

A C O M P E N D I U M
O F
M I L I T A R Y P R O C E D U R E S



BEING a SURVEY of DRILL and MANOEUVERS

Generally Practis'd by His Majesty's

LXIV REGIMENT OF FOOT

BY

L. C. BRADBURY, Esq.





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Michael Grenier, and Dr. Gregory Urwin



Statement of Purpose



- ♣ To faithfully recreate the 64th Regiment of Foot as it was during the period of the American Revolution.

- ♣ By our actions bring credit and honor to the memory of those real soldiers and regimental women whose deeds and lives we seek to recreate.

- ♣ By our actions bring credit and honor to the Staffordshire Regiment with whom we are proud to be associated.

- ♣ By our diligence, and attention to historical fact, build the finest recreated 18th century British Regiment possible.

- ♣ Through our dedication to authenticity, and our practice at those arts of the 18th century British soldier, erect a vehicle for our own and for the public's enjoyment and education.

This work is Lovingly Dedicated to the
Memory of
Major Larry Bradbury.

Who without his dedication and love for the 64th Regiment
this work would not be possible.

C O N T E N T S



	<i>page</i>
Introduction	
I. Introduction to Soldiering	1
II. The Manual Exercise	9
III. Military Courtesy	41
IV. Company Maneuvers	45
V. Posting Sentries	56



I

Introduction to Soldiering

This first chapter of the compendium deals with the elementary functions that each private shall master before attempting the Manual Exercise of 1764. It is absolutely essential that each soldier become so familiar with this that it should be second nature. It should be properly practiced at first without arms and then later under arms.

CADENCE: The first thing to be learned is the timing for the execution of orders. At first the sergeant will count off the motions at a slow, “one and two and three.” The motions of the order shall be exercised as each number is reached. For example: “To the right **FACE!**” The word of execution is “**FACE**”. The sergeant will then count off, “and one (precisely at the word “one” the first motion of the order should be carried out) and two” (at the word “two” the last motion of the two motion order shall be executed). There shall be a half second delay between each word. The soldier will familiarize himself with the proper cadence by counting to himself as the sergeant does it aloud. After this has been learned, the counting will not be done aloud. When executing an order, the soldier must learn to be snappy and precise.

FALLING IN: when the orderly drummer beats **ASSEMBLY**, the men shall form up at loose order. Loose order is measured off by extending the right arm, touching with your cuff the shoulder of the man to your right. Also, turning your head to the right. The sergeant, already in position on the right, shall be the guide upon which all will dress. The men will remain at attention and shall make no noise. On the occasion that **TO ARMS** is sounded by the drummer, the company is to form in the described manner as rapidly as possible.

DRESS: To dress is a military expression signifying the arrangement of troops in a straight line and to allow each man to maintain his proper distance from the man next to him. Dressing is done automatically while on the march and unless ordered otherwise, it is to the right. From the halt position, the order given will designate whether you dress on the man to your right or left.



To the Right DRESS!: Quickly align your body with that of the man to your right. Your head is turned slightly to the right during this order.



HALT!: All movement is to cease and the head is to be brought smartly to the front.



To the Left DRESS!: Exactly the same as the above, but this time, you align yourself with the man to your left.



On the Center DRESS!: On this order, a man will have been indicated as the center man and all will dress either to his left or right depending on his position relative to the center man.

It should be noted here that while dressing either from the halt or moving position, each man should maintain his proper body position, that is to say, NO slouching or bending or NO trifling in the ranks.

WHEELING: A rank that wheels, is to be considered as an inflexible straight line, moving round upon one of its extremities as a center, and so describing a portion of a circle. The whole rank is to step off at the same time and with the same foot (left), on the word of command **MARCH!** Being given. Every man is to make an equal number of paces; only his pace must be shorter in proportion to his distance from the flank, which serves as a center or pivot. In wheeling to the right, therefore, each man's pace must be longer than those of his right hand man. In wheeling to the left, they must be longer than those of his left hand man. The whole rank is governed by the flank that wheels. In wheeling, therefore, to the right, every man should look to the left and relate his steps by those of his left hand man. This will keep you from advancing past or fall behind the left hand man and keep the ranks even. In the same manner in wheeling to the left every man is to look to the right and to regulate his steps by those of his right hand man.

Note: In the following commands the capitalized words are the words of execution.

- ❖ To the right or left wheel!: **MARCH!** At the word **MARCH!** The whole rank steps off together with the left foot and wheels to the right or left a quarter of a circle; observing exactly the directions before given, taking care to step together and bring the rank about even, the man on the wheeling flank taking a full step and the center or pivot man turning his toe to the center. When they have completed the quarter of a circle, the sergeant will give the word **HALT!** On which the rank at once bring their feet up even with one another, dress their ranks and stand perfectly firm and steady

Commands for wheeling:

- ❖ From a halt:

To the right wheel!

MARCH! or **FRONT!** or **HALT!**

To the left wheel!

MARCH! or **FRONT!** or **HALT!**

On the center, to the right wheel!

MARCH! or **FRONT!** or **HALT!**

On the center, to the left wheel!

MARCH! or **FRONT!** or **HALT!**

To the right or left about wheel!

MARCH! or **FRONT!** or **HALT!**

❖ While marching:

To the right **WHEEL!****FRONT! or HALT!**

To the left wheel!

FRONT! or HALT!

To the right or left about wheel

FRONT! or HALT!

DOUBLE RANK WHEELING: In order to maintain the proper formation, the men in the rear ranks don't wheel in a perfect arc like those in the front rank. Rather they maintain their dress and cover on their file leader in the front rank, so the formation remains the same throughout the execution of the wheel. This is accomplished by the rear rank inclining right or left while wheeling.

THE OBLIQUE STEP: "The oblique step is performed in the same time and manner, as when marching forward; only that it is made by carrying the feet obliquely to the left or right, the body is kept square to the front. If you are to incline to the right, when you step with your left foot, carry it across, setting it down before the right foot with the left toe pointing to the front and the left heel directly before the right toe at a distance from it in proportion to the length of the step you take when marching. You should take care not to set the left foot down to the right or the right foot. That will twist the body around and prevent you from keeping your body square to the front. When you step with the right foot, you advance towards the front and set down to the right of the left foot with the toe pointed directly at the object or place to which you are to march. Then you step again with the left foot, as before directed and then with the right and so alternately; moving towards the front in a diagonal line, including to the right and keeping the body and shoulders square to your proper front." (Pickering, p. 64)

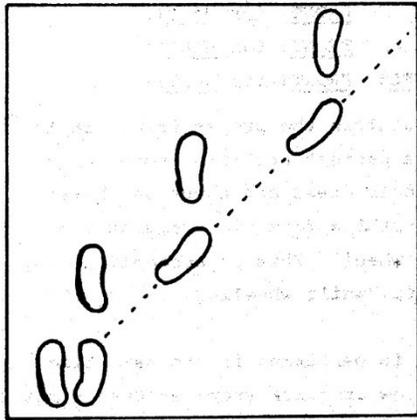
Commands to be given for the oblique step:

❖ From the halt:

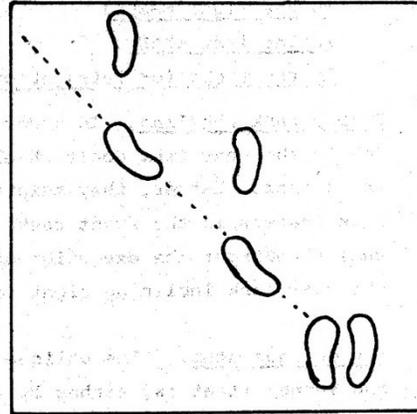
Incline to the right **MARCH!** when the incline is completed, order: **FRONT! or HALT!**Incline to the left **MARCH!** when the incline is completed, order: **FRONT! or HALT!**

❖ While marching:

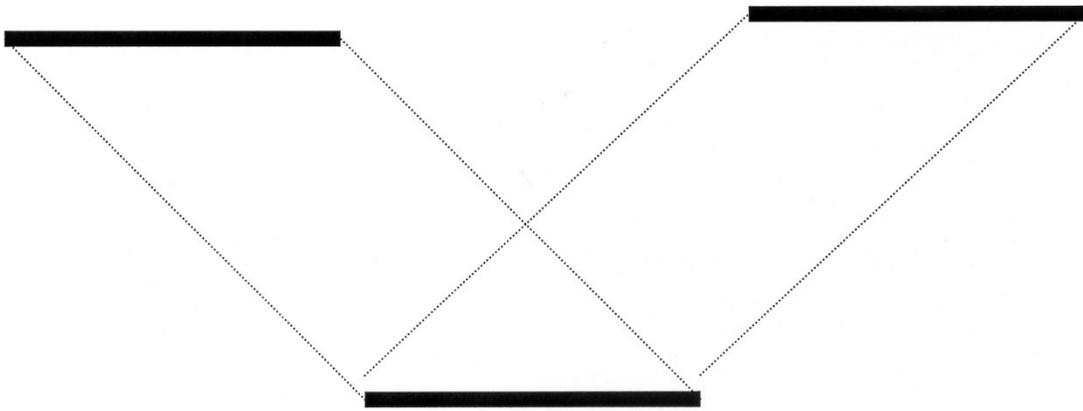
Incline to the **RIGHT!** when the incline is complete, order: **FRONT! or HALT!**Incline to the **LEFT!** when the incline is complete, order: **FRONT! or HALT!**



The Right Oblique Step



The Left Oblique Step



THE COMPANY OBLIQUE MOVEMENT

Marching: There are three measures of marching time — the Prussian step or slow march, quick march, and charging time.

a) The slow step: While doing the slow march, a few basic rules should be followed. First, the ham of the leg should be stretched, but without a complete stiffening of the knee. Second, the toes should be pointed, making the sole of the foot parallel with the ground, and the foot should always be placed flat on the ground. This type of marching step was developed in the 18th century for the purpose of learning the proper time. The slow march is done at a cadence of 60 steps a minute and a stride of 30 inches. In the main, the slow march will be used on parade.

Commands to be given for the slow march:

Platoon, or company, or etc.

SLOW MARCH!



- b) The quick march: While doing the quick march, the legs are not to be stiffened and the knees are to be bent. The foot is to be lifted higher off the ground than on the slow march. This results in a normal marching attitude. The cadence for this march is 120 steps a minute and the stride is 30 inches. This march is used in formation changes, while moving from line into column, while moving from column into line and is used in column of march when not on parade.

