared, the Caution immediately follows,

FORM LINE ON THE LIGHT COMPANY.

MARCH.

The Echelon steps out at a firm pace, as soon as the Captain of No. 8, comes within seven or eight paces of the right flank of the Light Company, he orders *Left Shoulder Forward*, and the man on his left hand preserving the regular time and length of step, with a gradual turn of the left shoulder, on the principle of the moveable pivot, brings up his Division so as to arrive into the new alignment in full parallel front: the reverse or outward flank will of course proportionably lengthen the step, so as to conform to the pivot, and gain the front required:—when three or four paces from the new alignment, the Officer steps nimbly forward, and the instant his leading flank comes in line with the right flank of the formed Company, he from thence gives *Halt, Front, Dress Back*; and being extremely alert in fixing his Serjeant on the alignment, he squares and quickly dresses his Company on the given point of formation, leaving it open, so that the line may run at the distance of one file, or twenty-two inches, in rear of it.

In this manner are the other Divisions successively brought up into line; Officers being careful to have their Companies dressed and steadied with such celerity, that the point of appui may be timeously ready for each succeeding Officer, as he halts and fronts his Division.

In this, and all similar Movements to the rear, Supernumeraries will be attentive by no means to impede, but rather to assist, the march of their respective Division.

The Colors, in marching to the rear, to form on the Light Company, are on the outward flank of the left centre Company.

Fire from Left to Right.

☞ If necessary the Line may now retire 50 or 60 paces.

General Attentions on the Fifth Movement.

1.—All Echelon Movements are difficult, and demand the utmost attention of Officers and Men. Platoon Officers are invariably on the inward flank of their Divisions, in order that they may conduct them with steadiness and precision, and Covering Sergeants on the reverse flank; each Officer preserves his original relative distance from the preceding pivot, as well as his diagonal covering with the line of pivots, and perfect unvacillating perpendicular march;—so that, on emergency, by simply wheeling back the flank that had wheeled up, or vice versa, a line would at any instant be obtained, without false openings.

2.—The 8th file from the standing flank is always the one to which the named number of wheeling paces (33 inches each) is applied, in order to ensure the parallelism of Companies, however unequal they may be, and whether they wheel backward or forward.

3.—Very great activity is required from the Officer in dressing up, or dressing back, otherwise the point of appui will not be ready for the next Officer. In the successive dressing of Divisions in this manner, Officers are always to line them, so as not to obscure the distant point, but leave it open, so that the direction of the line may run at the distance of one file from the given object.—(Vide Dundas, p. 210.)

4.—The same general principles of movement and formation apply to all Echellons similarly formed, however great or small they may be, and whether to the front or rear.—(Dundas, p. 324.)

5.—When Divisions of a Battalion come up successively into Line, as from Close Column, from Echelon, &c. the outward flank of the last formed halted Division is always considered as the point of

of appui, or support, of the succeeding one; and in this manner is the line prolonged from each successive point of appui towards the given distant point of formation.

6.—That degree of wheel made from Line into Echelon, is always such as is required to conduct the Divisions in perpendicular march, towards their respective points of formation in the new alignment;—which must of course depend on the position of the Division, on which the line is to form.

7.—Therefore it must be held as an axiom, that the exact formation in all oblique lines, depends totally on the Companies having wheeled (only) one half of the angle which the new position makes with the old one; for should they at first wheel the whole of that angle, they would be then marching parallel to that line, and arrive in it doubled behind each other.—(Dundas, p. 209.)

8.—Dressing must always be made gradually and progressively from the point of appui towards that of formation, and the Officer must take care that his person, or his eyes at least, be in the true line.—(Dundas, p. 10.)

Sixth Movement.

Fig. 1 vide Pl. 4, Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

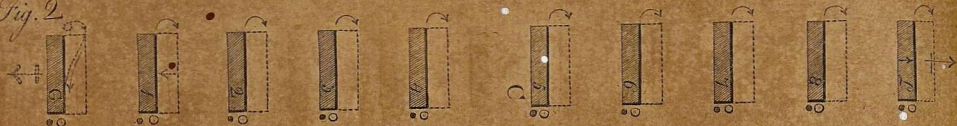


Fig. 3.

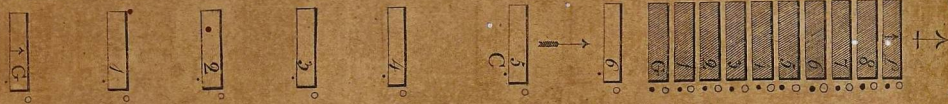


Fig. 4 — Form the Square.

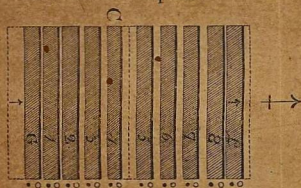


Fig. 5 — To Right and Left open.

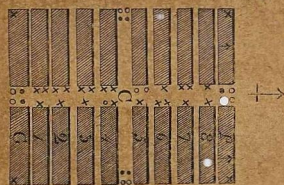


Fig. 6 — Outwards Face.

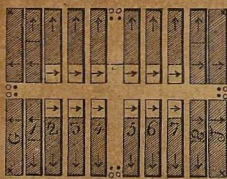


Fig. 7 — Quick March.

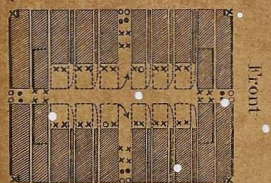
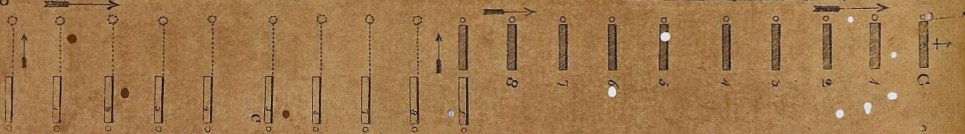


Fig. 8.



SIXTH MOVEMENT.

Countermarch and Change of Position.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Cautions.	Words of Command.	
COMPANIES, ON THE LEFT; BACKWARDS, WHEEL.	Q. MARCH.	<i>Halt, Dress.</i>
COUNTERMARCH BY FILES (Fig. 2.)	RIGHT, FACE. Q. MARCH.	<i>Halt, Front,—Dress.</i>
COLUMN WILL ADVANCE. (Fig. 3.)	MARCH. HALT.	
CLOSE TO THE HEAD OF COLUMN.	Q. MARCH.	<i>Halt, Dress.</i>
(Fig. 4.) FORM THE SQUARE.		
(Fig. 6.) OUTWARDS, FACE.		
(Fig. 7.) Q. MARCH. (Plate 6, No. 2, and 6, No. 3.)		
PREPARE FOR FIRING.	*COMMENCE INDEPENDENT FIRING, FROM RIGHT OF FACE.	
KNEELING RANKS,	PRESENT. FIRE. LOAD.	
COLUMN WILL OPEN FROM ITS REAR.	FORM CLOSE COLUMN. Q. MARCH.	
	Q. MARCH.	<i>Halt.</i>
RIGHT WING TO THE FRONT. (Fig. 8.)		<i>Left, Face. 2. March. Halt, Front. March.</i>
	HALT.	
LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE.	Q. MARCH.	<i>Halt, Dress.</i>

* This mode of firing is not enjoined in particular by the Regulations; but is generally practised.

SIXTH MOVEMENT.

The Solid Square, and Change of Front.

COMPANIES, ON THE LEFT; BACKWARDS, WHEEL.

At this Caution, Captains place themselves one pace in front of the centre of their Companies;—the left hand man of the front rank of each Company faces to his right;—the Covering Serjeant of the Grenadiers marks the point, where the right flank of that Company is to halt, being precisely the Quarter Circle;—Covering Serjeants of the remaining Companies fall back two paces; and the Supernumerary Rank closes up within two paces of the rear rank.

QUICK, MARCH.

Each Company steps back in wheeling time;—eyes are turned to the right, or wheeling flank;—bodies and heads well up;—the whole conforming to the man on the right, who, looking inwards, steps back at the lengthened rate of thirty-three inches, and becomes a base line for each Division not merely to conform to, but to preserve a perfect uniformity of front. The Captains during the wheel turn towards their Companies, and inclining to the new pivot, give the word *Halt, Dress*, the instant their outward wheeling man has completed the required degree of wheel, and immediately correct the dressing.

COUNTERMARCH BY FILES.

RIGHT, FACE.

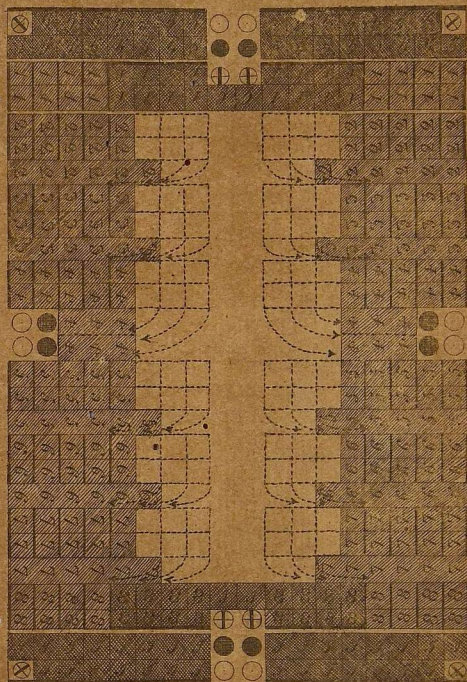
The whole face to the right. Captains instantly
shift

- Officers
- Coverd. Sergeants
- ⊕ Supernumerary d.^o

Solid Square. 2. d. ap.

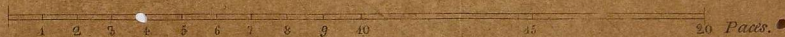
Rear Face

Right Face
dresses in Ranks by the Left.



Left Face
dresses in Ranks by the Right.

Front Face



shift to the right of their Divisions, and Covering Serjeants stepping up into the place left by the Captains, accurately face to the right about.

QUICK, MARCH.

Each Company conducted by its Officer, wheels short round to the right, and when the pivot front rank man is close to the Covering Serjeant, each Officer gives *Halt, Front, Dress*; and, having accurately squared and closed his Division, replaces his Covering Serjeant, who falls back in the Supernumerary Rank. The Colors also countermarch, and place themselves behind the third file from the pivot flank of the leading centre Company.

COLUMN WILL ADVANCE.

MARCH.

The Column marches thirty or forty paces in Ordinary Time.

HALT.

This Halt is instantaneous, but necessary.—(Vide Dundas, p. 26.)

CLOSE TO THE HEAD OF COLUMN.

QUICK, MARCH.

The Light Company, having received a previous Caution, stands fast; the remainder close up in Quick Time, each Captain *Halting and Dressing* his Company successively, at the prescribed distance of one pace from the preceding Division. The utmost precision at all times so essential, is here particularly necessary, both as to the distance between each Company, dressing of all the ranks, and covering of pivots. The close Column standing, thus most accurately formed, with its Left in front, no time is unnecessarily lost, but the Cautionary Command is immediately given to

FORM THE SQUARE.

On which the Companies composing the Left Wing take one steady pace forward; the Light Company then steps back one pace, which brings its rear rank close upon the front of No. 8. The two rear Companies, that is No. 1, and Grenadiers, close up 1 and 2 paces. The whole Companies now make an interval of 2 paces in their centre, by the Subdivisions opening outwards—2 Officers post themselves in each interval, dressing with the front rank, covered by their Serjeants in the second rank;—2 Serjeants of No. 8, and 2 Serjeants of No. 1, displace each flank front rank man of the Light Company, and each flank rear rank man of the Grenadiers, these 4 displaced men stepping into the interior of the Square—Supernumerary Officers, Serjeants, &c. arrange themselves in the centre, behind the flank faces.

OUTWARDS, FACE.

Grenadiers and No. 1 face outwards, and all the files of the Battalion Companies which are to form the flank faces, except the *three* inward files of each Subdivision (if two deep, two inward files if three deep) also face outwards, quickly and correctly dressing in ranks from front to rear;—right face dressing by the left, left face by the right: but the 4 outward files only * of each subdivision of No. 1 and No. 8 must face outwards.

QUICK

* TO THE MILITARY READER.

Though General Dundas does not expressly direct in Sec. 189, that the four outward files *only* of each Subdivision of No. 1 and No. 8 Companies shall face outwards; a reference to page 251 of the Regulations will, it is hoped, justify this construction. And as the facing outwards of a greater number of files of these Companies, would materially weaken the front and rear faces, reducing them almost to a single Company, (a depth of formation but little calculated for that determined and vigorous resistance expected from a Solid Square,) the Reader will, we trust, be satisfied that the real ideas of General Dundas have been faithfully exhibited in the Explanations, as well as in the Diagrams, now offered for this Manœuvre.

QUICK, MARCH.

The three inward files of each Subdivision (if two deep) with exception to the two front and two rear Companies, move up to the right and left, and respectively fill up the interval between their own Subdivision, and the Subdivision in front of them; mounted Officers, &c. enter the Square by the rear face,

PREPARE FOR FIRING.

The two front ranks all round the Square, come down smartly to a firm kneeling charge, cocking their firelocks, with bayonets well ranged; the two next ranks come to the recover and cock; all the others support their Arms and remain in reserve. As the two front ranks come down to the kneeling charge, the Officers in the intervals of the faces, step back to the first standing rank, allowing their Serjeants to step in front with sloped halberts,

COMMENCE INDEPENDENT FIRING.

A smart but deliberate file firing is now kept up by the two front standing ranks, from right of Faces, until the General beats—

KNEELING RANKS—

P'SENT.

FIRE,

LOAD.

At this word the kneeling ranks rise with recovered arms, and load. After which the Commanding Officer proceeds to reduce the Square.

FORM CLOSE COLUMN.

The files of the Battalion Companies that faced outwards come to their proper front; and the inward files of those Subdivisions that moved into the intervals, face about.

QUICK

QUICK, MARCH.

Light Company takes one step forward, No. 1 and Grenadiers take one and two paces forward and face about; the files from the intervals, and the four flank men dislocated at the Angles, resume their proper place; and Officers and Serjeants, &c. revert to their respective post in Close Column;—the Subdivisions are closed up, and the Close Column is perfect.

COLUMN WILL OPEN FROM ITS REAR.

QUICK, MARCH.

Grenadiers stand fast: the remainder of the Column steps off quick, and as each Company gains its proper wheeling distance it is * *halted by its own Captain*, successively from No. 1 to the Light Company. The Battalion now stands in Open Column, left in front.

RIGHT WING TO THE FRONT.

The Grenadier Captain instantly orders his Company,—*Left face, Quick, March*, and the moment his right flank is clear of the left flank of the others, *Halt, Front—March*, and proceeds steadily close by the left of the standing Companies. The Captain of No. 1, as the Grenadiers are nearing him, having shifted to his left,

* TO THE MILITARY READER.

§ This mode of each Officer *halting his own division*, (prescribed in Sec. 153. of the Regulations.) has been generally considered as objectionable. In opening the Column from the rear, it is very customary for officers *to halt each the Company in his front*: and were it permitted to deviate in a mere minutia, probably this last method should have the preference, as being the best calculated to ensure precision. For by thus halting the *preceding Division*, each Officer evidently establishes the wheeling distance *for his own Company*: whereas, according to Sec. 153. each Officer really takes the distance for the Company in his rear.—To this it may indeed be replied, that the divisions being equalized, the distance required for each is the same; still, on service, this equality might not always subsist.

It is proper to remark, that in THE MILITARY PRINCIPLES, published by Dundas in 1787, Officers halt each the *preceding Company*.—(Vide Dundas's Tactics, p. 89. 90.)

This method, of Officers halting each the *preceding Company*, is further sanctioned by the intelligent Saldern.—(Vide Saldern's Tactics, p. 103.)

left, orders his Division *Left, face*, and as soon as the Grenadiers pass him, *Quick March*; he leads his Company out perpendicular, and when he covers the Grenadier Officer, who is on the left of his Company, the right being now in front, he orders *Halt, Front*, and *March* as the Grenadiers take that step which establishes his proper wheeling distance. The other Divisions successively perform the same operation; and when the Light Company has taken its place in the rear, the Commanding Officer will

HALT.

LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE.

QUICK MARCH.

The whole wheel up, and the Line stands with its rear to the General, and to his right.

• General Attentions on the Sixth Movement.

1.—On all occasions of forming and dressing in Line, the Men come up with eyes directed to the point of appui. The Officer is invariably on that point, and from thence quickly and correctly dresses on the given point of formation; and having squared his Division, he orders *Eyes, Front*, when heads and eyes are replaced directly square to the Front.

2.—In all wheels from Line into Column, the Men's eyes at the word *Quick, March* (and not before) are turned to the wheeling flank. At the word *Halt, Dress*, eyes are again glanced to the proper pivot, with the smallest possible turn of the head; and the instant the required Dressing is effected, the word *Front* only will be given, in order that the heads may be replaced perfectly square to the front, but the eyes remain slightly glanced to the pivot.

3.—The Column having countermarched, is (page 263 of Dundas,) directed to march thirty and forty paces in Ordinary Time, then to close in Quick Time; and as General Dundas has laid it down as a Rule, page 26, that changing from *Ordinary* to *Quick Time*, and from

from *Quick* to *Ordinary Time*, must always be preceded by a previous but instantaneous *Halt*, his direction on this point has been duly attended to.

4.—The countermarch of Divisions is equivalent to a wheel to the right about, but performed with more convenience, in much less time, and without change of ground. In Column it is an evolution of great utility on many occasions, and enables the Corps to make a retrograde movement, with much facility, if required, &c.

5.—In bringing the rear Wing of a Column to the front, it must be observed as a general principle, that the Divisions which advance, come always out on the side to which front is to be made, and on which the Enemy is placed; which is universally the reverse flank; because then with the Divisions that are free he can be opposed, while the others are moving behind the line.

6.—There are various opinions as to the comparative advantages of CAVALRY and INFANTRY, when opposed to each other:—but it seems to be generally agreed, that our thin lines of Infantry are unequal either to resist or repel the attack of a determined European Cavalry. Fire alone ought not to arrest a vigorous charge of Horse: it is hardly credible how few men and horses are at the instant brought to the ground by the fire of a line. There are situations, in which Infantry are exposed to the attack of Cavalry, when they cannot, and need not, remain in extended line; and when they ought to take some other shape, which concentrating their strength, shall compress and acervate their resisting power. This will happen, when a Corps in open ground cannot prevent Cavalry from insulting its flanks, or getting in its rear. On these occasions, Squares have been generally considered as best adapted for effectual opposition.

7.—If Foot could be brought to know their own strength, the danger which they apprehend from Horse would soon vanish: the fire of one Platoon, given in due time, is sufficient to break any Squadron: therefore, if a Battalion would manage their fire to the best advantage, and not throw it away at too great a distance, which they are apt to do from their appearing nearer than they really are, they might baffle a considerable body of Horse, and make them desist in a very short time from further attempts upon them.—(Bland's Military Treatise, p. 102.)

8.—The King of Prussia observes, that the great object of Cavalry is to bear down the Foot, by the impetuosity of their charge: for thus even the coward, swept along by the violence of the brave, is compelled to do his duty, and every individual becomes useful.—(King of Prussia's Mil. Ins. art. 26.)

9.—There is no necessity for firing very fast; a cool, well-levelled fire, with the pieces carefully loaded, is much more destructive and formidable, than the quickest fire in confusion.—(Gen. Wolfe's Ins. p. 49.)

TO THE MILITARY READER.

Officers who are conversant in military history, and who have made man their study, will readily admit that the moral feeling has as much influence on the Soldier, and consequently on the common events of war, as even the physical. * This is, indeed, one of those self evident truths, which cannot reasonably be disputed; and which it becomes the part of prudence never to lose sight of: otherwise, misfortune will probably bring it home to us with redoubled force, and fatal severity.

It has been asserted, that, even in open ground, Infantry is superior to Cavalry; and in defiance of experience it has been affirmed, that it cannot be otherwise; because a horse occupying more than 3 feet at close order, and a foot-soldier not above half that space, one horseman will of course have four foot-soldiers to combat:—whence it is inferred, that Infantry must necessarily prevail against Cavalry.

This assertion though specious and seducing, is a mere sophism in Tactics unless it be qualified. To guard against this, and similar theoretical illusions, it is proper to advert to facts, and the history of recent times. How many instances shall we find of Infantry having been isolated in open ground, attacked, and routed by Cavalry! And though these examples are by no means conclusive against Infantry, yet are they calculated to make even the most confident pause, excite some inquietude, and at least convince us of the mighty influence of the moral feeling on the events of war: an influence so certain, constant, and important, that it is much to be doubted whether, *ceteris paribus*, any arrangements, however judicious in other respects, could command a fortunate result, where all consideration of that leading principle had been excluded from our calculations.

It is this moral feeling in the Soldier, therefore, which we should strive not only to reconcile to the noise and imposing impetuosity of horse, but to familiarise with the terrific appearance of an unbridled charge.

Let

* This opinion is not new:—the renowned Marshal Saxe has strongly insisted on the influence of this principle in his interesting memoirs.

Let the foot-soldier be once fully persuaded that personal coolness and deliberate fire, not only constitute his security, and his strength, but unquestionably ensure his superiority, and this sense of superiority will render Infantry invincible! Whether in redoubled ranks,—in Column,—or in Square,—it may then bid defiance to Cavalry, even on the plain.

But how then does it happen that notwithstanding this superior capability, Infantry is so often broken and routed by Cavalry? The question is very natural,—but the answer is equally obvious. An offensive Cavalry on the gallop has less time for reflection, than a defensive halted body of Infantry. The principle of self-preservation in a stationary Infantry, operating powerfully with that natural instinct which makes even the brave man hesitate at the sudden approach of threatened ruin, if it does not unnerve the hand, is apt to disturb the head, weaken self-confidence, and produce disorder. Whereas a Squadron once abandoned to the charge, the horses become so furiously animated by the combined exertion of accelerated movement, that the rider is absolutely borne headlong with an hurried impetus, which, excluding every reflection, leaves no alternative between victory and death—the dastard and the brave are brought with equal violence in conflict with the bayonet—the dash is general,—and against it nothing less than perfect coolness, fortitude, and the most determined resistance will avail.

