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1807.

G. S. H.

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REGULATIONS
FOR THE
ORDER AND DISCIPLINE
OF THE
TROOPS OF THE UNITED STATES.
BY BARON DE STEUBEN.

To which is prefixed,
THE MILITIA LAW
OF THE UNITED STATES, AND THAT OF THE
STATE OF NEW-YORK.

ALSO IS ADDED,
THE MANUAL EXERCISE AND EVOLUTIONS
OF THE
CAVALRY,
As practised in the late American Army.

AND THE
RULES AND ARTICLES OF WAR.

A NEW EDITION,
ILLUSTRATED BY ACCURATE COPPERPLATE ENGRAVINGS.

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G. S. H.



REGULATIONS, &c.

CHAPTER I.

Of the Arms and Accoutrements of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Soldiers.

THE arms and accoutrements of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, should be uniform throughout.

The officers who exercise their functions on horseback, are to be armed with swords; the platoon officers with swords and espontoons, the non-commissioned officers with swords, firelocks and bayonets, and the soldiers with firelocks and bayonets.

CHAPTER II.

Objects with which the Officers and non-commissioned Officers should be acquainted.

THE officers and non-commissioned officers of each regiment, are to be perfectly acquainted with the manual exercise, marchings and firings, that they may be able to instruct their soldiers when necessary; they must also be acquainted with the dress, discipline, and police of the troops, and with every thing that relates to the service.

The commanding officer of each regiment, is to be answerable for the general instruction of the regiment, and is to exercise or cause to be exercised, the officers non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, whenever he thinks proper.

CHAPTER III.

Of the Formation of a Company.

(Plate I. Figure 1.)

A COMPANY is to be formed into two ranks, at one pace distance, with the tallest men in the rear, and both

both ranks fixed, with the shortest men of each in the centre. A company thus drawn up is to be divided into two sections or platoons; the captain to take post on the right of the first platoon, covered by a serjeant; the lieutenant on the right of the second platoon, also covered by a serjeant; the ensign four paces behind the centre of the company; the first serjeant two paces behind the centre of the first platoon, and the eldest corporal two paces behind the second platoon; the other two corporals are to be on the flanks of each platoon in the front rank.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the Formation of a Regiment.

(Plate I. Figure 2, and 3.)

A REGIMENT is to consist of eight companies, which are to be posted in the following order, from right to left:

First captain's.

Colonel's.

Fourth captain's.

Major's.

Third captains.

Lieutenant Colonel's.

Fifth captain's.

Second captain's.

For the greater facility in manœuvring, each regiment, consisting of more than one hundred and sixty files, is to be formed in two battalions, (fig. 2.) with an interval of twenty paces between them, and one colour posted in the centre of each battalion; the colonel fifteen paces before the centre of the first battalion; the lieutenant-colonel fifteen paces before the centre of the second battalion; the major fifteen paces behind the interval of the two battalions; the adjutant two paces from the major; the drum and fife-major two paces behind the centre of the first battalion; their places behind the second battalion being supplied by a drum and fife; and the other drums and fises equally divided on the wings of each battalion.

When a regiment is reduced to one hundred and sixty files, it is to be formed in one battalion, with both colours in the centre; the colonel sixteen paces before the colours; the lieutenant colonel eight paces behind the colonel; the
major

major fifteen paces behind the centre of the battalion, having the adjutant at his side; the drum and fife-major two paces behind the centre of the battalion; and the drums and fifes equally divided on the wings.

Every battalion, whether it compose the whole, or only half of a regiment, is to be divided into four divisions and eight platoons; no platoon to consist of less than ten files, so that a regiment, consisting of less than eighty files, cannot form a battalion, but must be incorporated with some other or employed on detachment.

In case of the absence of any field officer, his place is to be filled by the officer next in rank in the regiment; and in order that the officers may remain with their respective companies, if any company officer is absent, his place shall be supplied by the officer next in rank in the same company; but should it happen that a company is left without an officer, the colonel or commanding officer may order an officer of another company to take the command, as well for the exercise as for the discipline and police of the company in camp.

When the light company is with the regiment, it must be formed twenty paces on the right on the parade, but must not interfere with the exercise of the battalion, but exercise by itself; and when the light infantry are embodied, every four companies will form a battalion, and exercise in the same manner as the battalion in the line.

CHAPTER V.