Commands to be given for the quick march:

Platoon, or company, or etc.

QUICK MARCH!



- c) Charging time: The last type of march is the charge. Charging time is 140 steps a minute. This type of step is used when closing with the enemy.

Commands to be given for the charge:

MARCH, MARCH!

THE BROWN BESS MUSKET

The fully functional short Land service Musket (New Pattern) used by the 64th Regiment of Foot replicates the firearm issued by the British Army as a result of the 1768 Clothing Warrant. This musket came to be affectionately called the "Brown Bess". While the exact origin of this nickname has become obscured over the years, one explanation states that the name came from the colour of the walnut stock. Prior to the "Brown Bess", stocks were painted black.

The predecessor of the short Land service Musket was the Long Land service Musket, developed during the late 1720s. Primary differences between the two were barrel length (42 in. vice 46 in.), and the metal ramrod of the New Pattern Musket vice the wooden ramrod of the older model. Although production of the Long Land Pattern Musket did not cease until 1790, the vast majority of muskets used in the Colonial conflict were the new pattern. The 1768 Clothing Warrant attempted to decrease the load an individual soldier of the period had to carry. Accordingly, the musket length was shortened, swords for privates (except Highland and Grenadier units) were abolished, and uniforms were trimmer with less bulk.

The musket was of .75 caliber, smoothbore design, and weighed about 10 lbs. soldiers were drilled constantly on formation firing and tactical movement, but only fired several times per year. The effectiveness of the musket was not impressive. Major George Hanger, who fought in the American Revolution, described it thusly:

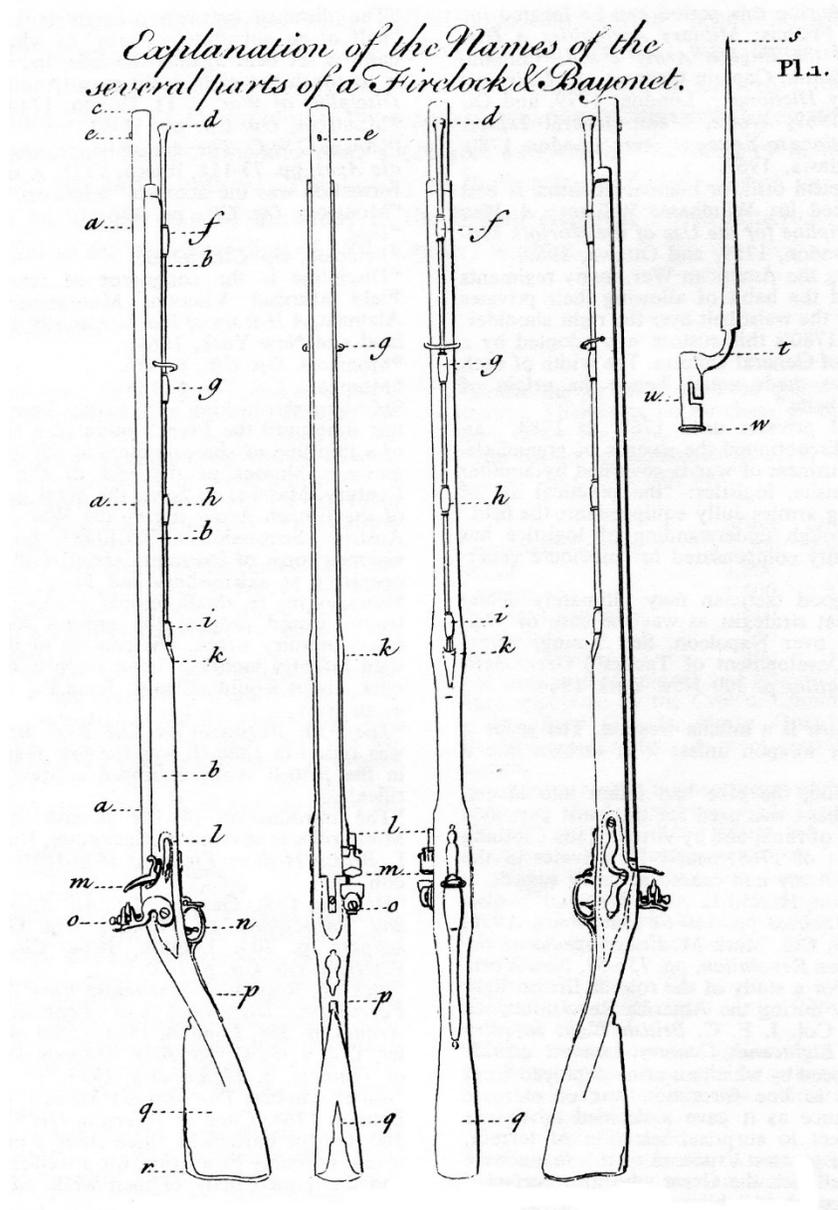
"A soldier's musket, if not exceedingly ill-bored... will strike the figure of a man at eighty yards; it may even at 100; but a soldier must be very unfortunate indeed who shall be wounded...at 150 yards, provided his antagonist aims at him..."

The British soldier was expected to fire one shot upon command every fifteen seconds, although one every twenty to thirty seconds would be more realistic. Formation firing was designed to simply unleash a volume of projectiles in hopes of inflicting some casualties, but the 14-inch bayonet was the true determining factor on the battlefield. Robert Jackson, one-time inspector-general of army hospitals during the Revolution, wrote:

"such explosions may intimidate by their noise: it is mere chance if they destroy by their impression... History furnishes proof that the battle is rarely gained by the scientific use of the musket: noise intimidates; platoon firing strikes only at random; the charge with the bayonet decides the question..."

Ammunition came in the form of rolled paper cartridges containing six or eight drams of powder, and a one ounce lead ball. Each end was sealed with pack thread. On loading, the rear end was bitten off and a priming charge of powder placed in the pan. The remaining

powder was poured in the muzzle followed by the ball. The paper was then packed down by the ramrod as wadding. When fired an intense amount of smoke engulfed the firer.



References:

a- the barrel
 b- the stock
 c- the muzzle
 d- butt of the rammer
 e- sight
 f- first loop
 g- loop & swivel

h- third loop
 i- tail loop
 j- no reference
 k- swell of the tail pipe
 l- feather spring
 m- hammer
 n- trigger guard
 o- cock

p- small of the stock
 q- butt
 r- swell of the butt
 s- point of the bayonet
 t- bend of the shank
 u- socket
 v- no reference
 w- notch of the socket

II

The Manual Exercises

Position of a Soldier Under Arms

A soldier should stand erect in a typical military fashion. His head and eyes should be turned slightly to the right making certain he is maintaining his dress properly. His heels should be together with the toes turned slightly out. His arm should be hanging straight down at his side with the palm of the hand flat against the thigh. The firelock should be carried on the left shoulder making certain that the arm is as straight as possible. The forefinger and thumb should be on the swell of the butt and the three remaining fingers under the butt. Make certain that the firelock is in an almost perpendicular position with the piece (firelock) at half cock and the pan shut.



A Note on Cadence

It cannot be overemphasized for the appearance and uniformity of this regiment, that the speed at which each motion of a command is carried out be with precision and confidence, The first thing you should learn is the timing for the execution of orders. Each motion should follow precisely one second of time. It is recommended the best method for accomplishing this is to count “ONE & TWO & THREE, etc”. When each number of the command is reached, this represents one motion that should be carried out sharply and precisely. Any deviation from this precision will result in a slovenly appearance of the regiment. Therefore, it is each man’s responsibility to study this manual thoroughly and to drill regularly.

“... Tis of importance that the words of command be given in a proper manner. I have sometimes heard them given with such a confused, inarticulate, mere animal sound, that the men might as well perform the exercise by the braying of an ass; and this proceeded from a foolish opinion that it was more soldier-like. The design of language is to convey our ideas: but is of no use unless words are pronounced distinctly and articulately. Words of command therefore should be given in this manner; that the man may understand them and not mistake one for another...”

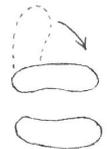
Timothy Pickering, jun.
(An Easy Plan of Discipline for a Militia, 1775)

FACINGS

To the right FACE (2 motions)

1. Step back with the right foot so that it is perpendicular with the left, the left heel being in the arch of the right foot.

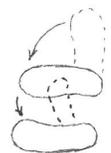
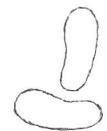
2. Lean slightly back and allow the weight of your body to rest on your heels and pivot on your heels to the right.



To the left FACE (2 motions)

1. Bring the heel of the right foot into the arch of the left foot.

2. Pivot on your heels to the left.



To the right about FACE

(3 motions)

1. Step back with the right foot so that it is perpendicular with the left, the left heel being in the arch of the right foot.



2. Lean slightly back and allow the weight of your body to rest on your heels and pivot on your heels to the right about.



3. Pick up your right foot and sharply bring it to its proper position.



To the left about FACE (3 motions)

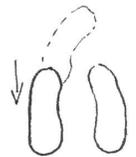
1. Step up with the right foot so that it is perpendicular with the left, the left heel being in the arch of the right foot.



3. Lean slightly back and allow the weight of your body to rest on your heels and pivot on your heels to the right about.



3. Pick up your right foot and sharply bring it to its proper position.



NOTES ON FACINGS:

When doing any facing, a good rule to follow is to never let the left heel leave the ground, nor the arms to move from the side. It is recommended that all these facings be practiced first without arms until proficiency is reached.

When performing the facings under arms — at the same time the right foot is moved, the right hand should slap the cartridge box and hold it from swinging during the pivot (Light Infantry hold the right arm to your side). Bring your right hand back to your side on the final movement of the command.

THE MANUAL EXERCISE

Poise your FIRELOCKS (2 motions)

1. Grasp your firelock with your right hand at the small of the stock; at the same time turn the firelock so that the lock is to the front. Remember to keep the firelock perpendicular.

2. Bring up the firelock with a quick motion from the shoulder and grasp it just above the lock so that the little finger touches the frizzen spring, the thumb lies vertically upon the stock and the rest of the fingers cover the stock and barrel. The fire-lock should be held 6-8 inches from the face; the left hand must be even with the eyes, the left elbow near the stock.