Having endeavored to show by the above remarks, for which we are particularly indebted to the Prussian Art of War, the great influence of the moral principle, and how the foot-soldier may be brought rightly to appreciate his own strength and superiority; it is now necessary to say a few words on the Solid Square, being the formation which Infantry have very generally assumed to oppose Cavalry. It will certainly occur to the intelligent Officer, that the Square laid down in the 6th Movement is rather calculated for Parade, than practicable in the Field. It is indeed highly probable that a Battalion that should attempt this operose and complex Manœuvre in the face of an active Cavalry, (whose medium rate of charge is about 400 yards in a minute,) would be trampled down and utterly sabred, before a bayonet could be opposed to the enemy. It is therefore consistent to infer, from the acknowledged wisdom which pervades, and in a manner sanctifies the British System, that this showy Manœuvre was intended for Review appearance only. We are fortified in this opinion by reference to Section 178, page 250, of the Regulations; where a Square is exhibited most justly founded on principles of War-tactics. This Square would be unexceptionable, was it not for the strong hold which (in common with all similar formations) it unfortunately offers to Cavalry at the angles. All these angles, from their vicious mechanism, are decidedly incapable of vigorous resistance. This angular defect being generally admitted, further argument seems superfluous; since
not

not only the general interest and credit of Infantry, (under the circumstances in question) but their very preservation, strongly indicate the urgency of a remedy. Custom and mere routine, where they evidently depart from those principles of sound tactics which should be held sacred, can hardly be considered as affording reasons sufficiently valid for the continuance of a preposterous practice. Let a single angle of a Solid Square be once broken, and who shall say to Cavalry, "*Thus far shalt thou go, and no further?*" Who shall assert that even superior valor could then arrest the irruption, or avert general slaughter? On the contrary, the most hideous confusion would prevail!—without further means of retarding the fury of the enemy, the whole would become a tumultuous, disordered, unmanageable mass—and in that miserable situation ruin must overwhelm them all. The urgency of strengthening the angles is therefore evident.

The last mentioned Square of General Dundas, is taken from the French System of 1776: and it might be rendered much more formidable, if the outward sections of the front and rear faces were wheeled back a few paces, so as to strike off the salient angles.

However, without the most distant idea of decrying established modes, much less of superseding any authorised practice, it may be permitted honestly to offer, for the wiser consideration of experienced Officers, a Square which apparently holds out a convenient improvement; inasmuch as, retaining all the advantages, it obviates in a great degree the avowed disadvantages of common formations. The suggestion is submitted with much deference; and if it should eventually prove useful to a single Battalion, on any pressing emergency, the views of the Author will be most amply gratified.

The Battalion is supposed to be marching in open ground, (as in Sec. 178) where it is necessary to be prepared against the attack of Cavalry.

The Battalion breaks into Open Column, right or left in front, (here the right,) and closes to quarter distance. Or, if circumstances render it proper, the Column at quarter distance may be formed upon any Company, facing to front or rear.

This done, the Column is put in motion; the flanks may be covered by the Grenadiers *en potence*; and the Light Company, extending from the centre, will sufficiently protect the rear.

The Cavalry threatening, it becomes proper to prepare for resistance:—the Commander orders,

HALT.

The whole halt firmly—(If the Grenadiers have flanked the march

march, they instantly resume their place in Column; and the Light Company again closes to the centre.)

CLOSE DISTANCE FOR CAVALRY.

At this Caution all the Serjeants of Battalion Companies face to the right, or reverse flank;—Those of the Right Wing quickly place themselves in rank entire between the Grenadiers and No. 1; (the Supernumerary Officers and Serjeants of Grenadiers step back to enable the above rank of Battalion Serjeants to form quickly;) those of the Left Wing arrange themselves in the same manner between No. 8 and the Light Company; the whole dressing to the left or pivot flank, and uniformly extending, if necessary, from left to right, so as to occupy the whole breadth of the Column. The Centre Serjeants, if belonging to Battalion Companies, proceed and form with the rest.

MARCH.

The Grenadiers stand fast; the remaining Divisions close up, and are smartly halted, as follows:—

First rank of Serjeants closes up to the Grenadiers,

No. 1 closes up to the Serjeants,

No. 2, four paces from No. 1,

No. 3, two paces from No. 2,

No. 4, two paces from No. 3,

No. 5, four paces from No. 4, (thus preserving the interval,)

No. 6, two paces from No. 5,

No. 7, two paces from No. 6,

No. 8, two paces from No. 7,

Rank of Serjeants closes up to No. 8.

And Light Company closes up to the Serjeants.

Officers must be most accurate in their distance, covering, and dressing of their Companies.

The Column might in this order resume its march, by merely loosening the Divisions of the front and rear faces: but if the defensive must be assumed, the Square will now be formed.

OUTWARDS

OUTWARDS FACE.

Grenadiers, front Serjeants, and No. 1, stand fast.—No. 8, rear Serjeants, and Light Company, go about; the remainder face outwards by subdivisions, the inward sections of those subdivisions disengaging towards the head of Column.—Officers, &c. assemble behind the centre of the Companies which are to form the flank faces.—The front and rear faces (only) now make an interval of two paces (sixty inches) in their centre, by the side step. Officers place themselves in the four intervals as usual, and are covered by the Grenadier and Light Company Serjeants.

QUICK MARCH.

The inward Sections of those Subdivisions that faced outwards, move up to the right and left, and respectively fill up the interval, between the flanks of their own and preceding Division: the outward Section on each flank of the two first, and two last Companies, and Battalion Serjeants, wheel back the one-eighth of the Circle, as represented in the Plate, on rather a circular front; (though if thought eligible, a straight dress may be given them,) the outward file of each wheeling Section of No. 1 and No. 8 stepping up on the right and left of the Grenadiers and Light Company. The side faces, lining with the flanks of No. 2, dress quickly, in ranks, from front to rear.

Mounted Officers, Colors, Supernumerary Officers, &c. &c. move into the Square. Drummers pile their Drums, and with drawn Swords form around the Colors.

The Square is now complete: the Cavalry approaching within four hundred yards, the Commander orders,

PREPARE FOR FIRING.

The two front ranks all round the Square, and also the ranks of Pike Serjeants, instantly come down to a firm kneeling charge; the two next ranks recover; the remainder, in the rear of flank faces, port.

The Square may now execute its firing, which must be cool and deliberate, without the least precipitancy or disorder. The best mode (probably better even than file firing,) will perhaps be to fire *by ranks*, beginning with the front kneeling rank, who fire kneeling, and instantly resume the charge; the standing ranks, after firing, will respectively come to the charge also, but without kneeling. These four firings, which may be begun at the distance of thirty or forty yards, must follow rapidly; the last round should not be given until the very instant before the Enemy reach the Square. Such a fire from a steady body of men, so formed, cannot fail of doing terrible execution;—it would probably be irresistible.

However,

However, if passing this fiery Ordeal, an undaunted Cavalry, contrary to all probability, should still persist,—the * British Bayonet will never fail the brave man in the hour of danger—to that let him but trust with confidence, and then,

“ Copie, impavidum, ferient equestres.”

When the Square is to be reduced, the Commander will order,

FORM COLUMN.

The Sections of the front and rear faces that wheeled back, again wheel up; the Companies, and Serjeants, of the rear face come to their proper front; the Sections that faced outwards, front; and the inward Sections, which filled up the intervals, face about.

QUICK MARCH.

The inward Sections which faced about resume their place in Column, as also the Officers.

The Column may now be opened out to quarter, or wheeling distance, on which the Battalion Serjeants face to the reverse flank, and quickly revert to their respective Companies.

HALT.

The Commanding Officer halts the Column, when necessary.

N. B.—There is a Solid Square in McDonald's Tactics, vol. 1. p. 410. formed from Close Column, whose angles are flanked by Subdivisions of Grenadiers, which, though liable to serious objections, is certainly better adapted for defence than our common Solid Square, with unprotected angles.

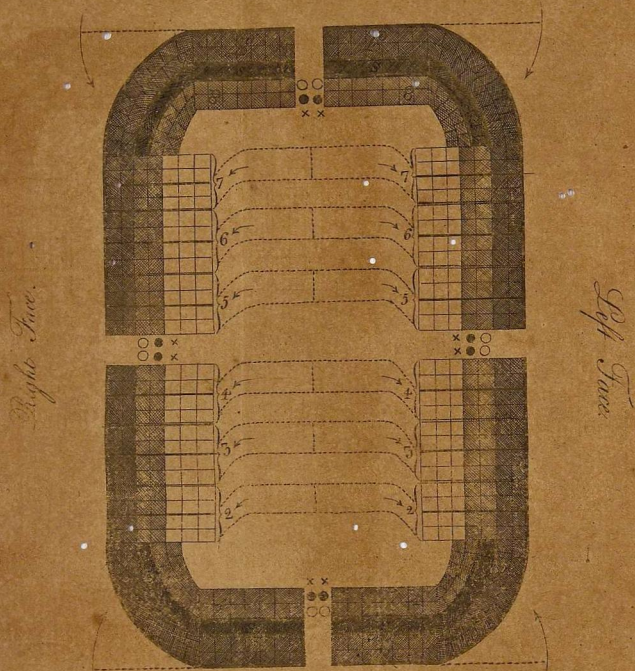
A Hollow Square will also be found in Bland's Military Discipline, p. 108. whose angles are in like manner protected by Sections of Grenadiers. It is evident that the weakness of angles has occurred to Disciplinarians of all Ages, and of all Countries.

SOLID

* By the disposition proposed, every part of this Square is not only formidable, but impenetrable. And according to Marshal Saxe's description of his Legion “The whole presents a forest of spears, whose appearance must be “dreadful to your Enemies, and encouraging to your own Troops, who become “inspired with fresh courage from a sense of their power.”—Saxe, chap. 2.—Perhaps the first standing rank, when they come to the charge, might be ordered to cross bayonets.

Solid Square

as Submitted page 57.
Rear Face.



Front Face.

Explanations

The dark shade represents 2 front rank's kneeling,
the light shade the two front standing ranks,
the darkest shade shows the ranks of Sergeants in front & rear Faces.
The Companies are numbered.

SOLID SQUARE,

(ON A NEW PLAN, FROM COLUMN AT QUARTER DISTANCE.)

COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution	Words of Command.	
CLOSE DISTANCE FOR CAVALRY.	MARCH. OUTWARDS, FACE. Q. MARCH.	<i>Halt, Dress.</i>
PREPARE FOR FIRING.		
1ST KNEELING RANK.	P'SENT, FIRE--CHARGE.	
2D DITTO.	P'SENT, FIRE--CHARGE.	
1ST STANDING RANK.	P'SENT, FIRE--CHARGE.	
2D DITTO.	P'SENT, FIRE--CHARGE.	
SQUARE.	PRIME AND LOAD. FORM COLUMN. Q. MARCH.	
COLUMN WILL OPEN FROM ITS FRONT.	HALT.	*Grenadiers,—2. March. No. 1. ——— 2. March.

* Each Company is successively put in motion by its own Officer, the instant the preceding Division has gained the distance required,—whether $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, or wheeling distance.

The propriety of the formation above suggested may possibly strike the Reader more forcibly, when the subjoined extract from Guibert's General Essay on Tactics is duly considered—

Speaking of Cavalry,—he says,—“All movements of the charge should be made in line. Yet, on some occasions, it may be advantageous to charge in column; such as when necessary to attack Infantry surrounded, especially if it presents in an unprotected manner either its flanks, or an angle not well defended by its fire, and on the capital of which it is possible to advance.”—Chap. 8.

The same excellent Writer adds,—“The soldier should be made acquainted with the force and necessity of your dispositions; the great advantage which Infantry, properly ranged, has over Cavalry; the number of bayonets and shot which they have to oppose to every man; and, if well and coolly directed, the prodigious effect of their fire; and finally, the imminent danger which their disunion or timidity would assuredly expose them to.—On the other hand, how they could be invincible by remaining intrepid; their ranks well closed. It is an established fact, that the confidence and resolution of Troops encrease in proportion to the persuasion which every individual has of the goodness of the disposition on which he is ranged.”

SEVENTH MOVEMENT.

Countermarch by files, on the centre of the Battalion.

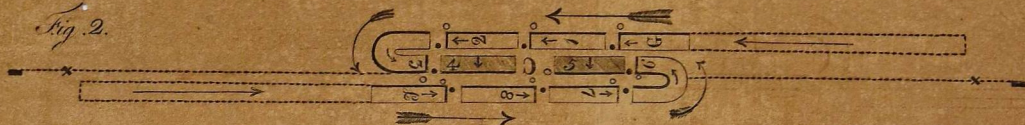
COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
• THE BATTALION WILL COUNTERMARCH FROM ITS CENTRE, AND ON ITS CENTRE, BY FILES.		
WINGS,	INWARDS, FACE.	
WINGS, 2 SIDE STEPS TO THE RIGHT,	MARCH.	
	MARCH.	*Front.
* By each Company Officer the instant his division has countermarched.		

Seventh Movement

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



SEVENTH MOVEMENT.

Countermarch by Files, on the Centre of the Battalion.

THE BATTALION WILL COUNTERMARCH FROM ITS CENTRE, AND ON ITS CENTRE, BY FILES.

WINGS—INWARDS, FACE.

The Wings face as ordered, with accuracy; so that no individual shall have lost his just covering.—Captains face with their Wings,—then instantly take one side step out of the ranks, dressing with their leading file, and covering each other. Right Wing Captains having quickly shifted to their respective left, so that they may be in readiness to front their Companies—Covering Sergeants step into the places left by their Captains;—Supernumeraries close up to the rear rank;—Colors stand fast;—and a Serjeant instantly marks each flank of the front rank of the Battalion.

WINGS—TWO SIDE STEPS TO THE RIGHT.

MARCH.

If the Battalion is three deep, the order will be three side steps.—The Wings close to the Right in Ordinary time, and being thus disengaged, are ready to countermarch.

MARCH.

The whole, without bending the knee, step off together;—and as all file marching, of considerable bodies tends to an undue extension, the utmost attention is required that the countermarch be made close,

in exact cadence, and perfect unity of step; so that when each Company is ordered to front, it shall merely occupy its proper ground, and not be obliged to shuffle and close in, than which nothing looks more awkward and unsoldierlike;—each outward man must lengthen his step as he wheels, so as not to retard the progressive march of the Wing.

The instant each Company is in the line from the Colors to the flank-posted Serjeant, its Captain orders, *Front*:—as soon as the Wings have respectively formed to the original front, the Colors countermarch.

If a more accurate dressing is required, it will now be made by the Commanding Officer.

Fire from centre to flanks.

General Attentions and Remarks on the Seventh Movement.

1.—The file marching, or countermarching of a Battalion, will be in ordinary time: of smaller divisions, in general, in quick time. Whenever more than one Company is to march in file, Officers are out of the ranks. All countermarches by files necessarily tend to an extension, a circumstance which must be guarded against.—(Vide Dundas, p. 126, &c.)

2.—In the countermarch from both flanks no part of the Battalion is fronted till the whole has countermarched: in the countermarch from the centre, the Battalion begins instantly, and successively, to front by Companies, as each is ready on its own ground.—(Dundas, p. 128.)

3.—It is proper that a Battalion should be accustomed to file-marching, and countermarching, and be pliable into every shape which ground and circumstances may require; therefore the countermarch on the centre by files is a necessary operation in field exercise; though by no means so eligible, on common occasions, as the countermarch on the centre by divisions, or subdivisions.—(Dundas, *ibid.*)

4.—Upon the whole, the marching of great bodies in file, should never be ordered, but when *absolutely necessary*; for it is almost impossible to prevent an improper extension, which in certain situations might expose a Battalion to be beat in detail: and at all events it will be prudent to get out of so weak a situation as soon as the nature of the ground will allow. The marching of great bodies in file is a *vicious un-military practice*: but as a Battalion may be required, in defiles, &c. to march in file, or even man after man, it should be frequently practised in that operation.—(Dundas, p. 368, &c.)

5.—The Author of the "ART OF WAR," published at Weimar in 1802, has very accurately considered the various methods by which a Battalion may change its front, so as to face to its former rear; and after weighing the advantages and disadvantages of each, he thus concludes in favor of the countermarch by divisions,—"*this evolution is the most regular; and, all circumstances considered, it is even the quickest in execution, though the countermarch by files should even be made in quick time.*"—(Vol. 2. p. 372.)

EIGHTH MOVEMENT.

March in Open Column.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
FORM OPEN COLUMN IN REAR OF THE LIGHT COMPANY.		
COMPANIES, ON THE RIGHT BACKWARDS WHEEL.	Q. MARCH. } LEFT, FACE. } (Fig. 1.) Q. MARCH. }	Halt, Dress. Halt, Front.—Dress, is given by Officers of No. 8 and 7.
COLUMN.	MARCH.	Right Turn, Forward, is given by Officers of No. 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, 1 and Grenadiers, as they successively come into Column.
	FORM SUBDIVISIONS. } (Fig. 2.) }	Right Subdivision. Mark Time. Quick oblique. Forward.
	FORM DIVISIONS.	Right oblique. Quick March.— Forward. Ordinary.
RIGHT WHEEL INTO LINE.	HALT. Q. MARCH.	Halt, Dress.

Eighth Movement.

Fig. 1.

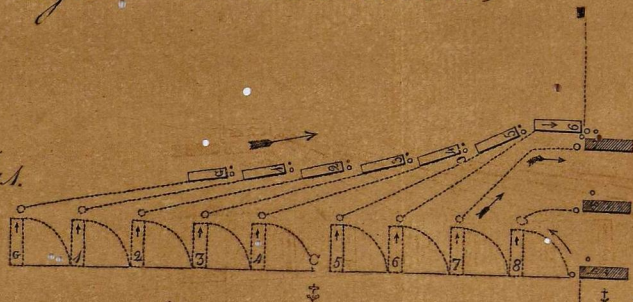


Fig. 2.



EIGHTH MOVEMENT.

March in Open Column.

FORM OPEN COLUMN, IN REAR OF THE LIGHT COMPANY.
COMPANIES—ON THE RIGHT, BACKWARDS WHEEL.

The Light Company, having received a previous Caution, stands fast:—Captains of the remaining Companies briskly place themselves in front of the centre of their Divisions;—the right hand man of the front rank of each Company faces to the left;—Covering Serjeants fall back two paces; Supernumerary Rank closes up as already directed;—and the whole are perfectly steady.

QUICK MARCH.

Each Company, except the Light Company, steps back in wheeling time, turning their eyes to the left, and touching lightly to the right;—bending forward,—looking down,—and hurrying the step, are errors frequently observable in this wheel, and should be most vigilantly guarded against.

The instant the wheel is completed, the Captains, who have gained their right flank, give the word *Halt, Dress*, on which eyes are instantly turned to the right, now become the proper pivot.

LEFT, FACE.

The whole, except the Light Company, face as directed. Captains, and Covering Serjeants, shift to the left

left, ready to lead their Companies. The Supernumerary rank closes up to the rear rank; a circumstance to be regularly attended to in all file marching.

QUICK MARCH.

Captains lead their Divisions towards the points in the new line, where their pivots are to be placed:—Covering Serjeants run out to mark the ground for their Companies, as they approach within 20 or 30 paces, taking care to cover precisely:—each Captain of No. 8 and 7, as he respectively comes up to his posted Serjeant, briskly steps up immediately before, and facing him, allowing the Division to move on behind the Coverer till the rear file comes close to and beyond him, when he orders *Halt, Front, Dress.*

As soon as the 7th Company has thus taken its place in Column, the Commandant from the head of the formed Divisions orders,

COLUMN, MARCH.

The Column moves on at the ordinary time; the Companies that are still filing quick, must so incline towards the head of Column, that after having filed into it, when each Officer, from No. 6. to Grenadiers inclusive, successively, gives the word *Right Turn.—Forward*,—his Company shall have its just wheeling distance, and consequently be immediately able to take up the ordinary march, without the awkward necessity of previously advancing in quick time to recover their lost distance.—Each of the filing Companies will be enabled to take up the ordinary march at once, at the word *Forward*, if, in filing into the Column, the Diagram elucidatory of this movement, is duly attended to by leading Officers of Divisions.

As soon as the entire Battalion is in Column, and the

the Commandant perceives that the march is steady, and distances correct, he orders,

FORM SUBDIVISIONS.

Each Captain immediately orders *Right Subdivision, Mark Time*,—the Left Subdivisions continue the regular march as if they had no concern whatever in this operation; and the instant Captains observe the left flank of the Right Subdivisions clear, each orders *Quick Oblique*, on which the Right Subdivisions oblique in quickest time to the left:—during this transition, shoulders are kept perfectly square to the front;—ranks well closed:—arms invariably carried;—and the utmost attention of officers and soldiers is given to ensure that correctness of execution, which this difficult and important operation particularly demands.

When the doubling up is effected, *Forward* is ordered, on which, Right Subdivisions take up the ordinary time, observing their exact distance from the Left Subdivisions in front of them; for which, and accurate covering, the Serjeant Coverers (who are now on the pivot flanks of Right Subdivisions) are strictly answerable.—Captains are on the pivots of their left or leading Subdivisions. The Column now marching steadily, receives,

FORM DIVISIONS.

Platoon Officers instantly turning towards their rear Subdivisions order, *Right Oblique, Quick March*, on which the Right Subdivisions, with the celerity already prescribed for doubling up, and under the same attentions, immediately oblique to the right;—the Left Subdivisions proceeding at the uniform step. As soon as Captains perceive the left flank of their Right Subdivisions open, they give the word, *Forward*, and when they come up, at a quick step, with the Left Subdivisions, *Ordinary*, and again take the right of their

I

Divisions.