Of the Instruction of Recruits.

THE commanding officer of each company is charged with the instruction of his recruits; and as that is a service that requires not only experience, but a patience and temper not met with in every officer; he is to make choice of an officer, serjeant, and one or two corporals of his company, who, being approved of by the colonel, are to attend particularly to that business: but in case of the arrival of a great number of recruits, every officer, without distinction, is to be employed on that service.

The commanding officer of each regiment will fix on some place for the exercise of his recruits, where himself or some field officer must attend, to overlook their instruction.

D

The

The recruits must be taken singly, and first taught to put on their accoutrements, and carry themselves properly.

The Position of a Soldier without Arms.

He is to stand straight and firm upon his legs, with the head turned to the right so far as to bring the left eye over the waistcoat buttons; the heels two inches apart; the toes turned out; the belly drawn in a little, but without constraint; the breast a little projected; the shoulders square to the front, and kept back; and the hands hanging down the sides, with the palms close to the thighs.

Attention!

At this word the soldier must be silent, stand firm and steady, moving neither hand nor foot, (except as ordered) but attend carefully to the words of command.

This attention of the soldier ~~must~~ be observed in the strictest manner, till he receives the word

Rest!

At which he may refresh himself, by moving his hands or feet; but must not then sit down or quit his place unless permitted so to do.

Attention!

To the left,—Dress!

At this word the soldier turns his head briskly to the left, so as to bring his right eye in the direction of his waistcoat buttons.

To the Right,—Dress!

The soldier dresses again to the right, as before.

The recruit must then be taught

The Facings.

To the Right,—Face! Two motions.

- 1st. Turn briskly on both heels to the right, lifting up the toes a little, and describing the quarter of a circle.
- 2d. Bring back the right foot to its proper position, without stamping.

To the Left,—Face! Two motions.

- 1st. Turn to the left, as before to the right.
- 2d. Bring up the right foot to its proper position.

To the Right about,—Face! Three motions.

- 1st. Step back with the right foot, bringing the buckle opposite the left heel, at the same time seizing the cartridge-box with the right hand.

2d,

- 2d. Turn briskly on both heels, and describe half a circle.
 3d. Bring back the right foot, at the same time quitting the cartridge-box.

When the recruit is sufficiently expert in the foregoing points, he must be taught the different steps.

The common Step

Is two feet, and about seventy-five in a minute.

To the Front,—March!

The soldier steps off with his left foot, and marches a free, easy and natural step, without altering the position of his body or head, taking care to preserve a proper balance, and not cross his legs, but to march without constraint, in every sort of ground: The officer must march sometimes in his front, and sometimes, at his side, in order to join example to precept.

Halt!

At this word the soldier stops short, on the foot then advanced, immediately bringing up the other, without stamping.

The Quick Step

Is also two feet, but about one hundred and twenty in a minute, and is performed on the same principle as the other.

The recruits having been exercised singly, till they have a proper carriage, and are well grounded in the different steps; the officer will then take three men, and placing them in one rank, exercise them in the different steps, and teach them

The March by Files,

Which, being of great importance, must be carefully attended to; observing that the soldier carries his body more forward than in the front march, and that he does not increase the distance from his file-leader.

The Oblique Step

Must then be practised, both the quick and common time.

In marching obliquely to the right, the soldier steps obliquely with the right foot, bringing up the left, and placing the heel directly before the toes of the right foot, and the contrary when marching to the left; at the same time observing to keep the shoulders square to the front, especially that the shoulder opposed to the side they march to, does not project, and that the files keep close.

The recruits being thus far instructed, must be again taken separately, and taught

The Position of a Soldier under Arms.

In this position the soldier is to stand straight and firm upon his legs, with the heels two inches apart, the toes a little turned out, the belly drawn in a little without constraint, the breast a little projected, the shoulders square to the front and kept back, the right hand hanging down the side, with the palm close to the thigh, the left elbow not turned out from the body, the firelock carried on the left shoulder, at such height that the guard will be just under the left breast, the fore-finger and thumb before the swell of the butt, the three last fingers under the butt, the flat of the butt against the hipbone, and pressed so as that the firelock may be felt against the left side, and stand before the hollow of the shoulder, neither leaning towards the head nor from it, the barrel almost perpendicular. When exercising, he is to be very exact in counting a second of time between each motion.