Cock your FIRELOCKS (2 motions)

1. Turn the barrel opposite to your face and place your thumb upon the cock, raising your elbow square at this motion.

2. Cock your firelock by drawing your elbow down after which you place your thumb on the tang screw and your fingers under the finger guard.



PRESENT (1 motion)

Step back with the right foot about 6 inches to the rear keeping it perpendicular to the left. At the same time bring the butt of the firelock to your shoulder placing the left hand on the swell of the stock and the forefinger of the right hand on the trigger.

**FIRE** (1 motion)

Discharge your firelock and immediately bring up the right foot to the heel of the left and come to the priming position; the lock opposite the right breast, the muzzle the height of the hat. Grasp the cock with the forefinger and thumb of the right hand, back of the hand turned up. At this point, your shoulders should be at a 45 degree angle to the front.

**Half cock your FIRELOCKS** (1 motion)

Half cock your firelock by drawing back your right arm.

**Handle your CARTRIDGE** (1 motion)

With your right hand slap your cartridge box, open the flap and draw out a round. Place it before your mouth and tear it open with your teeth and hold the cartridge at chin level.

PRIME (1 motion)

Shake the powder into the pan, then place the three free fingers behind the frizzen holding the cartridge between the thumb and forefinger.

**Shut your PANS (2 motions)**

1. Shut your pan by briskly drawing your right arm towards your body, holding the cartridge fast in your hand as in the former position.



2. Bring your firelock around to the left side of your body with the muzzle the height of the chin. Bring the right hand behind the muzzle still holding the cartridge in a vertical manner.

**Charge with CARTRIDGE (2 motions)**

1. Turn up your hand and put the cartridge into the muzzle, shaking the powder into the barrel.



2. Grab your ramrod backhanded and prepare to draw it.

Draw your RAMMERS (2 motions)

1. Withdraw the ramrod to the full extent of your arm.

2. Quickly drop your hand down and grab the rammer just above the muzzle, draw it out and turn it nimbly and enter it into the muzzle.

Ram down your CARTRIDGE (1 motion)

Ram the cartridge well down the barrel instantly recovering and seizing the rammer back-handed at the center, turning it and entering it as far as the lower pipe (pipe at swell of stock) placing at the same time the edge of the hand on the butt end of the rammer with the fingers extended **BUT NOT OVER THE MUZZLE.**



Return your **RAMMERS** (1 motion)

Return the rammer bringing up the piece with the left hand to the shoulder position seizing it with the right hand just under the cock and at the neck of the stock keeping the left hand at the swell and turning the body square to the front, bringing the right foot back into position.

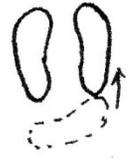
Shoulder FIRELOCKS (2 motions)

1. Quit the left hand and place it strong upon the butt.

2. Quit the right hand and move it smartly down to your right side.

Rest your **FIRELOCKS** (3 motions)

1. Grasp your firelock with your right hand at the small of the stock; at the same time turn the firelock so that the lock is to the front. Remember to keep the firelock perpendicular.



2. Bring up the firelock with a quick motion from the shoulder, and grasp it just above the lock so that the little finger touches the frizzen spring, the thumb lie vertically upon the stock and the rest of the fingers cover the stock and barrel. The firelock should be held 6-8 inches from the face; the left hand must be even with the eyes, the left elbow near the stock.

3. Step smartly back with your right foot placing it about 5" from your left heel. Your feet should be almost at right angles the right pointing to the right, the left in the same position as before. At the same time bring your firelocks as quickly as possible to the rest position, lowering it as far down before your left knee and just to the right of it as your right hand will permit without stress. Your left hand should be at the feather spring and your right hand with fingers extended held under the guard. The muzzle should be 2" from the face, the barrel opposite the face and the fire-lock perpendicular.

Order your FIRELOCKS (3 motions)

1. Without changing the height of your firelock, place it smartly against your right shoulder.

2. Quit your firelock with your right hand and lower it a little. Seize it near the muzzle with your right hand making certain *your* thumb is lying along the barrel with the top of your thumb touching the bayonet lug. Your firelock should be at an equal height with your chin and hold it against your right side.



3. Lift up your right foot and place it by your left as in a position of a soldier, at the same time throw back the left hand by your left side. With your right hand bring down the butt upon the ground so that the butt does not extend in front of the small toe of the right foot, and should be about 3" to the right of the foot.

Ease *ARMS* (1 motion)

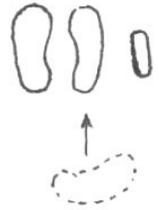
Slide the right hand down the barrel as far as will permit without stress.

Clap HANDS (1 motion)

Lean the firelock against the hollow of the right shoulder and quit the right hand join it to the left with the fingers of the right hand over the left and the thumbs intertwined. Stand easy on your feet.

Handle ARMS (1 motion)

Quickly seize the firelock with your right hand and assume the order position.



Ground your FIRELOCKS (4 motions)

1. Face to the right upon your heels making certain that your left foot points to the front and your right foot to the right (90 degrees). The body is now at a 45 de'gree angle to the right. At the same time twist the firelock so that the lock will point to the rear, and the flat of the butt lies against the inside of your right foot.

2. Step forward with your left foot about 2' and lay your fire-lock upon the ground with your right hand, allow your left hand to hang down beside your left leg without touching the ground, the right knee just above the lock, keeping the head up and to the front.

3. Raise yourself up again, bringing your left foot back to its former position. Keep your body facing 45 degrees to the right.

4. Face again to the left upon both heels and come to your proper front.



Take up your FIRELOCKS (4 motions)

1. Face to the right upon both heels as in the first motion of **GROUND**.



2. Sink your body down and come to the position described in the second motion of **GROUND**.



3. Raise your body and firelock bringing it close to your right side as in the position of the first motion of **GROUND**.



4. Come to your proper front upon your heels as in the position of **ORDERED** firelocks.



Rest your FIRELOCK (3 motions)

1. Slide your hand down the barrel as far as the swell.



2. Raise the firelock from the ground with your right hand and grasp it with the left above the lock with the little finger above but touching the spring. The cock should be at the height of the waistbelt.



3. Step back with your right foot, placing it behind your left heel. Carry the firelock with the right hand and place it under the guard on the small of the stock, as described in the third motion in the previous motion of REST.



Shoulder your FIRELOCKS (2 motions)

1. Lift your right foot and place it by your left as in the position of a soldier. Bring the firelock to your left shoulder and seize the butt with your left hand.



2. Release your right hand and bring it smartly to your right side assuming the **POSITION OF A SOLDIER**.

Secure your FIRELOCKS (3 motions)

1. Bring your right hand briskly up and grasp your firelock at the small of the stock, keeping the firelock steady in the same position.

2. Release the butt with the left hand and grasp the firelock at the swell keeping the elbow close to your body.

3. Quit the right hand and bring it down to your right side. At the same time lower the muzzle to a point where the firelock is at a 45 degree angle to the ground making certain to keep your left elbow close to your body. Keep the left hand in a line with the waistbelt.



Shoulder your FIRELOCKS (3 motions)

1. Bring your firelock up to a perpendicular position seizing it with the right hand at the small of the stock.

2. Quit the left hand and place it strong upon the butt.

3. Quit the right hand and bring it smartly down to the right side.



Fix your BAYONETS (3 motions)

1. Bring your right hand briskly up and grasp your firelock at the small of the stock, keeping the firelock steady in the same position.



2. Release the butt with the left hand and grasp the firelock at the swell keeping the elbow close to your body.

3. Quit the right hand and bring the firelock smartly down to the left side with the left hand as far as it will admit without stress. The muzzle should be a little to the front and the butt a little to the rear. Simultaneously seize the bayonet with the right hand and extend your arm fully upwards and to the front. Quickly fix it on the muzzle then bring the hand down just below the nose cap of the stock and with the fingers extended draw the piece to the hollow of the shoulder.

Shoulder your FIRELOCKS (3 motions)

1. Quit the right hand and bring up the firelock with the left, grasping it again at the small of the stock with your right.

2. Quit the left hand and place it upon the butt.



- Quit the right hand and bring it down to the right side.

Present your ARMS (3 motions)

- Grasp your firelock with your right hand at the small of the stock; at the same time turn the firelock so that the lock is to the front. Remember to keep the firelock perpendicular.
- Bring up the firelock with a quick motion from the shoulder, and grasp it just above the lock so that the little finger touches the frizzen spring, the thumb lie vertically upon the stock and the rest of the fingers cover the stock and barrel. The firelock should be held 6-8 inches from the face; the left hand must be even with the eyes, the left elbow near the stock.
- Step smartly back with your right foot placing it about 5" from your left heel. Your feet should be almost at right angles, the right pointing to the right, the left in the same position as before. At the same time bring your firelocks as quickly as possible to the rest position, lowering it as far down before your left knee and just to the right of it as your right hand will permit without stress. Your left hand should be at the feather spring and your right hand with fingers extended held under the guard. The muzzle should be 2" from the face, the barrel opposite the face and the fire-lock perpendicular.



THE FOLLOWING FOUR ORDERS ARE ONLY TO BE GIVEN AFTER THE MEN HAVE BEEN BROUGHT TO PRESENT OR REST. IT SHOULD BE REMEMBERED THAT THIS MANNER OF FACING SHOULD ONLY BE USED FOR PARADES, REVIEWS AND FIELD DAYS. FOR ALL OTHER OCCASIONS REFER TO THE FACING MOVEMENTS AS DESCRIBED ON PAGES 12, 13, and 14.

To the right FACE (3 motions)

1. Bring up the firelock, with a quick motion high before you until your left hand comes even with your eyes, with the fingers of that hand extended along the stock, just above the feather spring. The right foot to be brought close up to the left heel in this motion the feet perpendicular to one another.



2. Face to the right on your heels taking care to hold your firelock perpendicular and steady.



3. Come to the **PRESENT** by stepping back with your right foot and lowering the firelock to its proper position.

To the right about FACE

(3 motions)

As in the foregoing explanations, coming to the right about, instead of to the right.

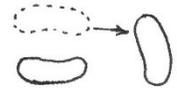
To the left FACE (3 motions)

1. Bring the right foot briskly to the hollow of your left, with the firelock in the same position as in the first motion of facing to the right.

2. Face to the left.



3. Come down to your PRESENT.



To the left about FACE (3 motions)

As in the foregoing explanations, coming to the left about, instead of to the left.