Divisions, attending to their distance and covering. When the Column has advanced as far as is necessary, the Commandant orders,

HALT.

The whole halt firmly;—pivots, if necessary, are quickly corrected by a mounted Officer from the head of Column.

RIGHT WHEEL INTO LINE.

Officers move to the centre of their Companies;—Serjeant of the Light Company runs out to mark the point for the left of his Division;—Covering Serjeants and Supernumeraries follow the directions as explained in Sixth Movement.

QUICK MARCH.

The whole wheel up:—the Battalion is now to the right of the General, and perpendicular to the original line.

N. B.—In reducing and increasing the front of a Column, (left in front,) the Colors conform to the movements of the right Subdivision of the left centre Company: when the right is in front, the Colors will conform to the movements of the left Subdivision of the right centre Company, and regularly maintain their relative situation and distance.

General Attentions and Remarks on the Eighth Movement.

1.—When a Column halts to form, the Markers, whether horse or foot, are not to quit their posts 'till so ordered,—or until a new Movement is announced.—(Vide Dundas, p. 298.)

2.—As the justness of step determines the accurate movement in Column, that taken by the first leader must be frequently referred to
and

and examined by the plummet,—and every Battalion marching in Column should, in order to regulate its march, HAVE IN ITS FRONT A NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER, trained and steadied to the equality of step.—(Dundas, *ibid.*)

3.—A Column ought to be able to MARCH in the alignment with perfect exactness; to HALT; to WHEEL INTO LINE; to MARCH forward; to HALT; and to FIRE; without more than a momentary pause between each operation, and without any necessity of DRESSING; *correcting Distances*; or any alteration whatever;—and unless a Battalion is equal to this, no critical movement however advantageous, could be attempted in presence of an enemy.—(Dundas, p. 299.)

4.—Diminishing and increasing the front of the Column is one of the most important of movements; and a Battalion which does not perform this operation with the greatest exactness and attention, is not fit to move in the Column of a considerable Corps.—(Dundas, p. 112.)

5.—Diminishing the front of a Column is always done by doubling from the pivot flank ~~behind the reverse flank~~, so that the Column may remain ready to form line by a simple wheel up to the flank. This Rule is invariable, and obtains on all occasions.—(Dundas, *ibid.*)

6.—The reduction, and for the same reason, the increase of front by the whole Battalion at once, is to be preferred to the successive breakings of each division at the point of difficulty, and subsequent moving up again when it has passed it;—because the latter mode is the most likely to lengthen out the Column, an evil to be seriously avoided.—(Dundas, p. 371. &c.)

7.—In quickest time (*viz.* 120 steps in the minute) divisions should double and move up, when passing obstacles in line,—or when in the Column of march, the front of divisions is increased or diminished.—(Dundas. *ibid.* p. 14.)

8.—In a Column of Subdivisions, the Officer leads the head Subdivision of his Company; and his Covering Serjeant the second.—In a Column of Sections, the Platoon Officer leads the head Section, his Serjeant the second, and Officers or Serjeants from the Supernumerary rank, lead the others.—(Dundas, *ibid.* p. 96.)

9.—It is a most meritorious service in any Officer to prevent all unnecessary doublings, or to correct them as soon as made; no advantage can arise from them; and therefore a Commanding Officer when he arrives near the cause, should be assured that it is necessary, before he permits his Battalion so to double: on all occasions he should continue his march on the greatest front, that, without crowding, the roads or overtures will allow.—(Dundas, *ibid.* p. 370.)

10.—The oblique, or inclined march, is an essential movement, necessary on many occasions, and the soldier should be much practised in it. He must understand that as in marching directly forward, his person is perfectly square with the line on which he marches; so in inclining, he does not alter that square position of his body, but is carried in the oblique line, by the mere movement and crossing of the legs.—And the officer must always recollect, that at each pace which his division makes, the whole of it remains on a line parallel to that from which it set out.—(Dundas, 1st Edit. p. 45.)

11.—A principal attention of the leading Officer in Column must be, never to change the time or length of step.

12.—General Dundas observes, in his first Edition, that it would appear to facilitate the dressing of the Divisions when ordered from Column to wheel into line, if the pivot men instead of facing, should remain immoveable and not front, till after the Divisions have wheeled and dressed; as the Officers could then better distinguish those fixed points, than when they front the same way as the rest of the platoon which are dressing.—This is true.—But to remedy the inconvenience, it is customary in many Regiments, for the pivot men, as soon as they have faced, to *hold out the right arm*, by which means the Officer is immediately enabled to distinguish his fixed point:—at the word *eyes front*, the hand is smartly brought down to the right side.

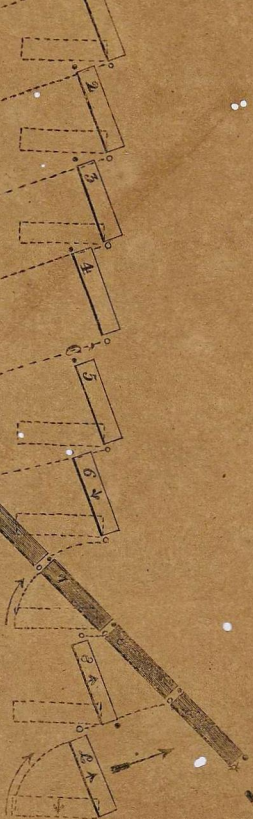
Ninth Movement.

(as generally performed)

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



NINTH MOVEMENT,

(AS GENERALLY PERFORMED.)

Echelon Change of Position.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command	
COMPANIES, ON THE RIGHT BACKWARDS WHEEL.	Q. MARCH.	<i>Halt, Dress.</i>
SEVENTH COMPANY WILL WHEEL BACK 4 PACES, REMAINING COMPANIES 6 PACES, ON THE LEFT.	Q. MARCH. (Fig. 1.)	<i>Halt, Dress.</i>
FORM LINE ON THE SEVENTH COMPANY.		
LEADING DIVISIONS,	RIGHT ABOUT FACE. MARCH. (Fig. 2.)	<i>Right shoulder Forward.</i> <i>Halt, Dress up.</i> <i>by Companies in rear of No. 7.</i> <i>Right shoulder Forward.</i> <i>Halt Front, Dress back.</i> <i>by No. 8 and Light Company.</i>

NINTH MOVEMENT.

(AS GENERALLY PERFORMED.)

Echelon Change of Position.

COMPANIES, ON THE RIGHT BACKWARDS WHEEL.

At this Caution, Captains place themselves in front of the centre of their Divisions;—the right-hand man of the front rank of each Company faces to his left;—the Covering Serjeant of the Light Company marks the ground, at which the left flank of that Company is to rest;—Covering Serjeants fall back;—Supernumeraries close up, as laid down in Fourth Movement;—every other individual remains perfectly steady.

QUICK MARCH.

Men's eyes are glanced to the left; and feeling lightly to the right, the whole wheel back dressing by the left or wheeling man, who looks well to his right and takes his lengthy step of thirty-three inches in quickest time. Captains incline towards the proper pivot, and the instant the left hand man takes the step which establishes the required wheel, *Halt Dress*, is given, the dressing quickly effected, and Captains fall in on the right or proper pivot, and are again covered by their Serjeants.

SEVENTH COMPANY WILL WHEEL BACK FOUR PACES,
REMAINING COMPANIES SIX PACES, ON THE LEFT.

At this Caution, Platoon Officers shift to the left flank of their Divisions;—each Covering Serjeant runs out

out and places himself with his back, to the 8th file in the rear, (always from the standing flank) and on the circumference of the circle, as laid down in the diagram Plate 9. carefully takes the prescribed number of wheeling paces (33 inches each) to the rear, then faces about, and dresses with the pivot man on the left, who by a turn of the shoulder, instantly squares himself with the Serjeant, so as to stand accurately to the required front. —Captains attend to this dressing.

If Serjeants are well instructed in this material point of their duty, they will have taken their paces with precision, and consequently will be now in an exact line, (except the Serjeant of No. 7.) and ought not to need the least dressing:—but should any trifling correction be necessary, it must be quickly made, by a mounted Officer, from the Serjeant of the Light Company.

QUICK MARCH.

Under the attentions already mentioned for wheeling backward, the Companies step back with eyes turned outwards, preserving the light touch to their left:—the moment the 8th file touches the breast of the posted Serjeant, he gives a low caution to halt, on which the Officer orders *Halt Dress*. Officers are now on their left flank, Covering Serjeants place themselves on the right.

FORM LINE ON THE SEVENTH COMPANY.

The Officer of the named Company nimbly shifts by the rear to his right flank; his Covering Serjeant to the left, thus preserving the place for the Captain of No. 8. The Adjutant, without noise or the least apparent bustle, quickly prolongs the line from the Company to be formed on, and fixes his Camp Colormen to either flank, as far the new line will extend.

LEADING

LEADING DIVISIONS.—RIGHT ABOUT FACE.

No. 8 and Light Company face about, and the Captains of those Companies step up to the leading rank on their actual inward flank.

MARCH.

The Divisions, thus standing perfectly parallel to each other, move in a direction perpendicular to their front; eyes are turned to the inward flank; Officers are expected to preserve most accurately each his respective distance from the preceding Company, and his oblique covering in the line of pivots, which must be maintained during the movement parallel to the original line; so that if unexpected circumstances rendered it necessary during the execution of the Echellon march to make front, a pretty just line would instantly be obtained by merely halting and wheeling up, or back, the flank that required it:—an advantage of incalculable importance in a critical moment, and which might prove the salvation of a Corps; but which would be completely unattainable, if leading Officers in Echellon either materially encreased their distance, or unduly closed up, or lost their covering in the line of pivots;—for under these circumstances, the alignment would offer a broken irregular front, with crowding and false openings, incapable of any strenuous resistance.

But with the attention required, the Echellon steps off together; when the Captain of No. 6. comes within seven or eight paces of the standing Division, (this distance is positively enjoined, and is essential to ensure precision,) he orders *Right Shoulder Forward*, on which the pivot man on his inward flank, gradually bringing up the right shoulder, steadily continues his regular pace; the reverse flank proportionably steps out to conform to the new direction, and thus each Company comes up into line in full front. When three or four paces.

paces from the standing Company, the Captain steps briskly forward, and placing himself before the 2d file of its right flank, gives *Halt, Dress up*, as soon as his left hand man touches the flank of No. 7. If the Company has marched steadily, very little dressing will be required; but what dressing is necessary, must be rapidly made from the point of appui, so that the Division may be perfectly steadied in the new alignment, in order that No. 5. which has the same operation to perform, may not be impeded a single instant.

No. 5. 4. 3. &c. will come up exactly in the same manner into line, and conform precisely to the same directions. Captains successively resume their proper post on the right of their Companies, from left to right.

The Officer of No. 8. being only a few paces from the left flank of the standing Division (No. 7.) is careful in good time to give *Right shoulder Forward*; and under the preceding cautions having disengaged himself from his Division, orders *Halt, Front, Dress back*, the instant his leading or inward flank touches the left flank of the fixt Company; then with celerity dresses his Division from the right or point of appui, to the left or point of formation, and places himself on his right flank; his Covering Serjeant remaining on the left, to preserve the space for the Captain of the Light Company, who comes into line in the same manner as No. 8.

In this Echellon march, Colors are on the right of the left centre Company, and dress up with it in line.

General Attentions and Remarks on the Ninth Movement.

1.—If during the march of Divisions in Echellon it should be required to form in line, to repulse a sudden attack, the Officers would remain on their Echellon flanks, from thence halt dress their Divisions

when

when wheeled back into line, fire them if necessary, and wheel them again into Echelon.

TO THE READER.

The manner of performing the Ninth Movement, as laid down in the preceding exposition, though not conformable to the Regulations, is very generally practised by the Army.

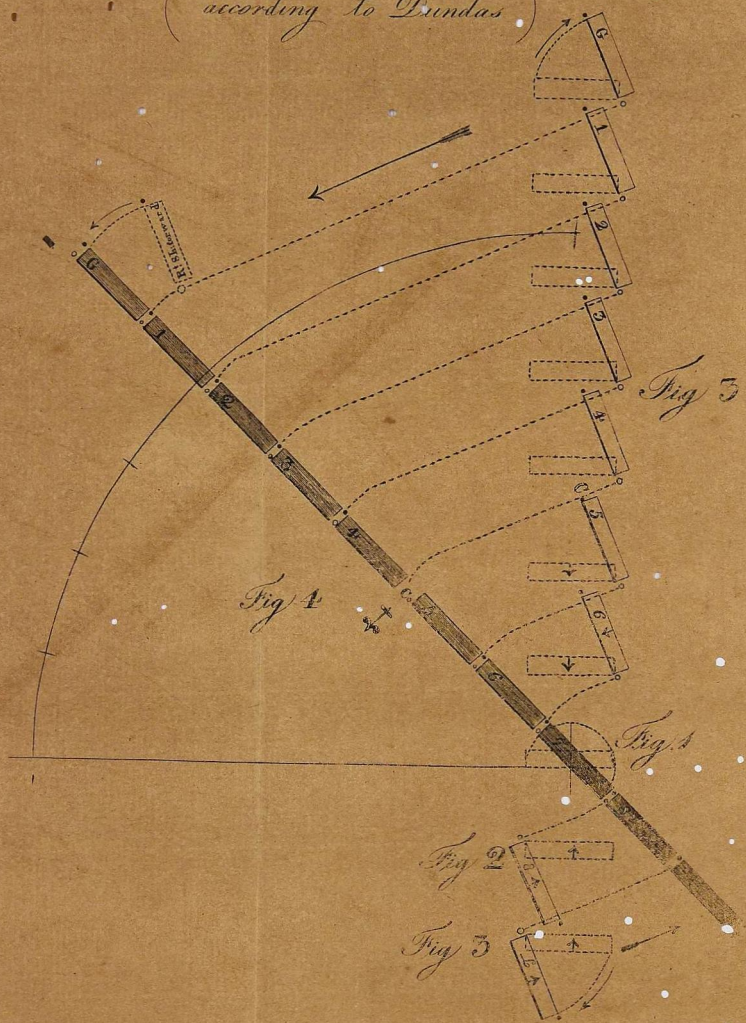
But as it is the avowed object of this Publication, as far as it goes, and perhaps its only merit, to delineate with strict fidelity the admirable System authorised by THE KING, it will appear consistent with that object, nay it becomes a point of duty, to mark a *deviation* from an established principle, which however trivial it may seem to some, or even judicious to others, is still a *départure* from that System which HIS MAJESTY has been pleased to direct "*shall be strictly adhered to, without any deviation whatsoever.*"

The Ninth Movement, upon the detailed principle of the Regulations, is therefore now submitted to the consideration of Officers; and it will probably be deemed the best calculated to free the flanks of the leading, &c. Companies, and thereby ensure a just formation.

¶ In the abstract of Review Movements, page 264. the 3d, or, properly speaking, 7th Company, *is wheeled back the 8th of the circle*; and hence has probably arisen the prevailing mode of performing this Manœuvre: but as reference, in that very article, is made to Sec. 158, for detailed instruction and explanation, it certainly appears perfectly reasonable to conform thereto: for it will hardly be supposed that the Reader is referred to the Section in question, *in order that he may not conform to it!*

Fourth Movement.

(according to Dundas)



NINTH MOVEMENT,

(ACCORDING TO GENERAL DUNDAS.)

COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command	
COMPANIES, ON THE RIGHT BACKWARDS WHEEL.	Q. MARCH.	<i>Halt, Dress.</i>
SEVENTH COMPANY, ON YOUR CENTRE, 4 PACES TO THE RIGHT WHEEL.	Q. MARCH. (Fig. 1.)	<i>Halt, Dress.</i>
LEADING DIVISIONS,	RIGHT ABOUT, FACE. (Fig. 2.)	
SEVENTH COMPANY WILL STAND FAST,—REMAIN—COMPANIES, 6 PACES ON THE LEFT BACKWARDS WHEEL.	Q. MARCH. (Fig. 3.)	<i>Halt, Dress.</i>
FORM LINE ON SEVENTH COMPANY.	MARCH. (Fig. 4.)	<i>Right shoulder Forward. Halt, Dress up. (By Companies in rear of No. 7.)</i>
		<i>Right shoulder Forward, Halt, Front, Dress back. (By leading Divisions, viz. No. 8 and Light Company.)</i>

NINTH MOVEMENT.

(ACCORDING TO GENERAL DUNDAS—SEC. 158.)

COMPANIES, ON THE RIGHT, BACKWARDS WHEEL.

QUICK MARCH.

*SEVENTH COMPANY, ON YOUR CENTRE, FOUR PACES TO THE RIGHT WHEEL.

At this Caution the Covering Serjeant of the named Company will briskly place himself before the 8th file from the Centre, (reckoning from the right hand man of the left Subdivision inclusive.)—The Captain remains on his right flank.—The right hand man in the front rank of the left Subdivision instantly brings up his left shoulder, so as to dress accurately with the Covering Serjeant.

QUICK MARCH.

The Seventh Company wheels; left Subdivision forward, right Subdivision backward;—the instant the 8th file of the left Subdivision comes up to the Serjeant, the Officer from his right flank orders *Halt, Dress*. The Covering Serjeant takes post on the left flank.

LEADING DIVISIONS,—RIGHT ABOUT FACE.

No. 8, and the Light Company go about, and the Captains of those Companies step up to the leading rank, still keeping their proper flank.

SEVENTH

* This is equivalent to a central wheel four paces backward on the left, and is in fact the same thing.—The British Regulations give no words of command for wheeling backward on the centre,—as such commands would be improper and unnecessary.—(Vide Dundas, sec. 54.)

SEVENTH COMPANY WILL STAND FAST;—REMAINING COMPANIES SIX PACES ON THE LEFT BACKWARDS WHEEL.

At this Caution Platoon Officers in rear of Seventh Company instantly shift to the left of their Divisions.—Each Covering Serjeant runs out and places himself with his back to the 8th file in the rear, (always from the standing flank) takes six paces as prescribed, faces about, and quickly dresses with the pivot man on the left.

QUICK MARCH.

The whole; except the Seventh Company, wheel back their six paces;—the Companies in front on the proper pivot flank of the Column, those in its rear on the reverse flank; such being the flanks that first arrive in line; as it will be remembered that the leading Companies have been faced about.

The moment the 8th file touches the breast of the posted Serjeant, each gives the low caution to halt, on which the Officer orders *Halt, Dress*.

Officers are on their inward flank, Covering Serjeants place themselves on the right.

FORM LINE ON THE SEVENTH COMPANY.

The Officer of the named Company being already on his right flank, remains steady.—The Adjutant having correctly prolonged the line, not an instant is lost.—The Commander gives,

MARCH.

The Echellon marches as laid down in the preceding mode of performing this Movement; and the line is accurately formed on the Seventh Company.

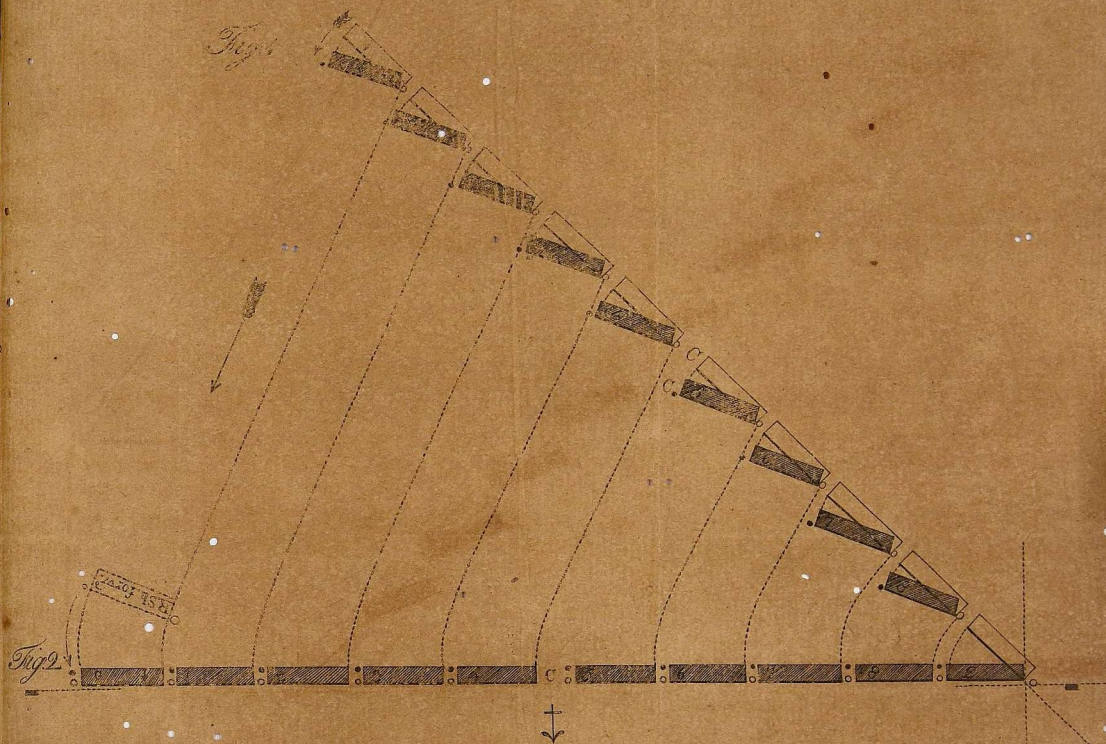
TENTH

TENTH MOVEMENT.

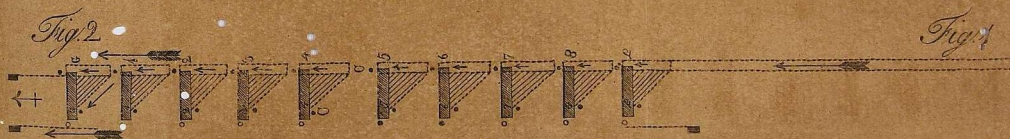
Change of Position,—or, Right Wing brought up.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
LIGHT COMPANY WILL WHEEL UP 4 PACES, REMAINING COMPANIES 2 PACES TO THE LEFT.	Q. MARCH. (Fig. 1.)	<i>Halt, Dress.</i>
FORM LINE ON THE LIGHT COMPANY.	MARCH. (Fig. 2.)	<i>Right shoulder Forward. Halt, Dress up.</i>

Tenth Movement.