Charge your BAYONETS (2 motions)

1. Grasp your firelock with your right hand at the small of the stock; at the same time turn the firelock so that the lock is to the front. Remember to keep the firelock perpendicular.



2. Bring the swell of your fire-lock down strong upon the palm of your left hand. At the same time turn upon both heels to the right the right hand grasping the fire-lock at the small of the stock and at a height equal to the waistbelt, the firelock to be held almost level with a slight upward tilt.



Shoulder your FIRELOCKS (3 motions)

1. Bring the firelock up to the left shoulder placing the left hand upon the butt and bring the feet square to the front.



2. Quit the right hand and drop it to the right side.



Advance your ARMS (4 motions)

1. Grasp your firelock with your right hand at the small of the stock; at the same time turn the firelock so that the lock is to the front. Remember to keep the firelock perpendicular.

2. Bring the firelock up with a quick motion from the shoulder, and grasp it just above the lock so that the little finger touches the frizzen spring, the thumb lies vertically upon the stock and the rest of the fingers cover the stock and barrel. The firelock should be held 6–8 inches from the face, the left hand must be even with the eyes, the left elbow near the stock

3. Bring the firelock down the right side, with the right hand as low as it will admit without stress, slipping up the left hand at the same time to the swell, the guard between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, the three last fingers under the cock with the barrel to the rear.

4. Quit the left hand and drop it to the left side.



Shoulder your FIRELOCKS (4 motions)

1. Bring the left hand around and grasp the firelock at the swell.



2. Come to the POISE



3. Bring your firelock to the SHOULDER



4. Quit your right hand and drop it to your right side.



The position of RECOVER

"Come smartly to the Recover, by springing the Firelock straight up with the left Hand, turning the Barrel inwards to the proper Height of the Recover; at the same Time that the left Hand springs the Firelock, the right Hand is raised briskly from the Right side, and seizes the Firelock across the Breast; as it rises below the Cock, the left Hand comes with a quick Motion from the Butt, and seizes the Firelock strong above the Lock, the little Finger of the left Hand at the Spring of the Lock, the left Hand at an equal Height with the Eyes, the Butt close to the left Breast, but not pressed, the Firelock perpendicular, opposite the left side of the Face."

The Manual Exercise of 1764 page 12



PRIME AND LOAD

1) Come smartly to the Recover.



2) Bring the firelock down with a brisk motion to the priming position, the left hand holding the firelock as in priming, the thumb of the right hand placed against the face of the steel, the fingers clenched, and the elbow a little turned out, that the wrist may be clear of the cock.



3) Open the pan by throwing up the steel with a strong motion of the right arm, turning the elbow in, and keeping the firelock steady in the left hand.



4-6) Handle cartridge, prime and shut pans without cadence but as quickly as possible.



7-11) CAST ABOUT or 'BOUT

Bring the firelock about to the loading position and continue through the loading procedure as quickly as possible to the point where rammers are to be returned.

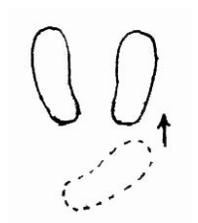
13) Return your RAMMERS

As instructed in the manual exercise.



14) SHOULDER firelocks

As instructed in the manual exercise.



SINGLE RANK FIRING

MAKE READY (1 motion)

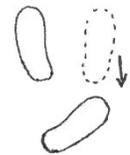
Bring your firelock briskly to the recover, keeping the feet fast. As soon as the firelock is at the recover, the right elbow is to be raised a little placing the thumb of that hand upon the cock and as quickly as possible, cock the piece by dropping the elbow and forcing down the cock with the thumb.

PRESENT! (1 motion)

Bring the firelock to the firing position and at the same time stepping back with the right foot.

FIRE!

Fire and immediately come down to the priming position.



DOUBLE RANK FIRING

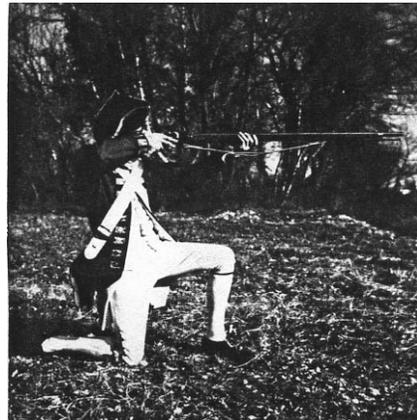
MAKE READY (front rank)

Bring the firelock to the **Recover**, keeping the feet fast in this motion. As soon as the firelock is at the **Recover**, with a quick motion go down on the right knee, the butt end of the firelock falls upon the ground, The front part of the butt is to be in a line with the heel of the left foot, the firelock and left leg perpendicular to the ground. The body and head are to be erect. As soon as the butt is on the ground, the firelock is to be cocked. Immediately seize the cock and steel in the right hand. The firelock is to be held firm in the left hand at a point midway between the lock and swell.



PRESENT! (front rank)

Bring the firelock briskly to the **Present** by extending the left arm. At the same time, bring up the butt by the cock to the right shoulder and grasping the piece at the small of the stock.



FIRE! (front rank)

Pull the trigger and as soon as the piece is discharged, give yourself a strong spring with your left leg raising your body straight up keeping your left foot fast and bringing the right foot close to the left. At the same time the fire-lock is to be brought to the priming position and half-cocked immediately.



DOUBLE RANK FIRING

MAKE READY (rear rank)

Bring the firelock to the Recover. As soon as the left hand seizes the firelock above the lock, the right elbow is to be raised, placing the thumb of that hand on the cock and cock the piece by dropping the elbow. At the same time, step two feet to the right keeping the left foot fast.

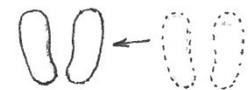
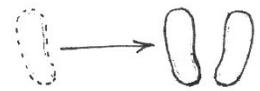
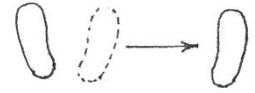
PRESENT: (rear rank)

Bring the firelock to the firing position with a quick motion.

FIRE: (rear rank)

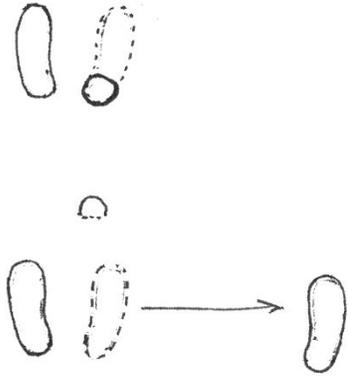
As soon as the piece is discharged, the left foot is to be brought up to the right at the same time the firelock is brought down to the priming position. Half cock the piece immediately.

The loading motions are carried out as in the Prime and Load exercise. At the last motion of shouldering, step to the left and cover the file leaders.



DOUBLE RANK FIRING

MAKE READY!

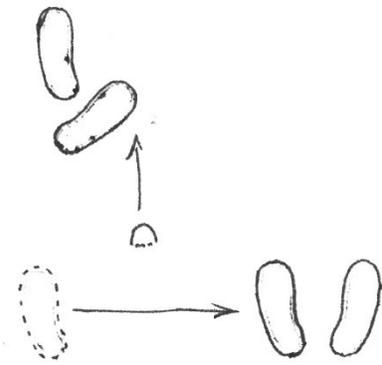


PRESENT!

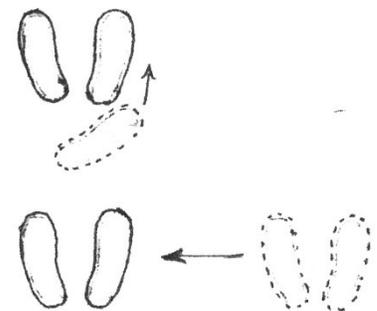


FIRE!

PRIME & LOAD!



**SHOULDER YOUR
FIRELOCK**



“A perfect uniformity in the formations and arrangements of all Companies and Battalions is indispensable for the Execution of just and combined Movements.”

William Fawcett, Adj. Gen.
(Rules and Regulations etc., etc.)
1798

III

MILITARY COURTESY

Of Respect and Compliments from the Soldiers to the Non-Commission-Officers, and from both to the Officers.

Article I.

Every method should be pursued, for promoting the consequence of officers, in the opinion of soldiers, and obliging them on all occasions to behave towards them with the highest marks of honor and respect as that must lead effectually to a proper subordination and thereby to the establishment of the strictest discipline.

Article II

Soldiers are therefore to be discouraged from ever presuming to speak of their officers at any time with the least appearance of freedom but in particular on a march when many corps indulge them, in an unrestrained manner of behavior by way of passing off the length of the road and keeping up their spirits: such aids undoubtedly are sometimes necessary, when confined to proper bounds but should on no account be allowed, if the name, of even a non-commission-officer, is to be the subject of their merriment, it being an indecent liberty and tending very much to lessen the authority, both of officers and non-commission-officers; with the latter of whom, soldiers will naturally suppose it unnecessary to observe any degree of respect, whilst they are permitted to use such insolence with those, so much their superiors.

Article III

Soldiers should be instructed, never to avoid their officers, through design, but rather to put themselves in the way of being seen, that they may have an opportunity of showing their respect, by taking off their hats with the left hand and letting them fall in an easy, graceful manner, down to the thigh, with the crown inwards; keeping their body erect, looking full at

the officer they intent to compliment, with a manly confidence and walking by him very slow. This when executed properly will have a much more striking effect than only putting the hand to the hat and will be found not to injure they cock of it, one bit more, notwithstanding that objection is made against it, by several military persons.

Article IV:

Grenadiers, drummers and all soldiers who wear caps must pay their compliments to an officer on passing by brings up the back of the hand (the farthest from him) to the front of the cap. This is done with a graceful motion and keeping it in that position as long as they would remain with their hats off, observing at the same time, the other direction given in article III.

Article V:

These marks of respect, which are so very becoming, from non-commission-officers, drummers and soldiers, to their officers, should be taught, with as much attention, as any other part of their duty and must be one of the first things in which a recruit should be well instructed on his joining the regiment, as being a principal step, towards his acquiring a soldier-like air and laying aside the carriage of a clown.

Article VI:

Though it must be an established rule, for a soldier never to take off his hat or lay his hand to his cap with his arms in his hand, it does not however follow, that upon that account, no civility is to be paid by him, to an officer; on the contrary, he has it as much in his power to show respect, under that circumstance, as otherwise he could, by advancing his firelock, moving slow and erect and looking him full in the face to which the officer ought to make the same return, as if the soldier had pulled his hat off. A sergeant also in passing by an officer, with a halberd or firelock, should carry it advanced.

Article VII:

Nothing more strongly marks the uniformed soldier and the awkward clown, than seeing one of them when spoke to by an officer, under a seeming apprehension and anxiety and the whole time employed, either in scratching his head or playing with his hat, instead of fixing himself in an easy, steady position, with his hat hanging down by his left thigh and looking at the officer with an air of modest, manly confidence ready to answer any question which may be proposed to him.

Article VIII:

When a sergeant or a soldier has his arms in his hand and has occasion to address he should immediately recover them and remain in that position until dismissed.

Article IX:

Another point of civility which soldiers should be taught on all occasions, to show their officers, is never to presume to pass between them and a wall. Attention to this, though trifling it may appear, plainly shows their great respect and places them considerably above the lower of the people.

Article X:

Merely showing respect to an officer of the regiment to which a soldier belongs, does not sufficiently prove that obedience, which ought to be inculcated in him, for unless he on all occasions, behave in the same manner and pays the same compliment to every person who has the appearance of an officer, it is evident, that what he shows to those of his own corps, is more the effects of compulsion, than a spirit of well grounded discipline.

Article XI:

When a soldier is posted on sentry duty, the compliment due to every officer, dressed as such (without distinction of corps) whom he knows not to be entitled to the rested arms, is to stand steady and upright, with a shouldered firelock until he has passed quite clear of his post, of which the officer of course, will take proper notice by pulling off his hat (a ceremony never to be omitted) as much through point of civility as to encourage him for having been attentive to his duty.

Article XII:

In order to enforce the consequence of non-commission-officers, it will be requisite, to insist on the same little mark of respect being shown them, by the soldier, particularly when speaking to them and which should consist, in laying the back of the left hand to the hat, on coming up and going off and standing steady during the conversation, the same compliment should be paid by sergeants and corporals to the sergeant-major and by the drummers and fifers, to the drum and fife-major, if a soldier with a firelock in his hand, has occasion to address a non-commission-officer, he should lower it across his body, a corporal the same to the sergeant-major and the sergeant, with a halberd or firelock should club it.

Note: It is the mark of a professional when he salutes his officers and non-commission-officers, even if the officer or non-commission-officer is not from their own regiment or company.

ADDRESSING	CORPORAL	SERGEANT	SGT-MAJOR	OFFICER
PVT. under ARMs	Port Arms	Port Arms	Recover	Recover
PVT. not under ARMs	Salute	Salute	Off Hat	Off Hat
CPL. under ARMs		Port Arms	Recover	Recover
CPL. not under ARMs		Salute	Off Hat	Off Hat
SGT. under ARMs			Recover	Recover
SGT. not under ARMs			Hat Off	Off Hat
SGT.-MJR				Off Hat

PASSING	CORPORAL	SERGEANT	SGT.-MJR.	OFFICER
PVT. under ARMs	Nothing	Advance Arms	Advance Arms	Advance Arms
PVT. not under ARMs	Nothing	Salute	Off Hat	Off Hat
CPL. under ARMs		Advance Arms	Advance Arms	Advance Arms
CPL. not under ARMs		Salute	Off Hat	Off Hat
SGT. under ARMs			Advance Arms	Advance Arms
SGT. not under ARMs			Off Hat	Off Hat
SGT.-MJR. under ARMs				Advance Arms
SGT.-MJR. not under ARMs				Off Hat

IV

COMPANY MANOEUVERS

The following pages show, by graphics, the basic movements practiced by a company of infantry. The two sections are separated in the diagrams for sake of clarity only and not to be followed in the actual practice.

The company is divided into two platoons or **SUB- DIVISIONS** and if of sufficient strength, into four sections. Two companies are called a **GRAND DIVISION**.

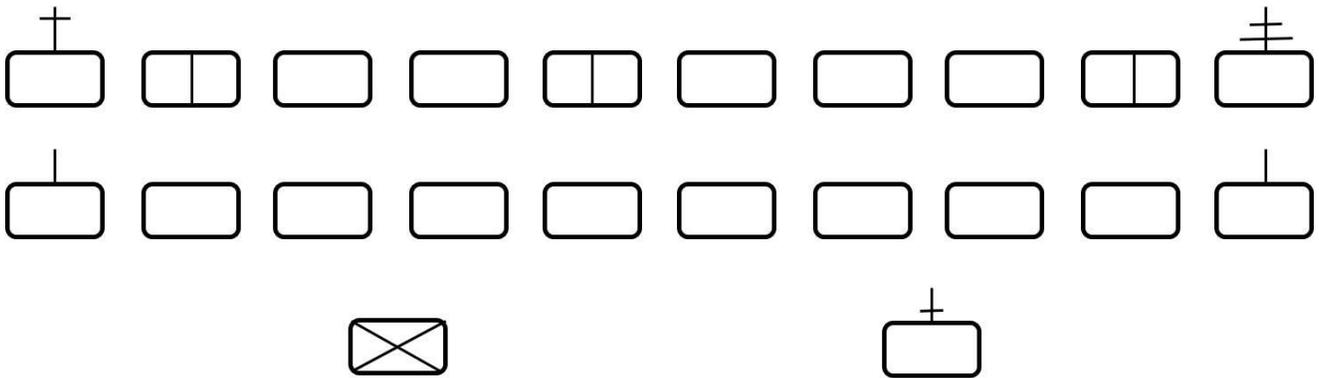
The company is the backbone of an infantry regiment and all maneuvers should be practiced until they are second nature, both to the officers as well as the rank and file. A company should always keep its front, this is its best defense against an on-coming enemy.

The following is the method generally practiced by the regiment at morning formations and, with some modifications, at all other formations.

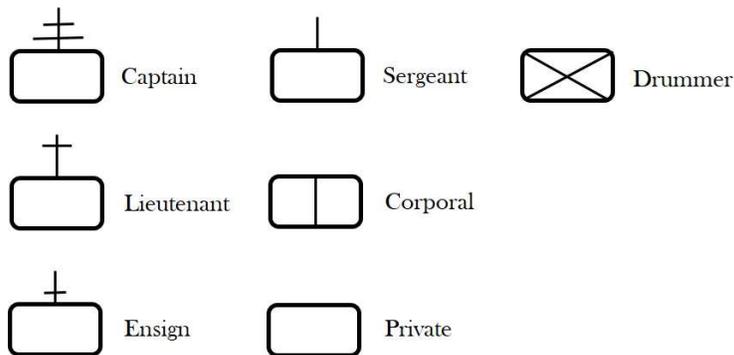
FORMING THE COMPANY

The company falls in two ranks at loose order. Extending the right arm out and touching the shoulder of the soldier to the right with your cuff achieve open order. The Captain of the company will take his post at the front right of the company, the Lieutenant at the front left and the Ensign at the front middle. The sergeants are to the extreme left and right of the company and the corporals next to the sergeants. Drummers take their place in the rear of the formed company as a third rank.

When the company is called to be formed up the soldier must, as quickly as possible, fall in and dress to the right of the sergeant. Dressing is the responsibility of the individual soldier and should be done quickly. When a soldier falls in he does this at a position of attention, the firelock is at the shoulder and there will be no talking or movement. Once the company and the regiment are formed the Sergeant Major will have the regiment **FIX BAYONETS**.



THE COMPANY IN FORMATION



LEGEND

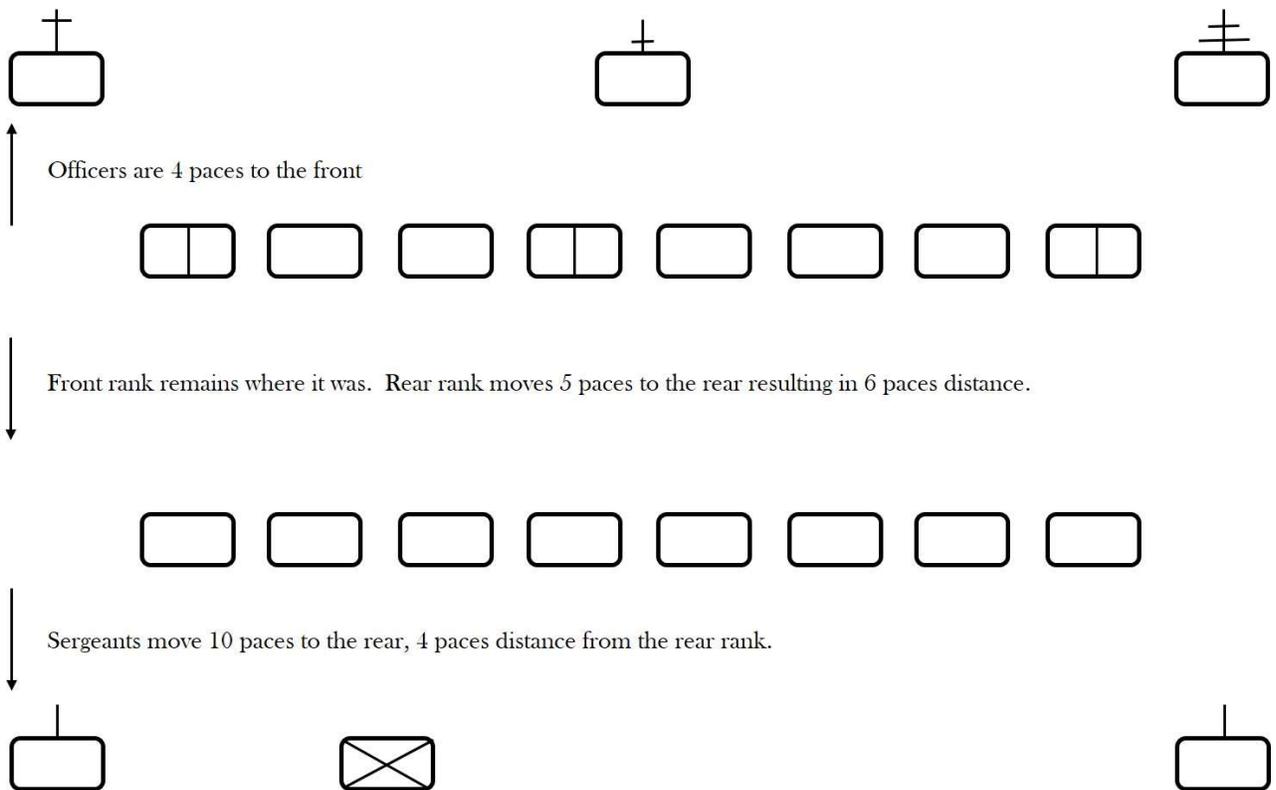
OPENING RANKS

Once the company has formed in its proper position in the formation the company, and the entire regiment will **OPEN RANKS**. This is done for the purpose of inspection of the regiment and to troop the regimental colors. The Sergeant Major will give the order **OPEN RANKS** as follows:

REAR RANKs take your **DISTANCE!** After the word **DISTANCE!** The rear rank and the sergeants will **RIGHT ABOUT FACE**.