Eleventh Movement



TENTH MOVEMENT.

Change of Position,—or, Right Wing brought up.

LIGHT COMPANY WILL WHEEL UP FOUR PACES, REMAINING COMPANIES TWO PACES, TO THE LEFT.

At this Caution Officers shift to their left;—Covering Serjeants briskly run out, place themselves directly before the 8th file from the left of their Companies, and carefully take the prescribed number of wheeling paces; then bringing up the right shoulder, dress correctly with the flank man on the left, who also makes a proportionate turn of the right shoulder—the Captains take care to square them to the intended front.

All the Covering Serjeants, except that of the Light Company, should now be in an exact line, as observed in the preceding Movement; and if not, must be instantly corrected by a mounted Officer from the Serjeant of No. 8.

QUICK MARCH.

Companies wheel up, and when the 8th file comes close up to the posted Serjeant, each Officer gives *Halt, Dress*;—eyes are instantly turned to the dressing hand:—the Companies being squared, Officers fall in on the left, and Covering Serjeants take the right or outward flank of their respective Divisions.

The Adjutant prolongs the line from the Light Company.

FORM

FORM LINE ON THE LIGHT COMPANY.

The Captain of that Company shifts quickly to his right by the rear.

MARCH.

The whole, except the Light Company, march square to the front, dressing by the left; Officers being extremely attentive to their direction, distance from preceding Division, &c. as detailed in the Ninth Movement. When the Captain of No. 8. comes within seven or eight paces of the standing Company he orders *Right shoulder Forward*, conforming to the foregoing directions on this head, and being particularly careful to have the point of appui ready for No. 7. leaving the Camp Color on the right, distinct. Having *Halted* and *Dressed up*, and well squared his Company in the new line, he shifts to his right flank, by the rear.

In this manner is every Company, successively from Eight, to Grenadiers, correctly brought up into line; Officers being attentive to give right shoulder forward as prescribed, so that each Division may come into the alignment in full front, which will prevent a great deal of after dressing.

ELEVENTH MOVEMENT,

(VIDE PLATE 10 AND 11.)

Change of Position.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
BATTALION— (Fig. 1.)	RIGHT, FACE. MARCH.	
FORM OPEN COLUMN OF COMPANIES ON THE MARCH.	FRONT FORM DIVISION. (Fig. 2.) HALT.	<i>Eyes Left.</i>
LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE.	Q. MARCH.	<i>Halt, Dress.</i>

ELEVENTH MOVEMENT.

Change of Position.

BATTALION. RIGHT FACE.

The Battalion faces accurately as ordered; so that if the line was properly dressed, the whole will stand most exactly covered in file. Captains face with the Battalion, and instantly take one side step to the left, dressing with their leading file, and covering each other; —Covering Serjeants occupying their place. The Colors face, but do not move out of the rank. The supernumerary rank closes up to the rear rank.

MARCH.

The whole step off without bending the knee; every man locking up, and taking his regular pace of 30 inches. The Grenadier leader will scrupulously direct his march on the given object, as the correctness of the Battalion will materially depend on the justness of his step, and steady direction. Undue extension is the fault principally to be avoided;—Supernumerary Officers will therefore attend to the locking up, and exact covering of their files.

Having steadily advanced 50 or 60 paces, the Commandant will give, as a caution,

FORM

FORM OPEN COLUMN OF COMPANIES, ON THE MARCH.

This caution will be immediately followed by,

FRONT FORM DIVISION.

The front rank man of the leading file of each Division continues his steady regular step, and is instantly covered by his rear rank man; the remaining files make a half face to the left, and in quickest time successively, and diagonally, move up, closing in and dressing by the right, and taking up the ordinary march as they come up. The instant all the files have formed, each Captain resumes his proper pivot, (the left,) and orders, *eyes left*, quickly taking up his just covering, and rectifying his distance if necessary. The Column continues its march on the prepared object, until the Colors come opposite the General.

HALT.

The whole halt firmly.

LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE,—QUICK MARCH.

As laid down in the Fourth Movement.

The Battalion now stands with its centre opposite the General.

N. B.—This Movement is difficult; and unless a Battalion in file can be depended upon for the lock step, extension will soon take place; for the incorrect march of a single man will derange a Division, and the check of a Division will in a sensible manner influence the whole body in its rear. Should any Division find itself checked, it must by all means continue the regular cadence, though it may be obliged to shorten the step, or even mark the time.

MOVEMENTS OF THE LIGHT COMPANY.

At the Caution for the Column to wheel into Line, the Light Company is faced to the right by its Officer. At the Command Quick March, bayonets are unfixed, and the Company files off with trailed arms, at the common rate of 150 steps in a minute, and forms thirty paces in rear of the Colors.

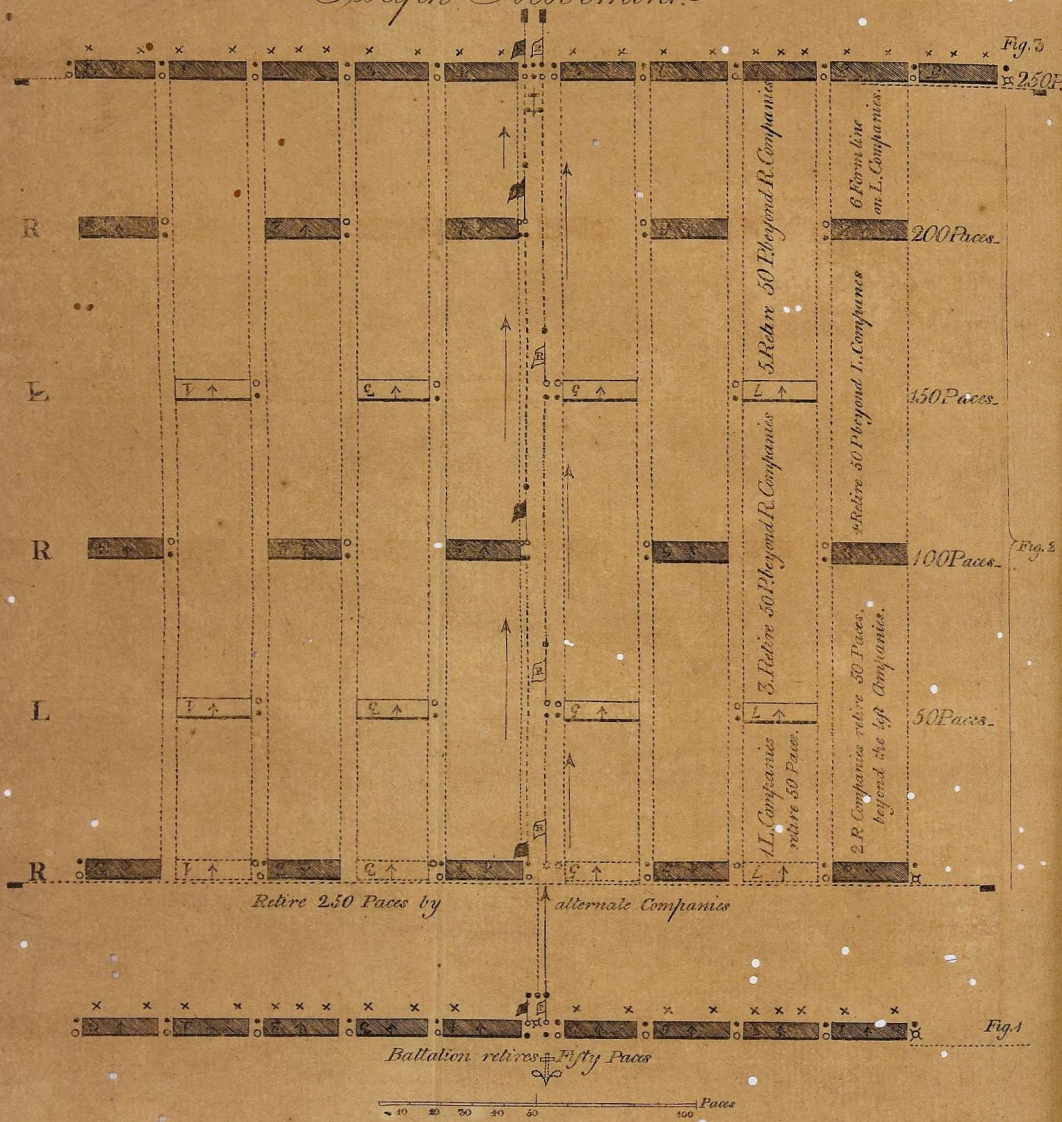
Files are loosened to six inches on the march, and that order is always observed, except where a greater extension is required and enjoined.

The Captain is on the right, covered by a Serjeant; the senior Subaltern on the left, also covered by a Serjeant; remaining Officers and Serjeants form the Supernumerary Rank.

General Attentions and Remarks on the Eleventh Movement.

1.—There can be but few situations where a Battalion must be formed to the front or rear of the march, by the leading file either halting, or moving on; and the whole diagonally forming up.—(Vide Dundas, sec. 95.)

Twelfth Movement.



TWELFTH MOVEMENT.

Retreat in Line, and by Alternate Companies.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
THE BATTALION WILL RETIRE.—(Fig. 1.)	RIGHT ABOUT, FACE. MARCH. HALT, FRONT.	
FIRE TWICE BY COMPANIES, FROM CENTRE TO FLANKS.		1st Fire. Platoon.—Ready, P'sent, Fire—Load. 2d Fire.—P'sent, Fire—Load. Half cock firelock. Shoulder arms. (By each Platoon Officer.)
THE BATTALION WILL RETIRE, BY ALTERNATE COMPANIES. LEFT COMPANIES, (Fig. 2.)	* READY, P'SENT, FIRE, —LOAD. RIGHT ABOUT, FACE. MARCH. HALT, FRONT.	
RIGHT COMPANIES,	* READY, P'SENT, FIRE, —LOAD. RIGHT ABOUT, FACE. MARCH. HALT, FRONT.	
LEFT COMPANIES,	* READY, P'SENT, FIRE, —LOAD. RIGHT ABOUT, FACE. MARCH. HALT, FRONT.	
RIGHT COMPANIES,	READY, P'SENT, FIRE, —LOAD. RIGHT ABOUT, FACE. MARCH. HALT, FRONT.	
FORM LINE ON THE LEFT COMPANIES. (Fig. 3.)	RIGHT ABOUT, FACE. MARCH. HALT, FRONT.	
THE BATTALION WILL RETIRE,	RIGHT ABOUT, FACE. MARCH. HALT, FRONT.	

* These Commands are continued alternately, until the left Companies have gained 250 paces to the rear, when the Right Companies, as above, are ordered to form line on the left.

TWELFTH MOVEMENT.

Retreat in Line, and by Alternate Companies.

THE BATTALION WILL RETIRE.

The three Serjeant Directors face about,—the centre one of whom takes six accurate paces beyond the rear rank and halts, and being quickly squared and steadied, the two other Serjeants move up on each side, dress with him, and under the correction of the Commanding Officer are fixed in that just parallelism, which alone can ensure the true perpendicular march of the Battalion. For unless the Directors are correct, every other aid to attain precision in this most arduous Movement must fail. An object in the exact perpendicular of the Battalion being ascertained to the Directors, the Commandant orders,

RIGHT ABOUT FACE.

The whole face about so as not to lose their dressing in the minutest degree; the Colors instantly move into the leading rank, and the Supernumerary Officer appointed to replace the centre Serjeant, steps up between the Colors. Leading Officers of Divisions remain where they are.

MARCH.

Bodies and heads being kept well up and perfectly square to the front, eyes slightly glanced to the centre, the Battalion, without any stamp or other false movement, steps off as if one man, with a firm soldierly step,

step, lightly touching and moving by the centre. The Officer between the Colors, being in fact the helm of the Battalion, must preserve his distance of six paces,—his squareness of front,—and rigidly pursue the exact line traced out by the centre Director;—this alone must engross his entire attention. The centre Director is answerable for the cadence, length of step, and preservation of the perpendicular march. The Battalion having retired fifty paces, receives the word,

HALT, FRONT.

No Caution precedes this Command;—the whole halt and front (right about.)—Colors and advanced Serjeants resume their proper place. Nor will any dressing be necessary, if the Supernumerary rank has been careful to assist the Battalion by its own steady parallel march, leading rank avoided the general error of closing more than usual on the centre;—and, particularly, if the light touch of the files has been duly preserved. However, if any dressing is absolutely required before firing, it will be made by the Commandant from centre to flanks.

But as it is obvious that no time must be lost in mere scrupulous dressing, when a retiring line is obliged to halt front to make use of its fire,—dressing on this occasion is considered as an unmilitary practice;—and a Battalion must have marched in a most shameful manner, if they offer a front too much broken and disordered to proceed with their firing, without previous dressing.

FIRE TWICE BY COMPANIES, FROM CENTRE TO FLANKS.

At the close of the *Preparative*, Platoon Officers step out one pace, and face to the left towards their Companies.—The right Centre Company instantly commences with '*Toon, Ready, P'sent, Fire.—Load.*' The regulated pause after the *Fire* must be strictly attended to.

to.—The men load as quickly as possible, and, without waiting for each other, come briskly to *the recover* as soon as the ramrod is properly returned.—The first round having proceeded as directed.—The Right Centre Division goes on with the second round *P'sent, Fire.—Load*;—each Company from centre to flanks does the same.—Each Captain after the second fire, without waiting for any other Company, orders *half cock and shoulder*, (his Company having of course come to the recover,)—and at the last stroke of *the General* each steps back into his proper interval.

During the firing, Covering Serjeants step back into the Supernumerary Rank, and are attentive to the locking up, and steadiness, of the rear rank.

THE BATTALION WILL RETIRE BY ALTERNATE COMPANIES.

At this Caution the left Serjeant Director goes to the right about, takes his 6 accurate paces to the rear, and squares himself on the given object prepared by the Adjutant.

LEFT COMPANIES,—READY, P'SENT, FIRE.—LOAD.

The left Companies having fired, loaded, and shouldered, instantly receive,

RIGHT ABOUT FACE.

They face about, and Captains being now strictly answerable for their distance from the centre Division, as well as for the parallel and just line of march, instantly shift to the inward flank of the leading rank of their respective Companies. The Regimental Color also moves up into the leading rank, and follows the exact steps of the Director.

MARCH.

MARCH.

The Left Companies step off, dressing by their centre, and consequently with eyes glanced towards the Color, the bearer of which, marching in the precise track of the advanced Serjeant, and keeping his 6 paces from him, becomes the guide of the whole, and directs their movement.

Under these precautions, the intervals being correctly kept, and Companies well dressed, they will retreat 50 paces.

HALT, FRONT.

The Left Companies Halt front, the Captains step up into the front rank, but without shifting from the inward flank to which those of the right wing divisions placed themselves preparatory to the retreat; and on which they still remain ready to conduct the next retreat.

RIGHT COMPANIES—READY, P'SENT, FIRE.—LOAD.

RIGHT ABOUT FACE.

Right Companies having fired, loaded, and shouldered, are immediately faced about;—Captains, where necessary, nimbly shift to their inward flank;—a directing Serjeant having taken his 6 paces to the rear, and the Color as well as the Captains having stepped up into the leading rank, the Commanding Officer, without unnecessarily keeping the divisions a moment faced to the rear, gives,

MARCH.

The right Companies, dressing by the centre, march through the intervals, and, having passed the left Companies 50 paces, receive,

M

HALT,

HALT, FRONT.

On which the left Companies are instantly fired, loaded, faced about as before, and again retire 50 paces beyond the right Companies.

In this manner, affording mutual aid and support, and covered by the Guns and Light Company, the alternate retrogression is continued until the left Companies having thrown the line 250 paces to the rear, are halted, most accurately but actively dressed from the Color, and the right Companies ordered to form on them.

In the alternate retreat each line has a Command;—and it must be recollected that the fire of the standing or advanced Divisions must instantly succeed the halt front of the retiring Companies.

THE BATTALION WILL RETIRE.

This Caution is attended with the same attentions as before stated.

RIGHT ABOUT, FACE.

MARCH.

The Battalion retires 50 paces.

HALT, FRONT.

The whole halt and front firmly,—Serjeant Directors and Colors resume their place.



MOVEMENTS OF THE LIGHT COMPANY.

At the first Caution for the Battalion to retire, the Light Infantry, which, on the conclusion of the preceding Manœuvre, was formed 30 paces in rear of the Colors,

Colors, faces outwards by Subdivisions; the right Subdivision, conducted by the Captain, the left by the senior Subaltern, respectively take post 10 or 12 paces behind the 2d and 7th Companies.

When there are but two Lieutenants, the junior is with the Captain, to circulate any directions, or otherwise to aid in the various transitions and formations.

Unless particularly ordered, the Light Company is not required to cover this primary retreat of the Battalion, which is here supposed sufficiently distant from the enemy to dispense with tirailleurs, but will conform to the movement of the 2d and 7th Companies, carefully preserving their relative distance during the retreat. When the line halts and fronts, the Light Infantry does the same.

But the enemy pressing, the Battalion is halted as above, and is instantly cautioned to fire—on which the Light Infantry quickly forms in sections; the right Subdivision divided, behind No. 2. and No. 4; the left, in the same manner, behind No. 6. and No. 8.—(and not behind the left divisions as generally but erroneously laid down in Military Tracts.)

At the Command for the left Companies to go about, the sections face to the right, and as soon as the intervals are open, file up, extending from the left so as uniformly to occupy the ground. In this situation they cover the retiring divisions, but unless the Enemy press, they are not to fire.

When the right Companies are ordered in their turn to retire, the sections face to the left, cover and retire with them, and may fire: as soon as these Companies, proceeding at a regular pace, pass through the standing Divisions, the sections again form in and properly occupy the intervals.

In this retreat the Grenadiers will not be covered, but it is more adviseable that they should be unprotected, than No. 8:—and as there are five right Companies one of them must be exposed:—should the enemy press, during this retrograde movement, the Grenadiers would front, and if necessary co-operate with the Light Infantry, as circumstances might require.

When the left Companies are again put in motion, the sections face to the right, cover and retire with them as before.

Thus is the alternate retreat carefully conducted, mutually supported, and supporting, as long as required.

Officers and Serjeants must be active and intelligent, they must be particularly attentive that the sections maintain their order, that they face and extend most accurately and with celerity, and especially that every man fires coolly and with a good aim.

The Caution to form line on the right Companies being announced, the Signal is given for the Light Infantry to *Retreat* behind the wings; on which the sections face outwards, the outer sections trotting short till the inward sections come up, when the Subdivisions file quick round the flanks, and place themselves 10 or 12 paces in rear of the 2d and 7th Companies.

At the next Caution for the Battalion to retire, the Subdivisions of the Light Infantry face inwards, file quickly round the flanks, and, when 50 paces a head, the inward files wheel inwards towards each other so as to meet opposite the Colors, opening out from the rear in order accurately to cover the whole face of the Battalion.

The

The Captain of the Light Infantry should always be informed by the Adjutant, of the number of files in the Battalion, to enable him correctly to regulate his extension.

The Serjeants must attend strictly to the files taking their prescribed distance, that they look over the proper shoulder, halt and front themselves without any unsoldierlike shuffling,—and that the whole dress quickly by the centre.

In this position, and generally in all extensions, the Captain is in rear of the centre—the other Officers and Serjeants also in the rear, equally divided.

As soon as the Battalion is put in motion, file firing commences, by Signal, from centre to flanks; each rank firing separately, and retiring 12 paces beyond each other at a quick step, and again loading as quickly as practicable, thus no time being unnecessarily lost, the Company will be able to cover the Battalion, without encreasing its prescribed distance, which should not exceed 50 or 60 paces.

When the line halts and fronts, the Light Infantry faces outwards by Subdivisions, retires towards the Battalion, closing gradually to the outer flank, (which trots short to allow the files to close up, but does not mark time as practised in some Regiments) and quickly forms in rear of the 2d and 7th Companies.

The Signal to assemble, or form Company, instantly sounds, on which the right Subdivision faces to the left, and closes up with the left Subdivision: the whole then fix bayonets, and resume their post in Battalion.

General

General Attentions and Remarks on the Twelfth Movement.

1.—When the Battalion is to retire, the necessity of its being correctly dressed, is if possible more essential than when it is to advance: because any disorder or confusion in retreating before a manœuvring active enemy, would be more immediately attended with bad consequences.

2.—All operations of a Battalion retiring, are infinitely, more critical than those in advancing. They must be more or less conducted on the chequered principle—one body by its numbers and position facing and protecting the retreat of another—and should the enemy press hard, the whole must probably face about, await, or attack him.

3.—In the chequered retreat by divisions, the Companies pass by their proper intervals—and it is a Rule in retiring, that the proper left of each shall always pass the right of the neighboring one—any division that finds it necessary must incline for that purpose, although if Officers are careful to maintain each his interval from the centre, such operation will never be required.

4.—The chequered retreat by alternate divisions, alternate half battalions, or alternate battalions, would in general be proper against Infantry: but should the enemy be strong in Cavalry, a Battalion would retire in Column at quarter distance, or in Square: and a line would also, in general, retreat in Columns or Squares; with the Light Infantry in the intervals, and the guns in the rear flanks or angles. But should circumstances render it expedient for a single Battalion thus to retreat in the face of Cavalry, its rear should not be left uncovered.