MARCH! After the word **MARCH!** The rear rank will march **FIVE** paces to the rear and **STOP, DO NOT RIGHT ABOUT FACE!** The sergeants will march **TEN** paces to the rear and **STOP**.

The Sergeant Major will then give the order to **FRONT FACE!** At this time the rear rank and the sergeants will right about face.



THE COMPANY AT OPEN RANKS

CLOSING RANKS

The ranks will need to be closed and at most formations the Major will do this. The orders are as follows:

REAR RANK! close to the FRONT! after the word FRONT the officers will recover their arms RIGHT ABOUT FACE, and face their company. The sergeants will advance their firelocks or halberds.

48

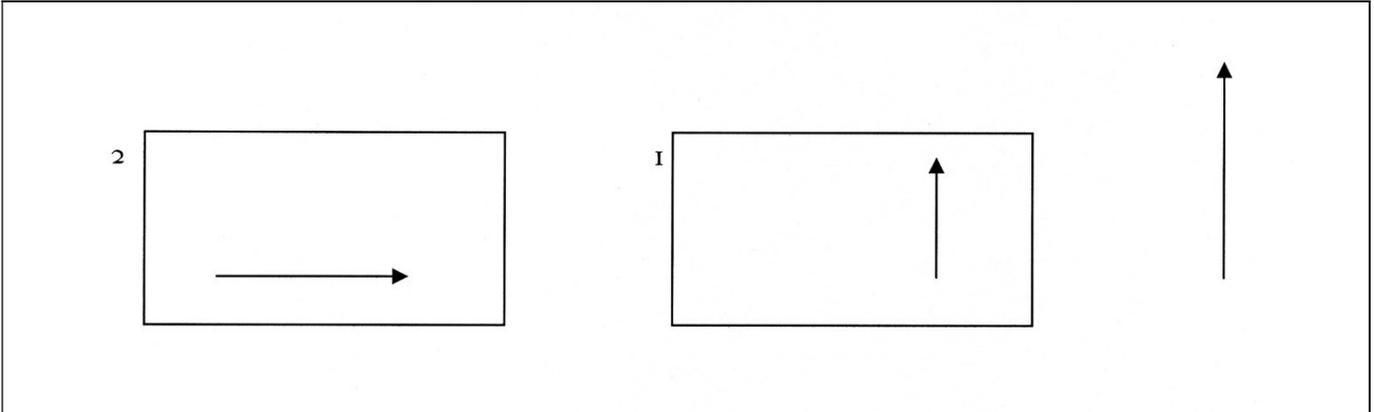
MARCH! after the word MARCH! the rear ranks step off together and close the ranks. Once the ranks are closed the soldier will dress at open order. Once again the company is at attention with the firelocks at the shoulder except for the sergeants who will be at the advance.

COMPANY MANUOVERS

1st

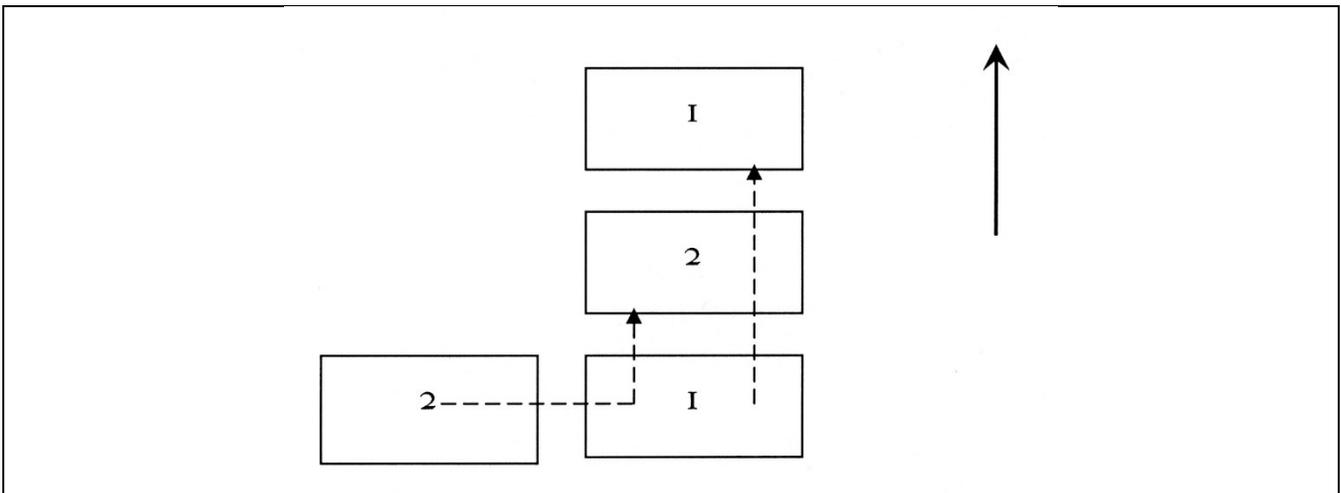
COMPANY! From the right, advance by SECTIONS! or COMPANY!

After the word SECTION or COMPANY, the second section or company faces to the right and the first section or company stands fast.



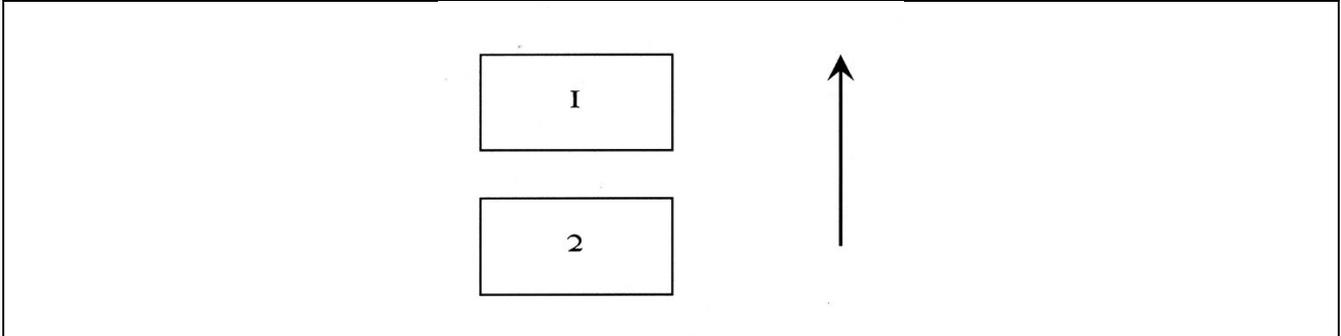
MARCH!

All step off together. The first section marching to the front and the second by files to the right. When the right hand file of the second section is even with that of the first section, the second section will turn left, SECTION! LEFT TURN! On the word TURN each soldier in the section will turn left, remembering to keep the dress. This order will be give by the soldier commanding the section.

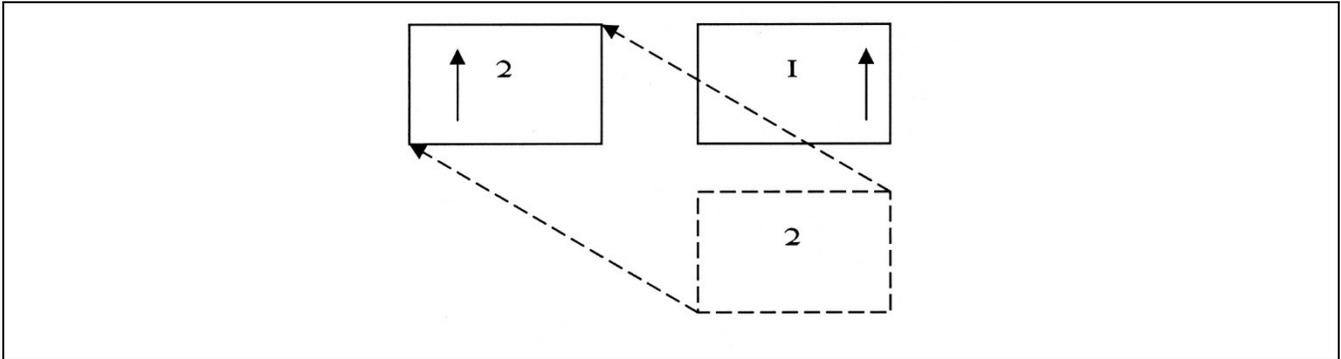


2nd

The company from this position may be ordered to form either to the front, to the right or to the left. The orders are as follows for these maneuvers:



COMPANY! To the front form company, MARCH!

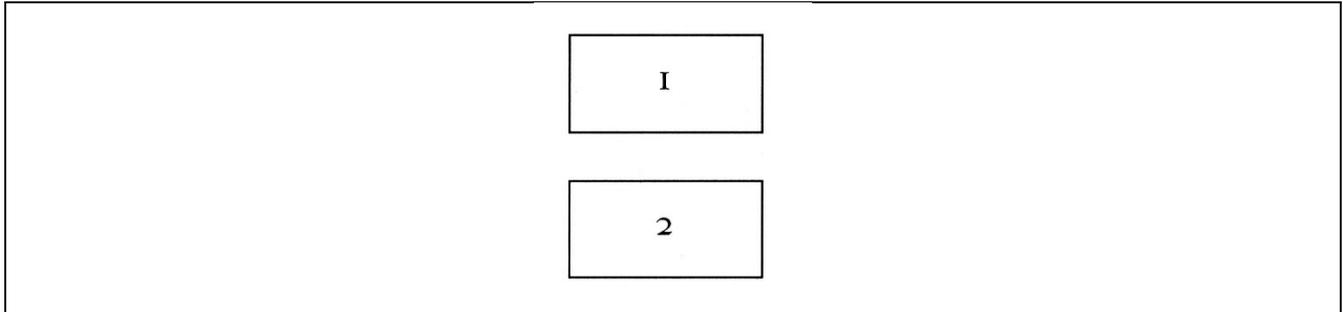


The first section stands fast and the second section inclines to the left until the company is formed, halts and dresses on the first section. The section receives the word for halting, etc. from the person commanding them.