5.—In Lieutenant Colonel McDonald's Tactics, when a Battalion is to retire, the Covering Serjeants step into the supernumerary rank, and the Captains step up into the Serjeants' place. The utility of this dislocation is not attempted to be demonstrated;—it seems, like many other parts of the same system, a useless practice.—General Saldern, whose military principles are well known and admired, has decidedly pronounced his opinion on this point; he says, Sec. 42, treating of the retreat of the Battalion in line, "*it is further to be observed, that the Captains must remain at their first, (proper front) rank;*" &c. That General Dundas is particularly indebted to General Saldern appears evidently from an attentive perusal of his principles and movements—had he thought it expedient that the Captains should have stepped during the retreat, into the leading rank, it is reasonable to suppose he would have given directions accordingly—This silence leaves the Captains where they were, and where they ought to be, that is in the first, or proper front, rank.—Is the line obliged suddenly to make front? Captains are in their place, ready to fire their Companies. Is it proper to pass files to the rear? Captains are with their front rank, prepared instantly to execute the Commands of their Superior.

THIRTEENTH MOVEMENT.

March to a Flank, in Echelon.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
COMPANIES, FOUR PACES TO THE RIGHT WHEEL. (Fig. 1.)	Q. MARCH. (Fig. 2.)	<i>Halt, Dress.</i>
{ (Fig. 3.) }	MARCH.	
	WHEEL BACK INTO LINE.	
(Fig. 4.)	FORWARD.	
	HALT.	
FIRE THRICE BY COMPANIES, FROM FLANKS TO CENTRE.		<i>1st 'Toon, Ready, Present, Fire, Load.</i> <i>2d Present, Fire,—Load.</i> <i>3d Present, Fire,—Load.</i> <i>Half cock firelock.</i> <i>Shoulder arms.</i> <i>(By each Company Officer.)</i>

THIRTEENTH

THIRTEENTH MOVEMENT.

March to a Flank, in Echelon.

COMPANIES, FOUR PACES TO THE RIGHT WHEEL.

At this Caution Platoon Officers, being on the right flank, remain there ;—Covering Serjeants quickly run out as explained in the 10th Movement, place themselves before the 8th file from the right, or standing flank, and take the 4 wheeling paces, dressing smartly with the right hand man, who making half a face to his right, squares himself with the Covering Serjeant.

These Coverers should now be in exact line and need no dressing ;—if correction should, however, be necessary, it will be made from the Grenadier Serjeant, by a mounted Officer.

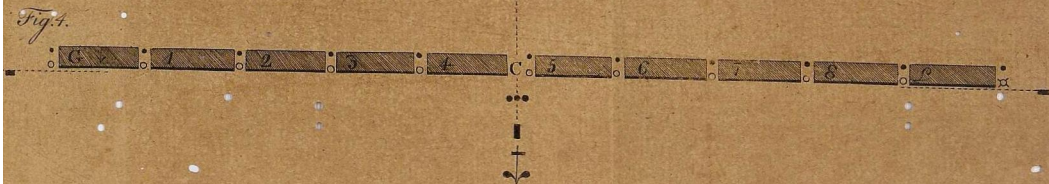
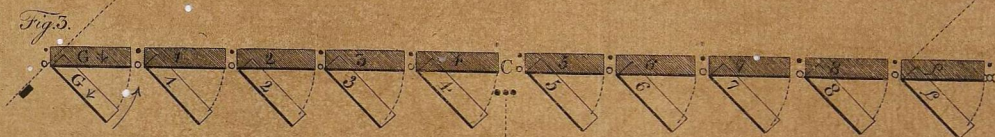
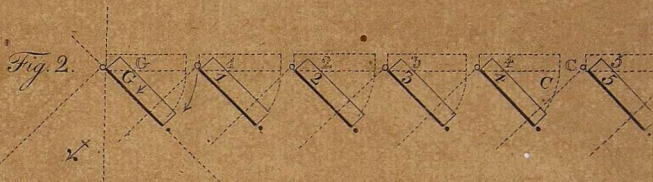
QUICK, MARCH.

The Divisions wheel up, and the instant the 8th file touches the posted Serjeant, Officers give *Halt, Dress*, and the Companies being justly squared, Covering Serjeants go to the reverse, or outward flank, the Colors wheel up with the right centre Company.

MARCH.

The Adjutant having prepared the required points for the Grenadier Officer, the whole step off together, dressing by the right. Each Platoon Officer without regarding his men, (whose regularity of march must here, as well as in Column, be strictly attended to by the Supernumerary rank,) is now exclusively observant
of

Thirteenth Movement.



of his own personal accuracy, on which the correct execution of this useful movement very materially depends, the unerring preservation of his relative distance,—obliquity of covering, and perpendicular march, will require all his care; and from these essential attentions, his mind must on no account be diverted, even for an instant.

Under this unremitting vigilance and intelligence of Officers, the Echellon march will be correct; and an undue extension, deviation of pivots from the true line, and unmilitary waving will be avoided.

A mounted Officer may much assist the Echellon march, by taking care to keep the two head divisions in their proper direction.

Having marched 250 paces in Echellon, the Commandant orders,

WHEEL BACK INTO LINE.

The pivot man on the right of each Company marks time, turning gradually to his original front, whilst the Companies wheel back steadily on their right, in ordinary time,—Officers keep the right of their Divisions;—the Covering Serjeants in wheeling back quit the flank, and again cover their Officers;—the Directors move out 6 paces; and the instant the Commandant perceives the line formed, he gives the word,

FORWARD.

On which the Battalion takes up the Ordinary march, and advances 100 paces in line, preceded by the directing Serjeants.

HALT.

As the line halts to fire, all dressing is unmilitary.

N. B.

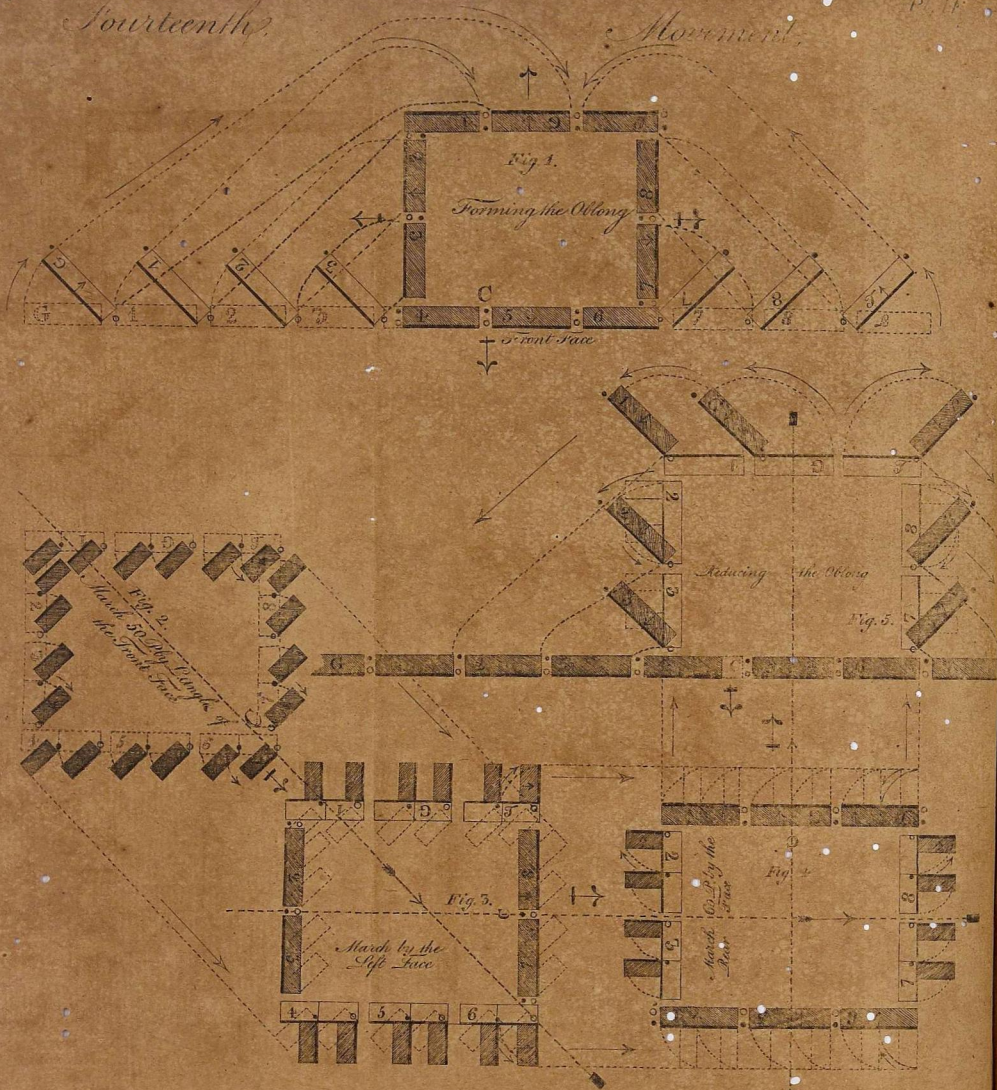
N. B.—If the Battalion has hitherto manœuvred two deep, His Majesty's Regulations require, that it should now form three deep, preparatory to the Hollow Square.

The best and quickest mode of doing it, is in line: the divisions of the Right Wing (except the right centre Company) then wheel back on the right; the divisions of the Left Wing on the left; close to proper distance on the right centre Company, and wheel up into line.—Or, after having formed three deep as above, the centre Division may stand fast, the remainder face inwards, file up, and front.

From three, to form two deep must be done in Column; the Companies may then open out to proper distance, either from front or rear,

General Attentions and Remarks on the Thirteenth Movement.

1.—In the Echellon march, should any Division meet with obstacles it will file round them, without deranging the adjoining Divisions, which steadily maintain their regular position, and carefully preserve the necessary vacant space and distance, till the broken Division can resume its place.—(Vide Dundas, p. 198.)



FOURTEENTH MOVEMENT.

Movements in the Square.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
FORM SQUARE ON 4TH, 5TH, AND 6TH COMPANIES. REMAINING COMPANIES, 4 PACES ON THE RIGHT AND LEFT BACKWARD WHEEL.	Q. MARCH. RIGHT ABOUT FACE. (Fig. 1.) MARCH.	{ <i>Halt, Dress.</i> { <i>By Wheeling Companies.</i> { <i>No. 4.—Left close,—March</i> { <i>Halt, Dress.</i> { <i>The Colors step back.</i> { <i>Left shoulders Forward.</i> { <i>Halt, Front,—Dress back.</i> { <i>by Comps. of the Rt. Wing.</i> { <i>Right shoulders Forward.</i> { <i>Halt, Front,—Dress back.</i> { <i>by Comps. of the Lt. Wing.</i>
THE SQUARE WILL MARCH BY THE LEFT FRONT ANGLE. SUBDIVISIONS. RIGHT AND LEFT $\frac{1}{2}$ WHEEL. (Fig. 2.)	Q. MARCH. MARCH. HALT,—FRONT SQUARE.	<i>Halt, Dress.</i> <i>Dress. [to the Subdivisions]</i>
THE SQUARE WILL MARCH BY THE LEFT FACE. FRONT AND REAR FACES. BY SUBDIVISIONS, TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT WHEEL. (Fig. 3.)	Q. MARCH. MARCH. HALT,—FRONT SQUARE.	<i>Halt, Dress. [to the Subdivs.]</i> <i>Dress. [to the Subdivisions]</i>
THE SQUARE WILL MARCH BY THE REAR FACE. RIGHT AND LEFT FACES. BY SUBDIVISIONS, TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT WHEEL. (Fig. 4.)	Q. MARCH. MARCH. HALT,—FRONT SQUARE.	<i>Halt, Dress. [to the Subdivs.]</i> <i>Dress. [to the Subdivisions.]</i>
PREPARE FOR FIRING.	FIRE BY ———— PRESENT, FIRE,—LOAD.	
KNEELING RANK; FORM LINE ON THE FRONT FACE. REMAINING COMPANIES, 4 AND 12 PACES TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT WHEEL. (Fig. 5.)	Q. MARCH. MARCH.	{ <i>No. 4.—Right Close, March.</i> { <i>Halt, Dress.</i> [<i>place.</i>] { <i>The Colors step into their</i> { <i>Halt, Dress,</i> { <i>by wheeling Companies.</i> { <i>Right shoulders Forward.</i> { <i>Halt, Dress.</i> { <i>by Comps. of the Rt. Wing</i> { <i>Left shoulders Forward.</i> { <i>Halt, Dress.</i> { <i>by Comps. of the Lt. Wing</i>

FOURTEENTH MOVEMENT.

Movements in the Square.

FORM SQUARE ON FOURTH, FIFTH AND SIXTH COMPANIES,

REMAINING COMPANIES, FOUR PACES ON THE RIGHT AND LEFT BACKWARD WHEEL.

The named Companies stand fast;—Platoon Officers of Divisions on the right of No. 4. shift to their left;—Officers on the left of No. 6. remain where they are; Covering Serjeants of all the Companies, except the three Companies on which the Square is to be formed, instantly go to the rear of the 8th file from the inward flank of their respective Divisions, and take the required number of wheeling paces upon the exact circumference of the circle to the rear, and coming to the right about, are quickly dressed by the Officer with the pivot flank man.

Colors and their Coverers step back,—Officer of No. 4. steps out, and by word of command closes his Company to the left, and smartly dresses it with No. 5.

QUICK, MARCH.

The ordered Companies wheel back in Echelon, those of the Right Wing on the left, those of the Left Wing on the right; and the Serjeants timously* give the low caution Halt, on which Platoon Officers order *Halt, Dress*;—when dressed, the Covering Serjeants go to the

* This word is obsolete, but as it is expressive, the Reader will excuse it.

the outward flank. Captains of the wheeled Divisions are on their inward flank.

RIGHT ABOUT FACE.

The Echellon goes about, and without a moment's delay, the Commander orders,

MARCH.

Officers of No. 3., and No. 7. being the Companies immediately adjoining to the standing divisions, instantly give — *Shoulders Forward*; and when wheeled up to the proper ground, which must of course be perpendicular to the front face, *Halt, Front—Dress back*.

The other Divisions proceed as already directed for the march in Echellon to the rear; and when 7 or 8 paces from the preceding formed Company, each Captain will order — *Shoulders Forward*, observing the regular step at the inward flank; and when in his proper place, *Halt, Front—Dress back*, according to explanations on Fifth Movement.

The Companies forming the rear face, (that is Grenadiers, No. 1. and Light Company,) having a more considerable sweep to make, will be ordered *Halt Wheel* on their proper ground, (viz. the rear face,) and *Halt Front,—Dress back*, when in Square.

*The Adjutant must be extremely correct in the direction he gives to his Camp Colors for the formation of

* NOTE TO THE MILITARY READER.

The Adjutant must be very careful that the flank faces stand justly perpendicular to the front, otherwise a rhomboides would be formed, totally incapable of accurate movement.

The following Remarks, taken from Saldern, appear particularly proper and worthy of attention,

“The

of the flank faces; they must be truly perpendicular to the front, otherwise all will be in oblique distortion, incapable of any just movement.

THE SQUARE WILL MARCH BY THE LEFT FRONT ANGLE.

Colors take post in rear of the named angle; rear and right faces go about, the Captains of those faces, without shifting their flanks, step into the leading, or proper rear, rank.

SUBDIVISIONS, TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT HALF WHEEL.

Platoon Officers quickly place themselves in front of the centre of that Subdivision, which will now become the leading one.

QUICK, MARCH.

Subdivisions wheel up the prescribed half wheel, or one-eighth of the circle; pivots are on the sides of the original Square; Officers consequently on the pivot flank of their leading Subdivision, Covering Serjeants on the pivot flank of the rear Subdivisions. The instant the prescribed degree of wheel is made, *Halt Dress* is smartly

"The trouble taken to form a Square, and to make it as much as possible rectangular, is with the intention of performing its march well. But this trouble would be lost, if every attention during the march was not paid for keeping it in order; and for this purpose the following Rules must be observed.

"1.—The head must be *preceded* by the Flag Serjeants, (Serjeant Directors,) by whom they dress as when advancing; these must observe the cadence of the usual march, so that the flanks may keep themselves in good order.

"2.—The tail is likewise to be *preceded* by Flag Serjeants, who are to march straight on upon those of the head: their march must be so regulated by the Major or Adjutant, that they do not crowd the flanks, nor remain too far off.

"3.—But the main attention rests upon the march of the flanks."

These Rules seem well calculated to ensure the accuracy of march.—In General Dundas, "the side which is to lead is announced; the Colors move up *behind* its centre,"—that the Colors in that situation can by no means facilitate the movement, or operate as an aid, is evident. It is therefore submitted, whether the Rules proposed by General Saldern would not be an improvement. Though the Colors might remain in the Square, the Directing Serjeants might precede the leading face with manifest advantage.

smartly given by Platoon Officers for both their Subdivisions.—and the Covering Serjeants, without repeating the Halt Dress, instantly square each his respective rear Subdivision.

The front and left faces should now have their Subdivisions perfectly parallel to each other; as also the right and rear faces; and the whole in just perpendicular direction to the line of march.

MARCH.

The whole step off together, dressing to their proper pivots;—distances are carefully observed;—the different faces keep their parallel relative dressing;—and in this manner the Oblong proceeds fifty paces.

HALT—FRONT SQUARE.

The Oblong halts, and at the order, Front Square, Subdivisions, without any other command, wheel back into Square:—the two sides that faced about come to their proper front:—Captains give the word *Dress*, and resume their right flank;—Covering Serjeants fall back, and again cover their Officers.

THE SQUARE WILL MARCH BY THE LEFT FACE.

The Colors immediately post themselves in rear of the centre of the face announced;—and the Right Face comes to the right about, Officers of that face stepping into the leading rank,

FRONT AND REAR FACES, BY SUBDIVISIONS TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT WHEEL.

The Platoon Officers of those faces quickly place themselves in front of the centre of that Subdivision which will now become the leading one;—Covering Serjeants fall back ready to dress the rear Subdivisions;—the other two faces stand fast.

QUICK,

QUICK, MARCH.

The front and rear faces wheel up the quarter circle, and are carefully *halted* and *dressed*, as in the angular wheel, from the inward or pivot flank:—the men *dress* by their Officers, who together with the Covering Serjeants, are answerable for just distances and exact covering.

MARCH.

Camp Colors being accurately prepared, the Oblong steps off; the leading and actual rear faces dressing by their centre, as if marching in line,—the flanks by their pivots. As soon as the Square, that is the left of the right centre Company, is opposite the General, the Commandant orders,

HALT—FRONT SQUARE.

The Square halts;—the Subdivisions that wheeled up, again wheel back into Square, and as before are quickly *dressed* by their Officers, who resume their proper post on the right of their Companies, and are again covered by their Serjeants:—the side that faced about comes to its proper front.

THE SQUARE WILL MARCH BY THE REAR FACE.

RIGHT AND LEFT FACES, BY SUBDIVISIONS TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT WHEEL.

QUICK MARCH.

The same directions that apply to the march of the Oblong by the Left, apply also to the march by the rear,—with this obvious difference, that in the latter case the front face goes about, right and left faces wheel up; and the Colors place themselves in rear of the leading side.

MARCH.

The Square marches 60 paces.

HALT,

HALT—FRONT SQUARE.

Subdivisions wheel back, the Side that faced about comes to its proper front, and Officers resume their post in Square.

N. B.—When the Square is to fire, the Commandant will here announce the nature of the fire required;—and having cautioned the front rank to come down to the Kneeling charge at the order to prepare for firing, he proceeds.

PREPARE FOR FIRING.

On which, as directed, the front rank instantly comes down with cocked firelocks to a firm Kneeling charge;—locks downward;—bayonets well ranged, at an elevation of about 45 degrees, being the best calculated for effectual resistance against Cavalry. The left foot must not move in coming down to the kneeling charge—the body may incline a little forward—heads well up. Standing rank, (or ranks,) comes to the recover.

FIRE BY———.

The prescribed fire by the standing rank, or ranks, having ceased, the Commanding Officer, instantly orders,

KNEELING RANK,—P'SENT, FIRE,—LOAD.

At the word load, the kneeling rank rises smartly together, without the least move of the left foot, and proceeds rapidly with loading.

It is to be always understood that when the front rank kneels, platoon Officers step back into the first standing rank; when the kneeling rank rises they resume their post.

FORM LINE ON THE FRONT FACE.

REMAINING COMPANIES, FOUR AND TWELVE PACES TO THE RIGHT AND LEFT WHEEL.

The Officer of the right centre Company steps out one pace, and fronting his Division, orders *Right Close—March*; and the Colors having moved up in their proper place, *Halt Dress*, then takes post on his right flank.

The Covering Serjeants of the side and rear faces step out, and take the required number of paces from the 8th file of the standing pivot man;—platoon Officers, where necessary, shift so as to stand on their inward flank; the divisions of the rear face (except the Light Company, if ordered to cover the next Movement) in addition to the 4 paces, will each wheel up the quarter circle as ordered, so as to be parallel with the other Companies, and in a direction perpendicular to their line of march.

QUICK, MARCH.

The Companies, except the face to be formed on, wheel up into echelon; Captains give *Halt, Dress*, as each comes up to the first Serjeant, who remains immoveable until the Divisions are dressed, when each goes quickly to the outward flank.

MARCH.

The divisions march steadily, dressing by the inward pivot: when within 7 or 8 paces of the alignment Officers order—*shoulders forward*; and coming bodily into line, *Halt, Dress*; then respectively take their place on the right, shifting by the rear.

MOVEMENTS OF THE LIGHT COMPANY.

After the Square has fired, and is to be reduced, at the Caution to form line on the front face, the Light Company takes post, in Subdivisions, 10 or 12 paces behind the two centre Companies.

General

*General Attentions and Remarks on the Fourteenth
Movement.*

1.—General Saldern in his valuable Elements of Tactics, observes, speaking of the Hollow Square,—“there is very little to be said about the defence of such a Square; because *it must be always bad*. The only thing to be observed, is, that both divisions of each face must well defend each other; that when the 5th fires, the 4th makes ready; and when the 5th recovers, the 4th presents;—and so *vice versa*.”

2.—Guibert proposed to resist Cavalry by forming his Battalion six deep, and protecting his flanks with the two flank Companies. If surrounded, three ranks were to face about, reducing his resisting power to the mere triple order. But perceiving the insufficiency of this formation, he remarks, that “there is no fire or regulation on six deep (*viz.* six reducible to three) which can hinder Infantry, naked and poorly armed as it is, from being routed by Cavalry, acquainted with the art of practising successive and combined manœuvres; knowing how to menace their front, then falling rapidly on their flanks; and especially if they know how to charge with that impetuous celerity of the ensemble, which carries all before it.”

To remedy all these evils, he suggests the propriety of covering the Soldier's head “*with an iron casque, sabre proof, and his shoulders with three chains of iron, also sabre proof*.” And, in order to give more weight to his massy inventions, he asserts, that, “it is folly to oppose Infantry to Cavalry as long as their heads and shoulders are bare; and who therefore will rather seek how to avoid the stroke, than to kill those who are giving it.”

Guibert's Translator coincides implicitly with his Original; but conceiving, in a grave Note, that “the effeminate Soldier of these degenerate days might murmur against this *ponderous* equipment,”—he very ingeniously proposes that, each man carry his casque on his shoulders,—and the shoulder-chains in his pocket!

It will possibly occur that having thus fortified the heads and shoulders of Infantry, and rendered them almost as invulnerable as the son of Thetis, they might now fairly venture to stand the brunt of Cavalry—Not at all!—“Every Company should carry two pikes five feet in height, pointed with iron, and having a ring placed at the end of them; there should also be two cords of the same length as the front of the Company, well pitched and twisted, having at their ends an iron hook, to hook on to the rings on the pikes. These pikes should be fixed in the ground ten paces in advance, in order that the cords might break the Charge, and throw the Cavalry into total disorder.”

These are the sentiments of a Writer whose zeal did him honor, and whose general discernment, acumen, and sagacity, notwithstanding some eccentricities, acquired him, not undeservedly, the reputation of being one of the greatest Tacticians of his age.

Guibert's idea of a cord entrenchment was not absolutely new, nor is it ludicrous: on the contrary, it was a commendable improvement upon the cumbersome *chevaux de frise*, which at that period were frequently used on similar occasions. But if this great man were now alive, he would probably be of opinion that the best obstacle, which isolated Infantry can oppose to Cavalry is THE BAYONET,—that insuperable and martial *chevaux de frise*, which in the hands of our brave fellows, backed by a well directed fire, will do more for the British Soldier, than all the iron chains, cords, and iron casques of Guibert,—the Arms of Mulciber,—or lakes of Acheron!

This solid, yet seducing, Author; concludes his interesting structures on the relative advantages and disadvantages of Horse and Foot, by observing, that “the most important object to be considered in a State, is THE FORMING OF INFANTRY, SO AS TO BE ABLE TO WITHSTAND ANY ATTACK OF CAVALRY; a circumstance which is too universally neglected. Infantry should know how to march in the face of Cavalry,—and how to halt, when menaced by their Charge, and instantly form for defence, without being alarmed either in finding themselves surrounded, or by the imposing appearance of their line, by the rapidity of its movement, or by the apprehension of that disorder possible to be occasioned by them;—but remain steady, not throwing away their fire, or beginning their discharge at too great a distance.”

3.—The great Frederick of Prussia differed materially from General Saldern in his ideas of the Hollow Square—“I pray heaven,” he says, in his Instructions to his Generals, “that the Prussians may never be defeated; but in case it should be their lot, you will observe the following rules in order to retrieve your misfortune.—As soon as you perceive that you have lost the Battle beyond all resource, and that any farther resistance would be in vain, you will take the second Line of Infantry and cause it to occupy the nearest *defilé* in your rear, disposed in the manner I have laid down in the article on Retreats: to this place you will also cause to be transported as many of your cannon as you possibly can.

“If there should happen to be no *defilé* near at hand, your first line must retreat through the intervals of the second, and form again three hundred paces in rear of it.

“You will then collect all the Cavalry that remains, and if you find it practicable, *you may form a Hollow Square.*”—We find two celebrated Hollow,

Hollow Squares mentioned in history: one conducted by General Schulembourg, after the battle of Frauenstadt, by means of which he retired beyond the Oder, without Charles XII. being able to disconcert his measures; and that of Prince of Anhalt, after General Stirum had lost the first battle of Hochtstädt: that Prince traversed a plain of two leagues without the French Cavalry daring to attack him. However, the Hollow Square is a weak formation.

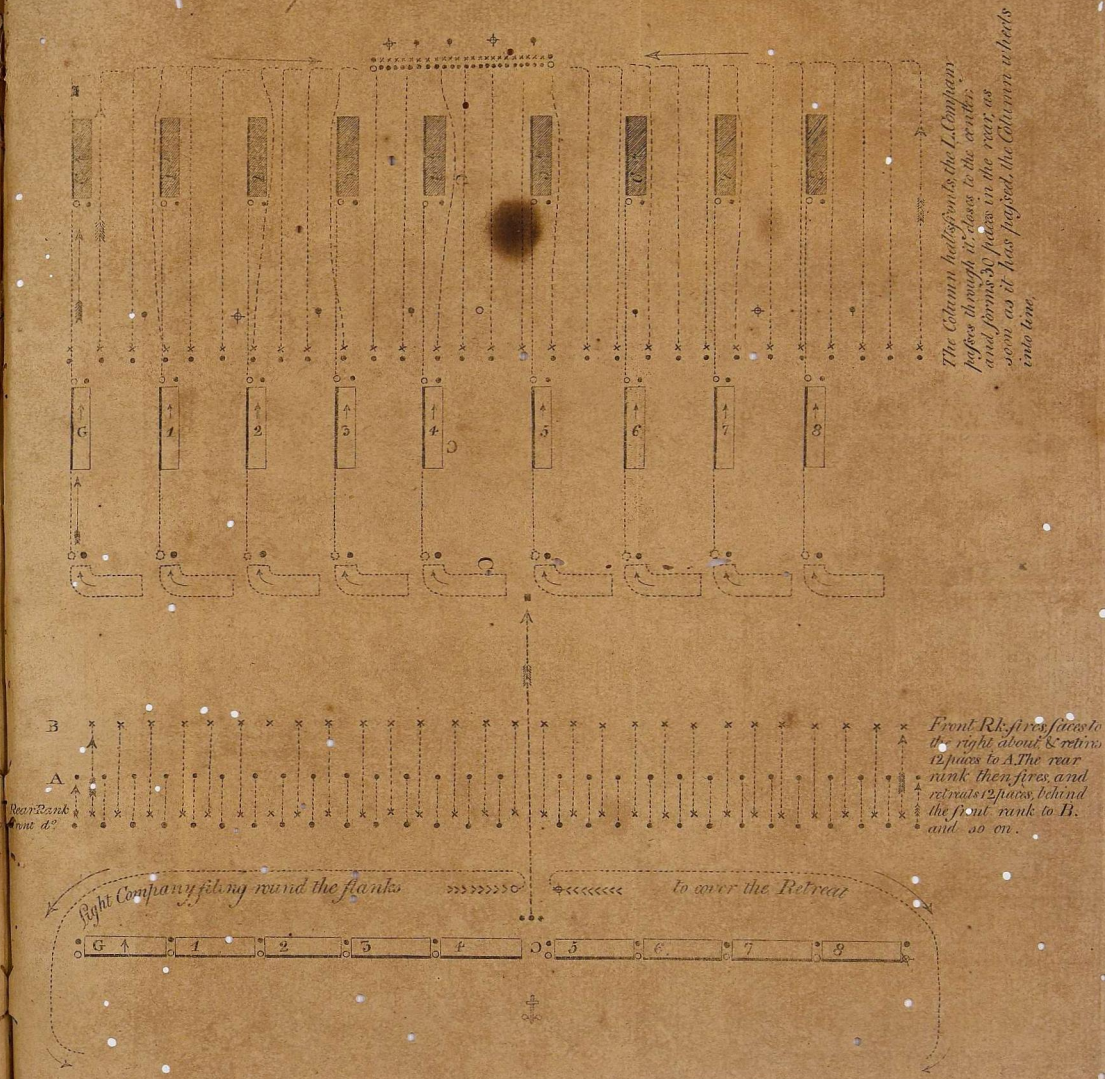
4.—When several Battalions are formed in Hollow Square, General Dundas recommends, in order to obtain a cross fire at the angles, wheeling back the two flank Subdivisions of each face the quarter circle,—and that the grenadiers and light Companies should be in the interior, ready to reinforce any particular part.

FIFTEENTH MOVEMENT.

Retiring, and Filing to the Rear.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command	
THE BATTALION WILL RETIRE.		
(Fig. 1.)	RIGHT ABOUT, FACE.	
	MARCH.	
THE BATTALION WILL FILE TO THE REAR, FROM THE PROPER RIGHT OF COMPANIES.	PASS COMPANIES BY FILES.	<i>Left, Turn.</i>
	(Fig. 2.)	<i>2. March.</i>
	HALT, FRONT.	
(Fig. 3.)		
LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE.	Q. MARCH.	<i>Halt, Dress.</i>

Fifteenth Movement.



FIFTEENTH MOVEMENT.

Retiring, and Filing to the Rear.

THE BATTALION WILL RETIRE.—RIGHT ABOUT FACE. MARCH.

Precisely as explained for the Retreat in line, in the Twelfth Movement.

The Line having retired 100 paces, receives,

THE BATTALION WILL FILE TO THE REAR, FROM THE PROPER RIGHT OF COMPANIES.

Which caution is instantly succeeded by the command,

PASS COMPANIES BY FILES.

On this, Platoon Officers order *Left Turn*.—*Quick March*; each Company turns to the left, and wheels short to the right:—Officers lead their Divisions, and most attentively preserve their distance from the left, as well as their dressing.—The Grenadier Officer marches accurately on a given point; and, the others conforming strictly to his direction, the Column should at any instant be ready to halt.

During this movement to the rear the Colors also march in file, close to No. 5. taking care by no means to precede the leading file of that Division. In passing Companies, it is expected that the whole will file in that close perpendicular manner, that when the Column halts, the unseemly and awkward necessity of closing in, dressing backward and forward, shall be most completely obviated.

When the Column reaches the extremity of its ground, the Commanding Officer, orders

HALT,

HALT, FRONT.

Officers quickly shift, by the rear, to their left; and pivots are instantly corrected.

LEFT WHEEL INTO LINE.

Platoon Officers move to the centre of their Divisions:—Grenadier Serjeant marks the ground for his reverse flank in the new line:—Covering Serjeants go to the right of their front rank.

QUICK MARCH.

The whole wheel up as before directed;—dressing is smartly made;—Platoon Officers take their post on the right, and are again covered by their Serjeants.

MOVEMENTS OF THE LIGHT COMPANY.

At the Caution to retire, the Subdivisions of the Light Infantry face inwards, and countermarching to their rear, file quickly round the flanks of the Battalion: when the Battalion has passed 20 paces, the leading files wheel inwards towards each other, extending as usual from the rear, so as accurately to cover the line by the time it has retreated 50 paces. At this distance, with a Battalion gun on either flank, it protects the retreat in line, and the filing of Companies to the rear.

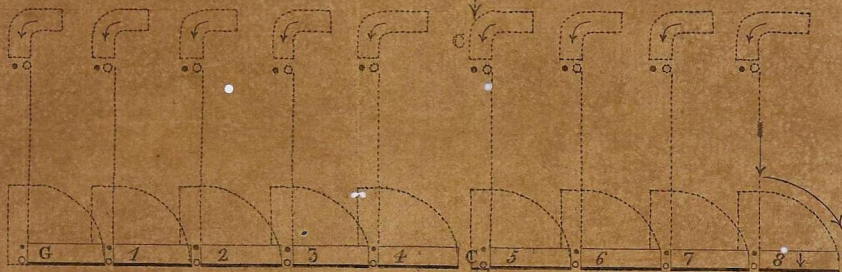
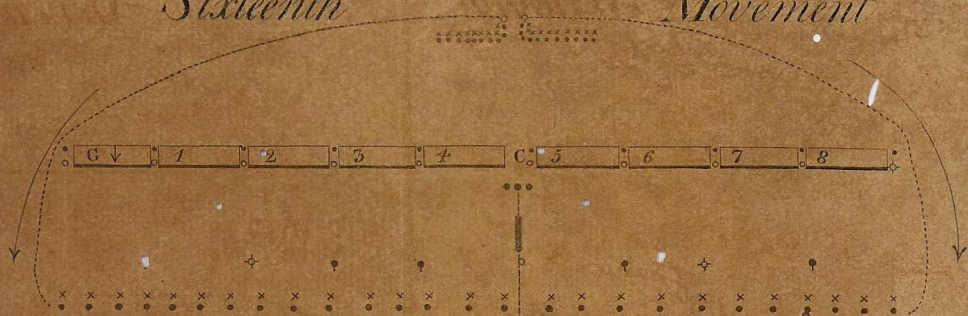
When the Column is ordered to halt front, the Light Infantry comes to the right about, rapidly* passes through it, and forms Company 30 paces behind the Colors.—The Battalion guns retire quickly with the Light Infantry, and take post on the flanks of the line as usual.

SIXTEENTH

* It is very customary for the Light Company to file round the flanks; but according to General Dundas it should pass through the whole Column; close to the centre when 30 paces in rear of the intended alignment; and at that distance take post behind the Colors.

Sixteenth

Movement



SIXTEENTH MOVEMENT.

Advancing, and Filing to the Front.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE.	MARCH. (Fig. 1.)	
THE BATTALION WILL FILE TO THE FRONT, FROM THE RIGHT OF COMPANIES.	PASS TO THE FRONT. (Fig. 2.)	<i>Right, Turn</i>
(Fig. 3.)	HALT, FRONT.	<i>2. March.</i>
RIGHT WHEEL INTO LINE.	Q. MARCH.	<i>Halt, Dress.</i>
THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE.	MARCH.	
LEFT WING,	HALT.	
(Fig. 4.)	MARCH.	
RIGHT WING,	HALT.	
	READY, P'SENT, FIRE, LOAD.	
	MARCH.	
LEFT WING,	HALT.	
	READY, P'SENT, FIRE, LOAD.	
	MARCH.	
RIGHT WING,	HALT.	
	READY, P'SENT, FIRE, LOAD.	
LEFT WING,	HALT.	
	READY, P'SENT, FIRE, LOAD.	

SIXTEENTH MOVEMENT.

Advancing, and Filing to the Front.

THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE.

The centre Serjeant steps out 6 regular paces directly to the front, and is critically steadied in the true perpendicular direction by the Commanding Officer, who for that material purpose is 10 paces behind the centre of the Battalion. The two other Directors now step out, and placing themselves collaterally with him, with bodies and heads square to the front, thus become a short but true parallel line for the guidance of the Battalion—Points are quickly given—a supernumerary Officer steps up between the Colors, into the place left by the centre Director.

MARCH.

The whole accurately step off together;—the commandant remaining in the rear will attend to the advance of the Battalion with the most pointed observance.—If a false direction has been taken it will soon be perceptible.—If for instance the Commandant finds that, the right Wing opens out, and the left closes in,—it is evident in that case that the direction is too much to the left, and must be judiciously corrected by ordering the Director **LEFT SHOULDER FORWARD**:—This change from a false to a true direction must be gradual, that the flanks may comply without any violent exertion: the replacing Officer between the Colors will instantly conform to the degree of change required, and the Colors, (which in line must always be carried upright,) by taking up the

the

the new direction, will be an aid for the correction of the Battalion. Accurate points will now be fixt upon, and when the Commandant sees the object attained, the least counter-change will preserve the perpendicular march.

From the central situation prescribed to the Commanding Officer during the primary progress of the march in line, the commencement of error will be perceived, and effectually remedied, before it has produced disorder or serious derangement.

During the movement to front or rear, the replacing Officer must carefully cover the centre Director, keep his exact distance from him, and most strictly maintain the just cadence of march, and regular length of step.

In advancing, Officers are solely attentive to their own personal correctness:—eyes are slightly glanced to the centre, without the least turn or dis'otion of shoulders;—and the gentle touch to the centre must never be abandoned.—These observances may preserve the line most perfectly, and prevent all breaking and vaccillation.

Having thus most steadily advanced 50 paces, the Commandant gives the Caution—

THE BATTALION WILL FILE TO THE FRONT, FROM THE RIGHT OF COMPANIES.

Which must be instantly succeeded by the order,

PASS TO THE FRONT.

Officers give *Right Turn—Quick March*—and immediately wheel their Divisions short to the left, and conduct them in file. The left flank being now the directing one, Officers dress by the left, and each preserves his proper distance from the Division on his left.

—The Right centre Company will keep distance for the Colors.

The Companies file 50 paces.

HALT FRONT.

The whole halt firmly and front;—and if due attention has been paid by Officers, pivots will require no dressing; distances will be just; and without delay the Commandant will order,

RIGHT WHEEL INTO LINE.—QUICK MARCH.

THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE.—MARCH.

The Battalion, under the foregoing directions, advances 50 paces.

LEFT WING,—HALT.

The Left Wing halts. The Regimental (or Left) Color halts with the Left Wing, as also two of the advanced Serjeants:

The Right Wing, dressing by the King's (or Right) Color, which continues on its left flank, preceded by one of the Directing Serjeants, proceeds at a regular step fifteen paces beyond the halted Wing. At this instant the Commander of that Half Battalion orders,

LEFT WING,—MARCH.

At the same time the Commander of the right Half Battalion, orders,

RIGHT WING.—HALT.—READY, P'SENT, FIRE,—LOAD.

And the moment he perceives that the Left Wing has advanced 15 paces beyond the Right, he immediately gives,

MARCH.

MARCH.

The word March of the Right Wing, is a caution for the Commander of the Left, who instantly orders,

LEFT WING.—HALT.—READY, P'SENT, FIRE,—LOAD.

In this manner the Half Battalions, dressing by their Color, which is preceded by a Serjeant Director, alternately advance four times 15 paces, beyond each other; which at the conclusion of this Manœuvre, leaves the Left Wing advanced beyond the Right 15 paces.

Each Half Battalion has a Commander, who Halts, Fires, and regulates its progress.

MOVEMENTS OF THE LIGHT COMPANY.

The Battalion being cautioned to advance, the Light Infantry quickly forms 30 paces in front, and during the advance in line, and passing files to the front, carefully maintains that distance. The Battalion guns are on the flanks of the Light Company, and by a well directed fire co-operate with it.

The instant the Column is ordered to halt front, the Light Infantry * passes rapidly through it to the rear: the Column wheels into line as soon as it has passed: the guns retire with the Light Company, and take post on the flanks of the Battalion. The Light Company then quickly forms in Subdivisions ten or twelve

* It is usual in some Regiments for the Light Company first to close in to the Centre, then file to the rear through No. 4. and 5. But it does not appear that this mode offers any advantage; nor does it clear the front of the Battalion a moment sooner than the old mode of filing round the flanks. Whereas, by passing through, as suggested in the above Elucidation, the front is instantly unmasked, and the line rapidly formed.

twelve paces behind each flank, and moves relatively with the flank divisions 'till after the Charge in the next Manœuvre.

General Attentions and Remarks on the Sixteenth Movement.

1.—The chief and ultimate object of every other Movement, is the quick and just formation into Line when necessary, and the consequent march of that Line in front towards the Enemy; which is the last great operation that precedes the attack; and is the most difficult and material of all Manœuvres.

2.—No Battalion can advance in Line on an Enemy, but in disorder and confusion, unless the original formation of that Line has been perfectly straight; and its correct preservation during the march requires every attention. While order subsists, the Soldier feels his advantage, exerts himself, and acts with energy and spirit. When disorder prevails, he perceives his inferiority, desponds, loses all confidence in himself and Commander, personal safety soon occurs, and the moment of flight is not far distant.—(Vide Dundas.)

3.—The flanks of a Battalion must take particular care never to advance before the centre. In dressing the Battalion after the Halt, whatever correction is necessary, must be made by advancing or retiring the flanks, and not by moving the centre, which having been the guide in the march, has justly stopped at the point where it should arrive.

4.—The Colors must be carried uniformly and upright, in order to facilitate the moving and dressing of the Line.

Seventeenth Movement.

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XXXXXX

G 1 2 3 4

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XXXXXX

G 1 2 3 4 C 5 6 7 8

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G 1 2 3 4 C 5 6 7 8

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G 1 2 3 4 C 5 6 7 8

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G 1 2 3 4 C 5 6 7 8 9 10

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SEVENTEENTH MOVEMENT.

Advancing, and Charging to the Front.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
RIGHT WING WILL FORM LINE ON THE LEFT WING (Fig. 1.)	MARCH. HALT.	
THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE.	(Fig. 2.) MARCH. HALT.	
FIRE A VOLLEY.	MAKE READY,--PRESENT, FIRE, LOAD.	
THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE.	MARCH. HALT.	
FIRE A VOLLEY, AND PORT.	(Fig 3) { MAKE READY, PRESENT, FIRE. Q. MARCH. CHARGE BAYONETS.	
(Fig. 4.)	HALT. PRIME AND LOAD.	

SEVENTEENTH MOVEMENT.

Advancing, and Charging to the Front.

RIGHT WING WILL FORM LINE, ON THE LEFT WING.

MARCH. HALT.

The Line being now correctly formed, and the Directing Serjeant having stepped back to his proper place in Battalion, the whole, without any improper delay, are in perfect readiness to resume the movement.

THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE.

MARCH.

Advance 50 paces.

HALT.

FIRE A VOLLEY.

MAKE READY, P'SENT, FIRE—LOAD.

The loading is as quick as practicable, every man coming to the shoulder, as soon as his ramrod is properly returned.

During all firings it is the immediate duty of the Supernumerary rank to see that the rear rank, or ranks, are well locked up, steady, catch the interval correctly and together, and especially that they do not fall back in the loading.