3rd

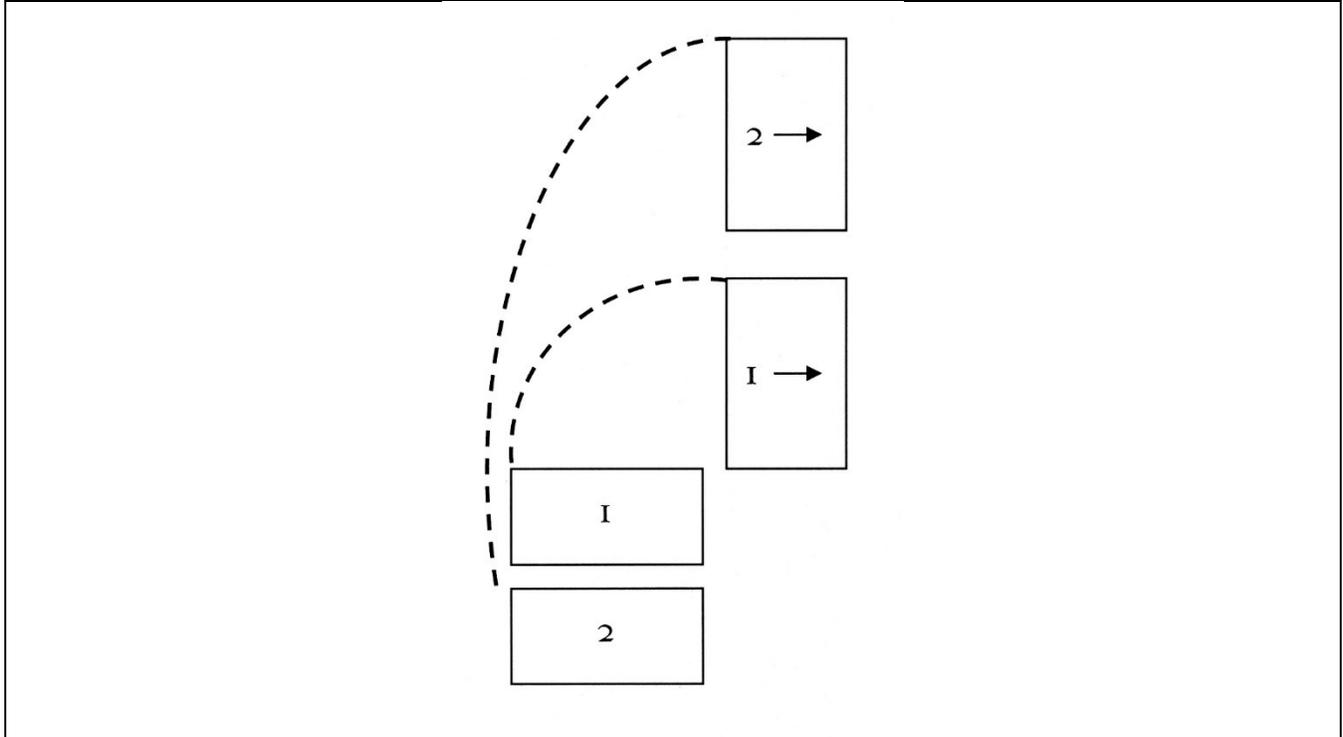
If ordered to form to the right, the command is given as follows:

COMPANY! To the right form Company



MARCH!

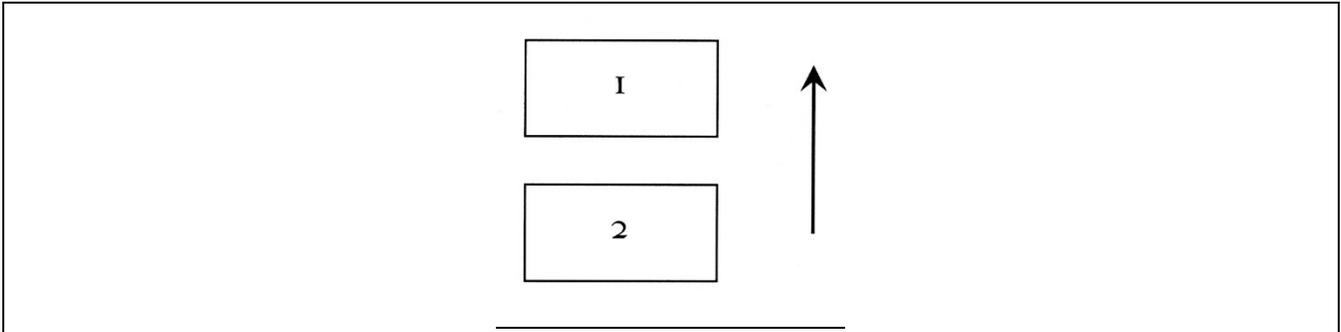
The first section wheels to the right and advances a small distance to allow the second section to march to the front until its right hand is even with the left hand file of the first section, when it is ordered to wheel to the right, halt and dress.



4th

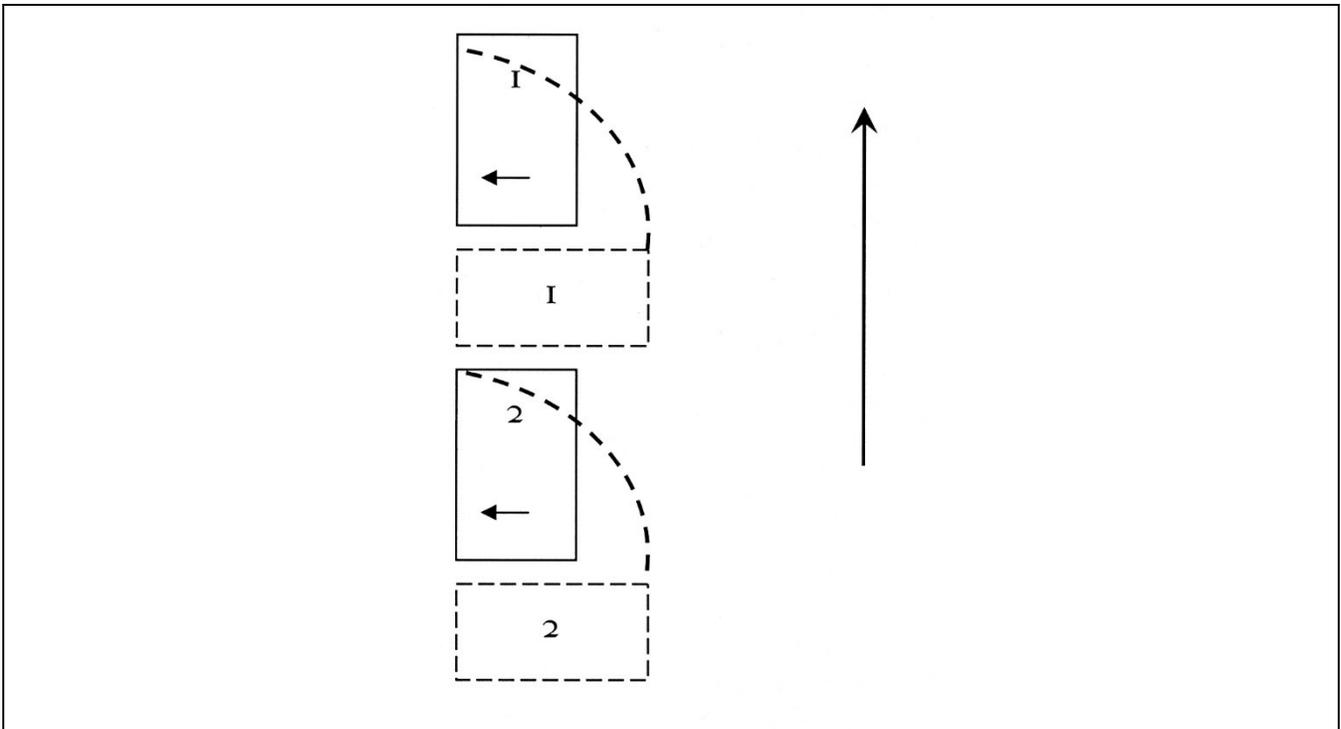
In order to form the company to the left, the command is as follows:

COMPANY! To the left wheel and form company



MARCH!

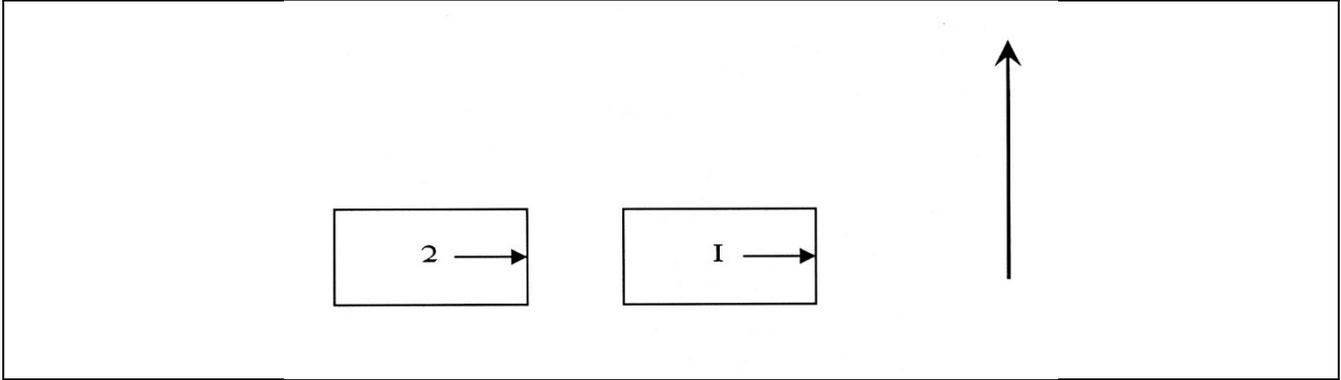
Both sections wheel to the left, together, halt, dress right and form company.