In all firings, and also when the Battalion is attacked, or attacking, Covering Serjeants* are in the Supernumerary rank, and observe their platoon.

THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE.

MARCH.

Advance 20 paces.

HALT.

* In McDonald's Tactics, Covering Serjeants fall back into the Supernumerary Rank, opposite the interval they stood in.

HALT.

FIRE A VOLLEY,—AND PORT.

MAKE READY, P'SENT, FIRE.

The Volley is fired, and every man comes to a close, firm port.

QUICK MARCH.

The Battalion advances 40 paces, with ported arms, at a quick step, or at a steady run, if circumstances render it necessary, dressing as usual by the centre.

CHARGE BAYONETS.

The front rank instantly comes to the charge, taking care to range their pieces, the muzzle a little raised, and now press forward with the utmost energy, but perfect order. No directing Serjeants are here advanced, the under Officer between the Colors is answerable for the just perpendicular march.

The British Charge being irresistible, a few paces only can be necessary to break down all opposition, and rout the enemy: 10 paces may be sufficient for review appearance.

HALT.

The Battalion halts at once—and the front rank without any command, instantly comes to the port.

PRIME AND LOAD.

Every man shoulders as soon as he is loaded.

MOVEMENTS OF THE LIGHT COMPANY.

After the charge, at the word load, the sub divisions of the Light Infantry face inwards, and counter-marching to their rear, issue quickly from behind the flanks, and again cover the front of the Battalion. They then

then pursue the enemy (which is now supposed to be routed) by the alternate of ranks through each other, firing with precision and preserving the utmost regularity and good order.

If sufficient Cavalry were attached to the line, this movement of the Light Company would be unnecessary and might of course be dispensed with;—if there were but few horsemen, the Light Infantry would co-operate with them;—if no Cavalry, then the Light Infantry acts the part of Dragoons, afflicting the enemy, and making as many prisoners as possible.

The Battalion guns, well loaded with grape, would do considerable execution; and might accompany the Light Infantry on this occasion, under protection of the Grenadiers.

It would not be prudent to push the pursuit too far—when the Commanding Officer thinks proper, he orders the signal to sound, and the fire ceases:—the retreat blows, on which the Subdivisions face outwards; close to the outer file; file rapidly round the flanks; assemble and join in rear of the 7th Company;—bayonets are again fixed, and the Company takes post in Battalion.

General Attentions and Remarks for the Light Company.

1.—As all situations where the Light Infantry is required to act, are generally critical, particular attention is to be paid by Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, that the fire be not thrown away, but on the contrary that every man takes his object and levels with precision—the fire must cease the instant the Signal for that purpose is given. (Dundas.)

2.—The Light Company should never be unnecessarily thrown out;—it is advantageously used in covering and protecting retrograde movements; when it is important to conceal a manoeuvre from the enemy, the Light Company may extend like a curtain over it: on many occasions

occasions the Light Infantry might protect deployments of the Column ; —“ but were our Battalions more accustomed to act in line, and, with cannon, they would see the impropriety of every instant scattering and throwing forward the Light Infantry, whose situation must often prevent the proper use of artillery.”—(Dundas.)

SIGNALS.

The SIGNALS—To *Advance* ;—To *Retreat* ;—To *Halt* ;—To *cease Firing* ;—To *Assemble*, or call in all parties, are to be always considered as fixed and determined ones, and are never to be changed.

All Signals are to be repeated.

All of those Signals made from the Line or Column, are to convey the intention of the Commanding Officer to the Officer Commanding the Light Infantry, or will communicate them to his Company either by Word, or Signal.—(Dundas.)

General Attentions and Remarks on the 17th Movement.

1.—If the Battalion attacks another of nearly equal extent, whose flanks are not covered, the Grenadiers and Light Company may be detached, and surround the Enemy by attacking their flanks and rear, while the eight Companies charge them in front. The flank Companies should therefore be accustomed to those sort of movements, that they may execute their orders with a great deal of expedition.

2.—If the centre of a Battalion is attacked by a Column, the wings must be extremely careful to fire obliquely. That part of the Battalion against which the Column marches, must reserve their fire, and if they have time to put two or three bullets in their pieces, it must be done. When the Column is within twenty yards they must fire with a good aim, which will necessarily stop them a little. This body may then open from the centre, and retire by files towards the wings of the Regiment, (or they may wheel back on the right and left,) while the neighbouring platoons wheel up to right and left, fire, and immediately close up and charge with their bayonets.

☞ The above Remarks by the famous General Wolfe, may not displease our Readers.

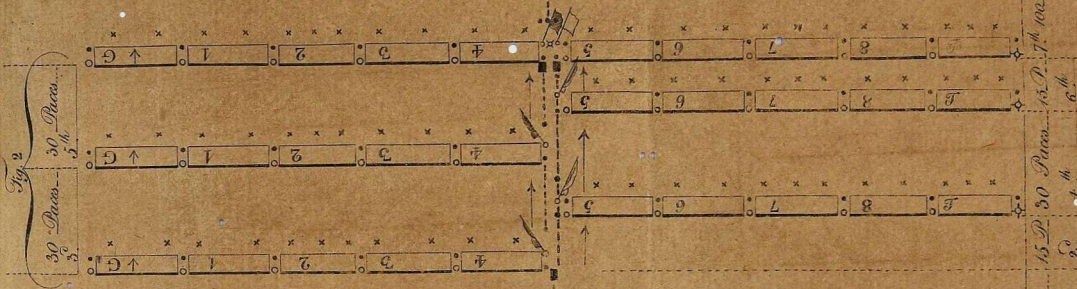
3.—A Battalion that receives the Enemy's fire, and falls immediately in amongst them with a volly and the bayonet together, must defeat them.

EIGHTEENTH MOVEMENT.

Retiring in Line, and by Alternate Half Battalions.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
THE BATTALION WILL RETIRE.	RIGHT ABOUT, FACE. MARCH.	(Fig. 1.)
RIGHT WING,—	HALT, FRONT. (Fig. 2.)	
LEFT WING,—	HALT, FRONT.	
RIGHT WING,—	READY, PRESENT, FIRE, —LOAD. RIGHT ABOUT, FACE. MARCH. HALT, FRONT.	
LEFT WING,—	READY, PRESENT, FIRE, —LOAD. RIGHT ABOUT, FACE. MARCH. HALT, FRONT.	
RIGHT WING,—	READY, PRESENT, FIRE, —LOAD. RIGHT ABOUT, FACE. MARCH. HALT, FRONT.	
LEFT WING,—	READY, PRESENT, FIRE, —LOAD.	
FORM LINE ON THE RIGHT WING—	RIGHT ABOUT, FACE. MARCH. HALT, FRONT.	
THE BATTALION WILL RETIRE.	RIGHT ABOUT, FACE. MARCH. HALT, FRONT. (Fig. 3.)	

Eighteenth Movement.



4. Retire 100 Pairs.....	15 P	30 Pairs.....	15 P	7 th 100 Pairs - and Nat. Nest.....
			2 ^d	
			4 th	
			6 th	

EIGHTEENTH MOVEMENT.

Retiring in Line, and by Alternate Half Battalions.

THE BATTALION WILL RETIRE.

RIGHT ABOUT FACE.

MARCH.

Retire 100 paces.

RIGHT WING—HALT, FRONT.

The Right Wing halts and fronts ;—and when the Left Wing, preceded by one Serjeant Director, has gained 15 paces beyond the Right, it receives

LEFT WING—HALT, FRONT.

RIGHT WING—READY, P'SENT, FIRE,—LOAD.

Every man comes to the shoulder as soon as loaded.

RIGHT WING—RIGHT ABOUT FACE.—MARCH.

A Serjeant Director steps out his 6 paces and regularly conducts, on a given object, the alternate retreat of the Half Battalions :—the leading rank is careful not to press more than usual, but to dress, and move, by their respective Color.

The alternate retreat of Wings having been thus continued, 15 paces beyond each other, four times, the Left Wing is ordered to,

FORM

FORM LINE ON THE RIGHT WING.

LEFT WING.—RIGHT ABOUT FACE.—MARCH.

HALT, FRONT.

If any dressing is required it will be quickly made from the centre, preparatory to retiring in Line.

THE BATTALION WILL RETIRE.

RIGHT ABOUT FACE.—MARCH.

The Battalion retires 100 paces, or more if the ground will admit of it, and receives

HALT, FRONT.

The Line should now if possible stand 300 paces from the General, in order to give sufficient scope for the advances of the succeeding Movement.

Where the ground is confined, the prescribed number of paces for the various marches to front and rear will of course be proportionably limited:—but as it is essential to give latitude to evolutions, the prescribed distances should rather be increased than diminished, whenever circumstances will allow of such extension.

In retiring by Half Battalions, as well as in Line, Platoon Officers do not step up into the leading rank, but remain steady in the proper front rank.

General Attentions and Remarks on the Eighteenth Movement.

1.—It is very customary in the alternate retreat by Divisions or Half Battalions, to face the advanced body about immediately after firing, and to load after the halt front—but this is contrary to the Regulations.—After firing, the body should instantly load, then face about, and retire.—(Vide Dundas, p. 348.)

Nineteenth Movement

Fig:1



Fig:2

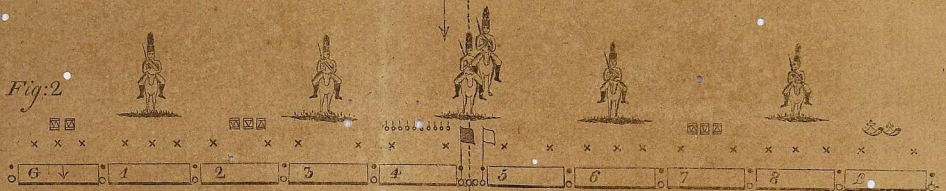


Fig:3

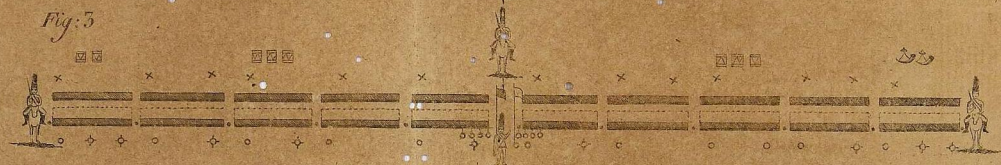


Fig:4



NINETEENTH MOVEMENT.

Advance in Line.

COMMANDING OFFICER.		COMMANDS BY OFFICERS OF COMPANIES.
Caution.	Words of Command.	
THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE.	MARCH. (Fig. 1.) HALT. (Fig. 2.)	
FIRE TWICE, OBLIQUE TO RIGHT AND LEFT. OBLIQUELY TO THE RIGHT,	MAKE READY, P'SENT, FIRE,—LOAD.	
OBLIQUELY TO THE LEFT,	MAKE READY, P'SENT, FIRE,—LOAD.	
THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE.	MARCH. HALT.	
FIRE TWO VOLLEYS.	1ST, MAKE READY, P'SENT, FIRE.—LOAD. 2D, P'SENT, FIRE. HALF-COCK FIRELOCKS. SHUT PANS. SHOULDER ARMS. REAR RANKS, TAKE OPEN ORDER. MARCH. (Fig. 3.)	
BATTALION.	MARCH. HALT. PRESENT ARMS. SHOULDER ARMS. REAR RANKS, TAKE CLOSE ORDER. MARCH. (Fig. 4.)	

NINETEENTH MOVEMENT.

Advance in Line.

THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE.

MARCH.

Advance 100 paces.

HALT.

FIRE TWICE, OBLIQUE TO RIGHT AND LEFT.

OBLIQUELY TO THE RIGHT,—MAKE READY, P'SENT, FIRE, LOAD.

The front rank *kneel at the word make ready; and smartly rises at the word Load.

If the Battalion is two deep, the standing rank fires as front rank.

If three deep, the front rank kneels; the second, or centre rank fires as front rank; the third, or rear, rank as centre rank, taking a moderate side step to the left, in order to gain the proper interval for the oblique fire to the right.

After this Volley every man comes to the shoulder as soon as loaded, on account of the obliquity to the left, prescribed for the next Volley.

OBLIQUELY TO THE LEFT,—MAKE READY, P'SENT, FIRE—LOAD.

If three deep, the rear rank, at the word make ready takes a moderate step to the right—and at the word

* For the kneeling position, Vide Man. and Plat. Ex. p. 26.

word load, the front kneeling rank, rises. As soon as the ramrod is returned every man comes to the shoulder.

THE BATTALION WILL ADVANCE.

MARCH.

Advance 100 paces.

HALT.

FIRE TWO VOLLEYS.

MAKE READY—P'SENT, FIRE—LOAD.

As soon as loaded, every man comes to the recover:—during these two Volleys to the Front, front rank kneels. The Battalion is now cautioned after the next Volley, to come to the port.

P'SENT, FIRE.

HALFCKOCK FIRELOCKS—SHUT PANS—SHOULDER ARMS.

REAR RANKS TAKE OPEN ORDER.

MARCH.

The Battalion is now at open ranks—Officers and Colors three paces beyond the front rank—Captains covering the second file from the right, Lieutenants the second file from the left, Ensigns opposite the centre of their respective Divisions.

The Music in rank entire, between the Colors and the front rank.

There is no Serjeant between the Colors at Open Order. The Covering Serjeants move up and preserve the intervals left by Officers and Colors in the front rank.

The Commanding Officer, dismounted, advances four paces before the Colors.

R

If

If there are two Majors, they move to the right and left of the line of Officers.

The Adjutant remains in rear of the centre.

MARCH.

The Battalion, dressing by the centre, advances at Open Order, with a firm steady pace, within 50 paces of the General.—The Music plays during this advance.

HALT.

Music ceases.

PRESENT ARMS.

The whole present, Officers and men taking the time from the flugel man, who is permitted to be advanced from the Battalion, both on this occasion, and during the performance of the Manual Exercise. Music plays "*God save the King*,"—Drummers beat a march.

SHOULDER ARMS.

REAR RANKS TAKE CLOSE ORDER.

MARCH.

☞ Such other *Manœuvres* will be performed, as may at the time be required by the Reviewing General.



APPENDIX.

TO Captain Adye, of the Royal Artillery, whose improved *Bombardier* of 1804, has met with much and merited approbation, we are indebted for the following remarks on Battalion Guns: and as they are generally consonant to the pertinent, but very few directions given in His Majesty's Regulations on that head, we trust they will prove acceptable to our Readers, though they are not authoritative.

BATTALION GUNS.—"The following are the usual positions taken by battalion guns, in the most essential manœuvres of the Battalion to which they are attached; but the established Regulations for the movements of the Infantry in the British service, take so little notice of the relative situations of the artillery attached to it, that there is no Authority for a guide on the subject.—*In Review* both guns are to be placed, when in line, on the right of the Regiment, unlimbered and prepared for action.—The guns *ten yards apart, and the left gun ten yards from the right of the grenadiers.—†Nos. 7. and 8. dress in line with the front rank of the Regiment. The Officer, at open order, will be in front of the interval between his guns, and in line with the Officers of the Regiment. When the Regiment breaks into Column, the guns will be limbered up and wheel by pairs to the left: the men form the line of march, and the Officer marches round in front of the guns. In review of a single Battalion it is usual, after marching past the second time, for one of the guns to go to the rear, and fall in at the rear of the Column. Upon the Regiment wheeling into line, the guns, if separated, will be unlimbered to the right, but if they are both upon the right, they

* This is absolutely contrary to the Regulations:—the two Battalion guns, must on no account, or in any situation, ever occupy more than twelve paces in line, whether the Battalion is single, or otherwise.

† Field Pieces have (for full complement) generally fifteen men attached to each, who are numbered from 1 to 15.—No. 7. sponges, 8. loads.

they must be wheeled to the right, and then unlimbered; and afterwards run up by hand, as thereby they do not interfere with the just formation of the line, by obstructing the view of the pivots.

“The usual method by which the guns take part in the firings while in line, is by two discharges from each piece, previous to the firing of the Regiment; but this is generally regulated by the Commanding Officer, before the Review.—Though the guns when in line with a Regiment in review, always remain in the intervals; in other situations of more consequence, every favourable spot which presents itself, from which the enemy can be most effectually annoyed, should be taken advantage of.—In column, if advancing, the guns must be in front; if retreating, in the rear of the column.—If in Open Column of more than one Battalion, the guns in the centre must be between the divisions, and when the Column is closed, these guns must move to the outward (reverse) flank of that division of the Column, which leads the Regiment to which they are attached. In changing front, or in forming the line from Column, should the guns be on that flank of the Battalion on which the new line is to be formed, they will commence firing to cover the formation.

“In retiring by alternate wings or divisions, the guns must be always with that body nearest the enemy. That is, they will not retire with the first half, but will remain in their position till the second half retires; and will then only retire to the flanks of the first half; and when it retires again the guns will retire likewise, but only as far as the second half, and so on.

“When in Hollow Square, the guns will be placed at the weakest angles, and the limbers in the centre of the Square. In passing a bridge, or defilé, in front, the guns will be the first to pass; unless from any particular position, they can more effectually enfilade the defilé; and thereby better open the passage for the Infantry. But in retiring through a defilé, the guns will remain to the last, to cover the retreat.

General Rule.—“With very few variations, the guns should attend in all the Movements of the Battalion, that division of it, to which they are particularly attached; and every attention should be paid in thus adapting the movements of the guns to those of the Regiment, that they be not entangled with the divisions of the line, and never so placed as to obstruct the view of the pivots, and thereby the just formation of the line; but should always seek those positions, from which the enemy can be most annoyed, and the troops to which they are attached, protected.”

We shall close this Article with a few directions from His Majesty's Regulations, which cannot be too strictly attended to; observing at the same time, that the particular situation of the Battalion ~~guns~~ must

must in general depend upon the views and object of the Commanding Officer, who will therefore give such orders to the Officer in command, as circumstances may require.

Suppose, for instance, the rear face of a Hollow Square menaced by a powerful body of Horse; the Commanding Officer might deem it necessary to have both Battalion guns in the centre of his rear face, so as to defend it *in a straight line*;—or he might think it proper to order a gun on each flank of the threatened face, to be in a position effectually to *cross their fire* with the face attacked, and thus take the charging Column of Cavalry in flank. So, on almost all occasions, the judgment of the Commanding Officer must determine in what position his guns will best protect his Corps, and most annoy the enemy: for the manœuvres and execution of the guns should have an immediate relation to the Movements of the Battalion;—since Artillery is only an aid, intended to second and support the Corps.

GENERAL ATTENTIONS FROM THE REGULATIONS.

1.—Artillery is either in the front, or on the reverse flank of the Column, when in march.—(Vide Dundas, p. 176.)

2.—In marching past, the Column must occupy no greater extent of ground than it did when in line.—The order is never to be broken or lengthened out.—No particular Battalion or the Artillery are allowed to increase distances for their own partial appearance.—The Battalion guns will march two abreast.—(271.)

3.—Battalions are formed in line at a distance of 12 paces from each other, and this interval is occupied by 2 cannon, which are attached to each Battalion. In exercise should there be no cannon betwixt the Battalions, the interval may be reduced to 6 paces.—(282. and 334.)

4.—The cannon attached to Battalions, whether in line or column, will accompany in all situations the movements of their proper Battalions.—(285.)

5.—The Commanding Officer, Colors, &c. are within the Square, as also the Battalion guns, which are shifted to wherever they are most necessary.—(246.)

6.—In deployments from Column into Line, the Artillery will be in rear of the Battalion, unless otherwise placed.—(316.)

7.—Different feints are used to prevent an early knowledge of the position intended to be taken, or the point to be attacked, and light troops,

troops, Cavalry, and Artillery (and in this the Battalion guns may be frequently ordered to co-operate) where the ground, &c. allows, cover all movements of the Infantry.—(375.)

8.—No circumstance whatever is to occasion an increase of the proper distance betwixt Battalions in Column. The Battalion guns will therefore march abreast, and always well closed up to the rear division of the preceding Battalion; or according to circumstances, they will move on one of the flanks opposite to their proper intervals; and if ordered on the front or pivot flank, they can occasionally fire if so required.—(299.)

9.—If bridges or defilés are to be passed by a retiring Battalion, &c. protecting Artillery will be previously placed on the other side.—(346.)

10.—When the probable required formation of the line will be to a flank, then the Column of march is an open one, and, except the cannon, no impediment or circumstance whatever must be allowed betwixt the divisions, or in the intervals of the Battalions.—When cannon can possibly move on the flank of the Battalion they ought, &c.—(370.)

11.—When Bridges or defilés are to be passed, and such movements performed in presence of an enemy, the safety and protection of them by artillery, &c. is a matter of previous arrangement.—(347.)

12.—In the alternate retreat, the cannon and skirmishers of the whole will cover the front of the retiring line.—(356.)

13.—The formation from close Column into line is an original one, generally protected by cannon and cavalry, made at such a distance as not to be interrupted by the attempts of an enemy, and avoiding the enfilade of artillery.—(313.)

MOVEABLE PIVOT WHEEL.