5th

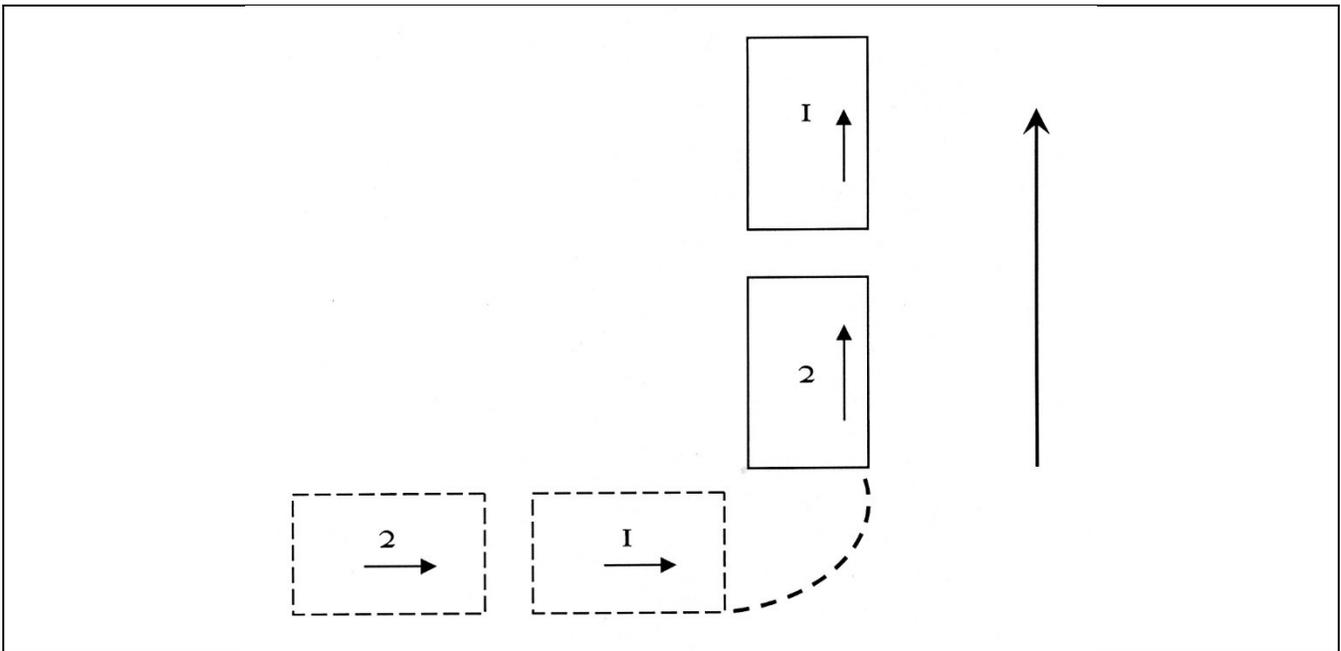
COMPANY! From the right advance by files

The whole company faces to the right



MARCH!

The right hand file wheels to the left and marches out to the front as all other files march to the right till they come to the point where the right hand file wheeled, were they wheel in the same manner and march out to the front.

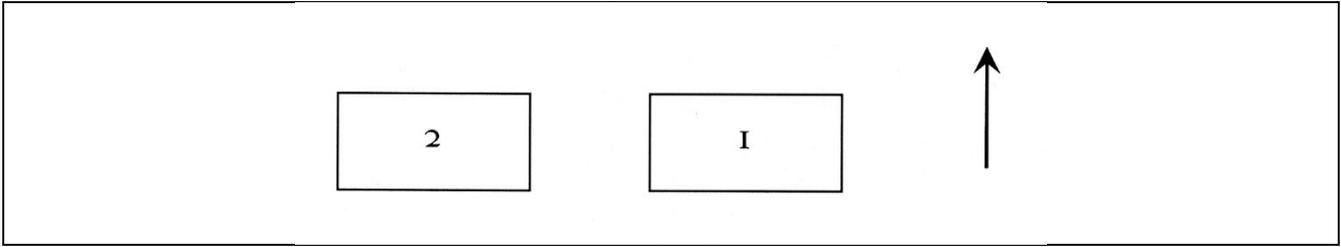


COMPANY! From the left advance by files MARCH!

This is done in the reverse manner as the above example.

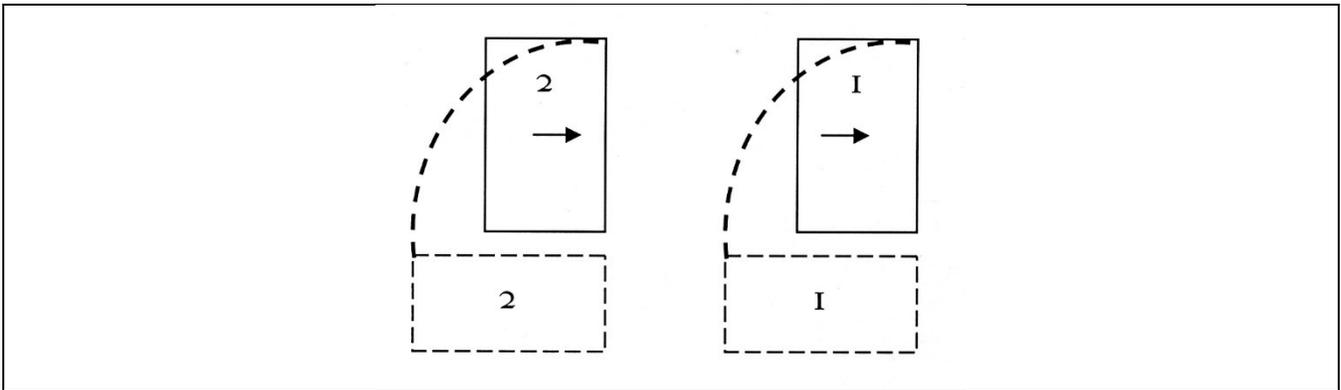
6th

COMPANY! By sections, to the right wheel



MARCH!

Both sections perform a right wheel, independently of the other.



It is advised to halt and dress at this point.

V

POSTING SENTRIES

The following is the documented method by which sentries are posted within the 64th Regiment of Foot.

A Method for Posting Sentries

The Corporal takes command of the Guard

Corporal gives orders;

“Fix Bayonets!”

“Shoulder your FIRELOCK!”

“Right (or left) FACE!”

“Quick MARCH!” The Guard marches away from the staging area by Files with Bayonets fixed.

Posting Sentries

The Corporal marches the Guard within 5 to 10 paces of the sentry post.

Corporal gives orders;

“Guard, HALT!”

“Guard Rest your, FIRELOCK!” The corporal advances to the position he intends to post the sentry.

Corporal gives order to first private; (the first private is the front rank, left-hand man)

“Advance and receive your Orders!” The first private comes to the **Recover** and marches to the corporal, facing straight ahead to what will become his post, halts and comes back to the **Rest**.

(Note: when the first sentry leaves the detail, this leaves a missing man at the front of the column. When the posting private comes back to the **Rest**, everyone in his file of the column should come to the **Recover**, take one pace forward, and come back to the **Rest**.)

The corporal tells the sentry his orders, and asks him to repeat them. When the corporal is satisfied, he gives the order;

“Sentry, POST!” The sentry comes to the **Recover**, takes 2 paces forward, and comes back to the **Rest**.

“Sentry, to the **RIGHT** about, **FACE!**”

“Guard, Shoulder your FIRELOCK!” The corporal returns to the detail and marches them to the next post.

Relieving Sentries

The corporal uses the same method of posting sentries to march the Guard within 5 to 10 paces of the sentry post.

Corporal gives order;

“Guard, HALT!”

“Guard Rest your, FIRELOCKS!”

“Advance and receive your Orders!” First private comes to the Recover and marches within 2 paces of the posted sentry. Stops and returns to the Rest. Old sentry tells his orders to the new sentry.

“Sentry, POST!” The relief and the old sentry come to the Recover, and each take two paces, passing each other on their left sides, and come back to the Rest. “Sentry to the Right about, FACE!” New sentry does a right about face, taking the position of the old sentry.

“Guard, Shoulder your FIRELOCKS!” Entire detachment shoulders firelocks.

The corporal and relieved sentry return to the column. Old sentry moves to the back of the column and removes his bayonet.

“Quick March!” The corporal leads the detail to the next post.

Instructions for the Sentry and Corporal of the Guard

The Corporal commanding the Sentries will march his detachment to the post of the Sentry to be relieved. The Corporal ONLY will be at ADVANCE with Bayonet fixed. The Sentry being relieved upon seeing the Relief Detachment will immediately go to SHOULDER and face the relief as it approaches.

The following are suitable as Orders for the Sentry:

“Take charge of this post and all the King's Property in View”.

“Stand this post in a military manner being always on the alert.”

“To give the alarm in case of FIRE or ATTACK and defend this post!”

“Call the Corporal of the Guard for any disturbance at this post”

“Quit this post only when properly relieved”

“Pass on any calls from further posts away”.

Sentries are to be exemplary in their dress, kit, and demeanor, as they represent the Regiment to every passer-by that sees them. Corporals of the Guard are responsible for the Guard. Corporals of the Guard should inspect the Guard, and especially the next ongoing sentry to make sure he is polished, neat, and clean. If he is not the Corporal of

the Guard will let it go hard on him for failing to report for guard in the highest state of readiness and cleanliness.

Once the detachment has marched off the Sentry should carefully scrutinize his post noting anything amiss and if possible correct that. He may keep his weapon at any position he chooses EXCEPT Ground Arms or Clasp Hands. The Sentry is not to always be at the shoulder, but may carry his arms easily for his comfort. He may use support, advance, port, and other positions. He is always to have one hand on his weapon at all times.

When a soldier is posted on sentry duty, as noted previously, the compliment due to every officer is to stand steady and upright, with a shouldered firelock until he has passed quite clear of his post. The Sentry is to render military Courtesies ONLY to the Officer of the Guard or the Commanding Officer.

A Sentry is not to talk to ANYONE except the Corporal of the Guard, Sergeant of the Guard, Officer of the Guard, or Commanding Officer, except in calling challenges (if such are his orders). If spoken to by any other Officer, the Sentry should call the Corporal of the Guard and NOT speak to that Officer.