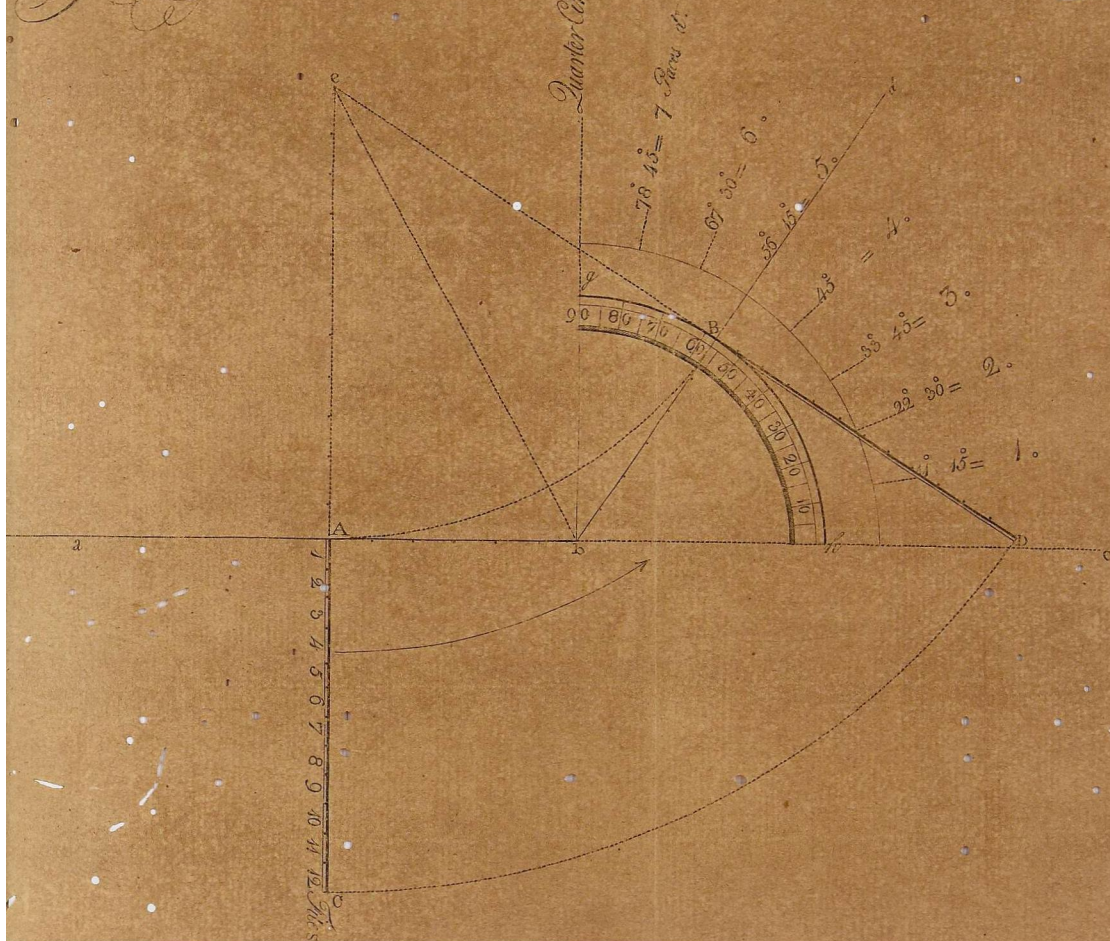
Lieutenant Colonel John McDonald has endeavored to prove, mathematically, that the wheel on the Moveable Pivot, as laid down in His Majesty's Regulations, is founded on erroneous principles, and absolutely impossible.

If the problem he has advanced be tenable, then is the impossibility of the wheel demonstrated; since, according to his calculations, (which however we shall prove to be strangely inaccurate,) and on an angle

Hopeable

Quarter Circle = 8 Wheeling Pairs.

Pivot Wheel



angle of only 55° with the old direction, the outer man of a Subdivision consisting of 12 files must lengthen his step to "SIXTY-TWO INCHES on the supposition that the wheel is commenced *half the extent* of the front of the Subdivision from the point of intersection."—And, "even if the wheel be allowed to commence at Subdivision distance, the 12th file would have to step out FORTY-FOUR INCHES."

Allowing, for the sake of argument, the inference of Mr. M. to be correct, on his own assumption, the hypothesis, giving the result of 62 inches is objectionable; not merely because these 62-inch paces are on the supposition that the 12th file moves over the larger curve in *ordinary time*, contrary to the express letter of Sec. 22; but because it is neither compatible with the mechanism, nature, and properties of the wheel; nor directly or indirectly, sanctioned by the Rules and Regulations, which require a *more considerable arc*; consequently its application is, inadmissible, as well as erroneous.

But if the hypothesis is erroneous, the inference must be so too.

In his second hypothesis, Mr. M. is carried from one extreme to another, forgetting that, generally, there is a *modus in rebus*: and although he imagines that, even on this liberal datum, he radically impugns the British moveable wheel, by giving a result of 44 inches, he really allows much more than is necessary to subvert his Projection.

The postulate assumed in our Fig. is about a mean between the extremes of Mr. M. and will be found perfectly consonant to Secs. 22. 52. 80.

All that this ingenious Writer has established by his SIXTY-TWO-INCH THEOREM, amounts precisely to this—that the wheel is utterly impossible on his first hypothesis;—which, though it shews the hypothesis wrong, proves nothing against the wheel. But, exclusive of the inadequacy of his postulate, Mr. M. has evinced unpardonable inadvertency, in making his reverse flank wheel in *ORDINARY TIME*; so that unless the 12th file could really stride over the ground at the *gradus gallatorius* of the Romans, it never could keep up with the Officer.

The FORTY-FOUR-INCH PROBLEM is palpably erroneous; as the Reader may see by reference to his Fig. and elucidation; from which it appears that the Officer describes an arc of about 14 paces or 420 inches, and the 12th file describes one of about 630 inches.—But as 75 paces ordinary time, give 120 wheeling paces, so the 14 common paces described by the Officer will enable the 12th file to make 22 wheeling paces, amounting to 726 inches;—which is 96 inches more than required!—

quire!!—Consequently instead of 44, the outer man would have to take 29 inches only.

How little such calculations can affect the stable principles of the moveable wheel, is sufficiently obvious.

In giving to the Army the best System of Tactics ever promulgated in any age or nation, General Dundas has rendered a most important service to his Country, and acquired an unquestionable title to the esteem and respect of every British Officer. Under that impression, and regarding him as the real founder of British Discipline, it seems reasonable to defend that System against the attacks which mistaken zeal may meditate against any of its established axioms. It is proposed, therefore, not barely to assert the fundamental justness of the wheel, but absolutely to demonstrate its practicability, *on the very Projection* by means of which Mr. M. had vainly hoped to have proved its absurdity,—merely rectifying the postulate.

To prove it wrong, Mr. M. requires, as a lemma, “*to begin his wheel at a point distant from the point of intersection HALF THE EXTENT of the front of the subdivision.*” Or, “*it may even commence at WHOLE SUBDIVISION DISTANCE.*”—To prove it right, we only require to *commence the wheel at a distance from the point of intersection equal to half as many PACES as there are FILES in the subdivision.*

The Reader will remark, however, that all these postulates are arbitrary; but no arbitrary postulate can be admitted in evidence against the moveable wheel of Dundas; unless it could be shewn that it was at least warranted by some rule, or principle, expressed, or implied, in the Regulations; which Mr. M. has not even attempted to do.

Nor let it be imagined that respect for the great founder of our military code, renders us blind to his defects; much less that any consideration should induce us to say with Cicero,—“*errare malo cum Platone, quam cum isto recte sentire.*” on the contrary, it is admitted that he has too frequently delivered his ideas in very general terms, without applying them to the detailed explanation of particular operations; and it has been lamented that to his many transcendent qualifications, he has not always united that luminous perspicuity, which the nature of his work especially demanded, and the want of which has given rise to many doubts, and various objections.—Yet, “*take him for all in all,*” so long as Great Britain, under its insular disadvantages, (in a military point of view,) can boast of an Army as paramount in Discipline as it is in valor, so long will that uniform System of British Tactics, scientifically erected on just and true principles, remain an unperishable monument, of the eminent zeal, genius, and prodigious industry of its illustrious Architect.

It is the more necessary to place the question fairly on its proper basis, because when a Problem is ushered into the world arrayed in all the paraphernalia of mathematics, it is very apt to dazzle many who either cannot, or will not, be at the trouble of analysing its merits: and to this want of scrutiny it is probably owing that the Problem, actually under consideration, has passed pretty current with military men;—who perhaps did not reflect that, although the problem was rightly construed, the hypothesis on which it was founded being inadmissible, the whole must fall to the ground.

Before troubling the Reader with a demonstration, it may be proper to submit a few extracts from the Regulations, which throw considerable light upon the subject, and strongly indicate the mechanism, and nature of the wheel.

1.—During the wheel the reverse flank, which has more ground to go over, will *quicken* its march, and *step out*; the whole rank dressing to the proper pivot, who, without altering either the time or length of his pace, steadily continues his march on the circumference of the lesser circle.—(Sec. 22.)

2.—This wheel is used when a column of march (in order to follow the windings of its route) changes its direction in general less than the quarter circle.—(Ibid.)

3.—At the word *right shoulders forward*, (the right is supposed in front) the pivot man, *without altering either the time or length of his pace*, continues his march on the circumference of the lesser circle, and tracing out a considerable arc, on the principle of dressing, gradually brings round his rank, without obliging the other flank to too great hurry.—(Ibid.)

4.—The more considerable the sweep he (the officer) makes from the old to the new direction, the easier can the other flank conform; and therefore, when this mode is made use of, the column is supposed to have sufficient room on its flanks to allow of the necessary operations; for if both flanks cannot be kept in progressive movement during the change of direction, the wheels cannot be thus made.—(Page 82.)

5.—This wheel is used in column of march, *when the front is small*, and the path winding and changeable.—(Sec. 80.)

The Reader is requested to remark that, in directing the reverse flank "*to quicken its march and step out*," no particular rate, or degree of velocity, is positively enjoined; only the outer man, when describing the larger circumference, must not be obliged to too great hurry. When the column is marching in ordinary time the common wheeling
step

step will be proper and sufficient: but a more rapid pace will be necessary when the column marches in quick time.

Under these essential attentions, a *practical Rule* will now be suggested, as a species of gyrometer, strictly analogous to the 22d Sec. which may tend to remove all doubts and difficulties.

RULE.*—*In all Moveable wheels, not exceeding 5 paces, or $56^{\circ} 15'$ with the old direction, let the Officer describing the smaller arc, when he arrives within a distance from the point of intersection, of as many PACES as there are FILES in half his rank, (including himself,) commence his wheel, with Right shoulders Forward; and terminate it when he has advanced as many paces beyond the point;—attending to the subjoined Table of degrees.*

Thus will he conform to the spirit of the Regulations, and “trace out a CONSIDERABLE ARC,” as strictly directed in Sec. 22; which being always proportionate to the strength of his subdivision, will invariably ensure the utmost precision.

For instance, if his rank consists of 12 files, he begins his wheel 6 paces from the point of intersection, and ends it 6 paces beyond it: at which instant *Forward* being given, the subdivision will be exactly square to the new direction.

abc is the old, and bd the new direction, forming an angle of $56^{\circ} 15'$ with the old alignment. The subdivision numbered 1. 2. to 12. (files) denotes the front rank of the leading subdivision of a column, right in front. The subdivision consisting of 12 files including the Officer, is supposed arrived at A where the wheel is to begin, A being distant from the point of intersection b six paces. AB is the minor, CD the major arc, described round the common centre c .

The radius cA , the minor arc AB , and major arc CD , are required.

Ab equal to 6 paces, or 180 inches, is given. The angle Bbg (the complement to a quadrant gh) of $33^{\circ} 45'$ being added to the right angle gba , and half of the sum being taken, will give the angle $61^{\circ} 52' 30''$. Because the four $\angle$ s of the trapezium $eAbB$, are $\equiv$ to 4 right angles, take away the constant right angles eAb and eBb , and the $\angle dbc$ (the complement to two right angles of the obtuse angle abd formed by the old and new line of direction) will be equal to the $\angle$ at the centre AeB , the half of which is $\equiv$ to the $\angle Aeb$. In the right-angled triangle eAb we have all the angles, and the base Ab equal to 6 paces,

* For more particular distances, vide the subjoined Table.

ix.

paces, or 180 inches, to find the perpendicular eA . The statement will be,

As sine of $b\epsilon A = 28^\circ 7' 30''$	$= \log.^m S. =$	9.673268
Is to $Ab = 180$ inches,	$= \log.^m =$	2.255273
So is sine of $e\epsilon A, = 61^\circ 52' 30''$	$= \log.^m S. =$	9.942378
		12.197651
		9.673268

To the radius $eA, = 333$ inches $=$ logarithm $=$ 2.524383

The diameter, therefore, of the circle of which AB is a part of the circumference, will be twice 333 $=$ 666 inches. To find the circumference,

$$\text{As } 1 : 3.14159 :: 666$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 1884954 \\ 1884954 \\ 1884954 \\ \hline \end{array}$$

$$2092.29894 = \text{circumf.}$$

The $\angle$ at the centre $A\epsilon B$ is $=$ to twice $28^\circ 7' 30'' = 56^\circ 15'$. If 360° are equal to the whole circumference, $56^\circ 15'$ will be subtended by the arc $AB = 327$ inches, which divided by 30, (the number of inches in an ordinary pace) will give 11 paces (within an inconsiderable fraction of 3 inches) which the Officer, moving over the lesser arc, will take to go over it; "*most carefully, preserving his rate of march, WITHOUT THE LEAST ALTERATION OF STEP OR TIME;*" as strictly, and justly, enjoined in Sec. 52.

The radius eA has been found to be $= 333$ inches. Add to this the length of the subdivision of 12 files, allowing 22 inches for each file, and the radius eC of the concentric circle will be ascertained. From having the radius the circumference will be found to be 3754 inches, and the arc CD will prove to be 583 inches; which divided by 33, (the number of inches in a wheeling pace) will give 17 paces and 22 inches, the number of steps to be taken by the 12th file in moving over the major arc CD in wheeling time, whilst the Officer proceeds over the minor arc in ordinary time.

It remains now to be ascertained whether the 12th file can take these 583 inches $=$ 17 wheeling paces and 22 inches, whilst the Officer takes his 11 paces in ordinary time.

Thus

Thus if 75 paces ordinary, give 120 wheeling time, what number of wheeling paces will the 11 ordinary steps taken by the Officer give?

$$75 \overline{) 1320}$$

2. E. D.

Corol. The 12th file will therefore go over the major arc, in precisely the same time, that the Officer will take to go over the minor.

But, as the subject is of importance, a general solution may not be unacceptable.

Since the velocity of the reverse flank : velocity of pivot :: No. of steps of the reverse flank $\times$ No. of inches in his step : No. of steps of pivot $\times$ No. of inches in his step.

• • • vel. rev. flk. : vel. piv. : : 120×33 : 75×30 : : 132 : 75.

Now since they move with the same angular velocity, the spaces they describe are concentric arcs;—and as the arcs of circles subtending the same $\angle$ are proportionate to their radii,

$\therefore$ Rad. of major arc $\odot$: Rad. of minor : : 132 : 75.

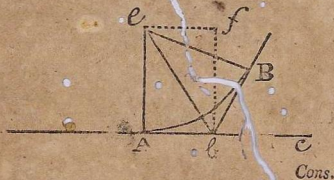
i. e. (*vide Fig.*) $\therefore eA + AC : eA :: 132 : 75.$

$$AC : eA :: 57 : 75.$$

$$\therefore eA = \frac{75}{57} \times AC = 9\frac{9}{37} \text{ files.}$$

the radius . . . is given. Hence to ascertain how far from the point of intersection the wheel must begin, we have only to solve the following problem.

Given the point b in the line Abc , and the $\angle Bbc$, it is required with a given radius to describe a $\odot$ which shall touch the lines bA , bB .



Cons. From the point b , draw be , bisecting the $\angle AbB$, and draw bf perpendicular to Ab taking it $=$ to the given radius. From f draw fe perpendicular to Ab , meeting be in e , and from e draw eA perpendicular to Ab . Then a $\odot$ described with the centre e and rad. eA shall touch the lines bA , bB .

For from e draw eB perpend. to bB , then in the two triangles Beb , Aeb , the $\angle seb$, ebB are $=$ to eAb , ebA , respectively, and eb is common to the two triangles, therefore $eB = eA$; $\therefore$ a $\odot$ described with the centre e and rad. eA , will pass through B . And because the $\angle seb$, eAb , are right $\angle$ s, $\therefore$ the $\odot$ touches the lines bB , bA , in the points B and A .—(Euclid 3. 16. Cor.)

To calculate the distance bA
 (By trig.) Rad. : tang. Ab : : eA : Ab
 $\therefore Ab = \frac{eA}{\text{rad.}} \times \text{tang. } Aeb$
 $= \frac{eA}{\text{rad.}} \times \text{tang. } \frac{1}{2} \angle Bbc$

$\frac{200}{57}$	rad.	log.m	10.
	tang. $\frac{1}{2} \angle$	log.m	9.727805
$\frac{200}{57}$ files		log.m	1.198368

$Ab \ 8\frac{1}{2}$ files $=$ 6 paces, 7 inches, .926173

By a similar process it is found that the several degrees of wheel from 1 pace or $11^{\circ} 15'$, to 8 paces or 90° , will be most accurately made on the moveable pivot, by the Officer, commencing agreeably to the distances annexed in the following table. The table is constructed for a subdivision consisting of 12 files, but will apply to a rank of greater or less extent, with the obvious attention pointed out in the gyrometer.

TABLE,

Shewing at what distance to begin the M. W. from the point of intersection, according to the angle between the old and new direction.

FILES.	PACES.
For an ang. of 1, or $1^{\circ} 15'$, begin at dis. of $1\frac{1}{3}$, or 1—throwing out	
2 $22^{\circ} 30'$	$3\frac{1}{5}$ 3 [fractions.
3 $33^{\circ} 45'$	5 4
4 45°	$6\frac{4}{7}$ 5
5 $56^{\circ} 15'$	$8\frac{1}{2}$ 6 [required.
6 $67^{\circ} 30'$	$10\frac{4}{7}$ 8 can seldom be
7 $78^{\circ} 45'$	13 9 ditto.
8 90°	16 11 ditto.

In general,

$$\text{If velocity rev. flk. : vel. piv. : : } m : n \\ \text{then } Ab = \frac{n}{m-n} \times \frac{AC}{r} \times \text{tang. } \frac{Bbc}{2}$$

Hence if m, n and $\angle Bbc$ be constant
 Ab varies as AC . (Vide Fig.)

Having now demonstrated how completely Mr. M. has failed in his endeavors to disprove the fundamental principles of the British Moveable Wheel, and satisfied the Reader as to its practicability on any angle, consistently with the Regulations; it is perhaps superfluous to observe that the foregoing calculations (as well as Mr. M.'s) are on the supposition, that the column is marching in ordinary time. But they apply equally to the quick march, with this obvious difference, that the reverse flank would *proportionably quicken* its pace, so as to keep up with the Officer, as pointedly directed in Sec. 22.

Nor will this necessary encrease of velocity appear to the intelligent Reader, to afford the least ground for objection: for it need hardly be remarked that even in column of manœuvre, where precision is more particularly required, the reverse flank must quicken its pace considerably beyond the wheeling rate, when the march is in quick time, although the wheel is then made on a *fixed* pivot.—Were this neglected, and the common wheeling pace only, applied to the wheel, (especially with strong Divisions,) the Companies could not clear the ground, but would be arrested at the wheeling point, and distances would be lost throughout:—for if the divisions consisted of 30 files, every division would lose 7 paces at every wheel;—which, in a column of ten Companies, would operate most sensibly upon the whole. If then, even on this occasion, the reverse flank is obliged to quicken its march considerably beyond the common wheeling pace, (which is barely sufficient to clear the ground when applied to the wheels of a column moving in ordinary time) why should this necessary encrease of velocity be denied to the moveable wheel? Especially when we find it not only sanctioned, but positively ordered by His Majesty's Regulations.

It may be asked, however, what advantage does the M. W. as directed by the Regulations, hold out over the M. W. recommended by Mr. M. where the Officer, instead of keeping his regular pace, is instructed to *step short*?—Though the professed object of this Publication is to conform to the Regulations, not to discuss their accuracy, or comparative excellence; yet, when that accuracy is questioned, there can be no difficulty in pointing out the decided superiority of our system in general, and the uniform justness of its principles in particular.

Suppose

Suppose a column of subdivisions marching through an intricate country, on a path generally winding and changeable; it will be allowed that by Officers constantly marching at the regular step, true distances of divisions will be most justly preserved by the British M. W.—this is an important consideration; and pronounced by the Regulations to be “*the* great regulating object, to which every thing else must give way.*”

But another equally important consideration, also noted in the Regulations, is, that when the movements of a corps are combined with those of others, and where the arrival of a column at a given point is to be perfectly punctual, it becomes then particularly essential that a column should march at a regular known rate. For what calculation could be made on a column which did not move with ascertained regularity? A General could never depend on execution, and therefore could make no combination of time, or distance, in the arrival of different bodies, at their several destinations. And yet how often does the success of military operations, and enterprises, depend on the combination of march, and just execution, by the component corps put in motion!—The best calculated dispositions of a Chief must frequently prove abortive, if at every turn, a column of route were to *step short*, or mark time. A column which had 14 or 16 miles to march through a difficult country, might be obliged to pursue a tortuous path, with two or three hundred turns in the course of their march;—and if each subdivision on the principle of Mr. M. were to step short at every turn, it must be evident how little a column so wretchedly conducted, could be depended on, in any combined arrangement.—But let the pivot Officer, whether he describes the smaller or greater arc, continue his regular march, without the least alteration of time, or length of pace, as prescribed in Dundas and all these inconveniences vanish.

We cannot conclude this digression without doing justice to the talents and great merit of Lieutenant Colonel M. as a Writer notwithstanding the unaccountable grounds on which he has stigmatised this part of our system. His prefatory discourse is replete with good sense, and indicates a liberal well informed mind. It was perhaps natural that the novel system prescribed in the Work, of which he has obliged the Public with a translation, should have some influence,—and the mistaken strictures of the ingenious Captain Russel on the same subject, may partly have led Lieutenant Colonel M. into his erroneous calculations.

It is so very surprising that Captain Russel, who has very meritoriously followed the Rules and Regulations in general, and who seems so strongly impressed with a proper sense of the singular correctness of

* Dundas, p. 46.

of General Dundas, should first egregiously misquote the express words of the Regulations, then openly accuse the Author of an inaccuracy, which exists no where but in his own strange misconception of the plainest section in the Book!



P. CRICHTON, PRINTER.
Murder-Press.