THE MANUAL EXERCISE.

I.

Poise—Firelock! Two motions.

- 1st. With your left hand turn the firelock briskly, bringing the lock to the front, at the same instant seize it with the right hand just below the lock, keeping the piece perpendicular.
- 2d. With a quick motion bring up the firelock from the shoulder directly before the face, and seize it with the left hand just above the lock, so that the little finger may rest upon the feather-spring, and the thumb lie on the stock; the left hand must be of an equal height with the eyes.

II.

Cock—Firelock! Two motions.

- 1st. Turn the barrel opposite to your face, and place your thumb upon the cock, raising the elbow square at this motion.
- 2d. Cock the firelock by drawing down your elbow, immediately placing your thumb upon the breech-pin, and the fingers under the guard.

III.

III.

Take Aim! One motion.

Step back about six inches with the right foot, bringing the left toe to the front; at the same time drop the muzzle, and bring up the butt-end of the firelock against your right shoulder; place the left hand forward on the swell of the stock, and the fore-finger of the right hand before the trigger; sinking the muzzle a little below a level, and with the right eye looking along the barrel.

IV.

Fire! One motion.

Pull the trigger briskly, and immediately after bringing up the right foot, come to the priming position, placing the heels even, with the right toe pointing to the right, the lock opposite the right breast, the muzzle directly to the front, and as high as the hat, the left hand just forward of the sear-spring, holding the piece firm and steady; and at the same time seize the cock with the fore-finger and thumb of the right hand, the back of the hand turned up.

V.

Half-cock—Firelock! One motion.

Half bend the cock briskly, bringing down the elbow to the butt of the firelock.

VI.

Handle—Cartridge! One motion.

Bring your right hand short round to your pouch, slapping it hard, seize the cartridge, and bring it with a quick motion to your mouth, bite the top off down to the powder, covering it instantly with your thumb, and bring the hand as low as the chin, with the elbow down.

VII.

Prime! One motion.

Shake the powder into the pan, and covering the cartridge again, place the three last fingers behind the hammer, with the elbow up.

VIII.

Shut—Pan! Two motions.

1st. Shut your pan briskly, bringing down the elbow to the butt of the firelock, holding the cartridge fast in your hand.

2d. Turn the piece nimbly round before you to the loading position

position, with the lock to the front, and the muzzle at the height of the chin, bringing the right hand up under the muzzle; both feet being kept fast in this motion.

IX.

Charge with Cartridge! Two motions.

- 1st. Turn up your hand and put the cartridge into the muzzle, shaking the powder into the barrel.
- 2d. Turning the stock a little towards you, place your right hand closed, with a quick and strong motion, upon the butt of the rammer, the thumb upwards, and the elbow down.

X.

Draw—Rammer! Two motions.

- 1st. Draw your rammer with a quick motion half out, seizing it instantly at the muzzle back handed.
- 2d. Draw it quite out, turn it, and enter it into the muzzle.

XI.

Ram down—Cartridge! One motion.

Ram the cartridge well down the barrel, and instantly recovering and seizing the rammer back-handed by the middle, draw it quite out, turn it, and enter it as far as the lower pipe; placing at the same time the edge of the hand on the butt-end of the rammer, with the fingers extended.

XII.

Return—Rammer! One motion.

Thrust the rammer home, and instantly bring up the piece with the left hand to the shoulder, seizing it at the same time with the right hand under the cock, keeping the left hand at the swell, and turning the body square to the front.

XIII.

Shoulder—Firelock! Two motions.

- 1st. Bring down the left hand, placing it strong upon the butt.
- 2d. With a quick motion bring the right hand down by your side.

XIV.

Order—Firelock! Two motions.

- 1st. Sink the firelock with the left hand as low as possible, without constraint, and at the same time bringing up the right hand, seize the firelock at the left shoulder.
- 2d.

- 2d. Quit the firelock with the left hand, and with the right bring it down the right side, the butt on the ground, even with the toes of the right foot, the thumb of the right hand lying along the barrel, and the muzzle being kept at a little distance from the body.

XV.

Ground—Firelock ! Two motions.

- 1st. With the right hand turn the firelock, bringing the lock to the rear, and instantly stepping forward with the left foot a large pace, lay the piece on the ground the barrel in a direct line from front to rear, placing the left hand on the knee, to support the body, the head held up, the right hand and left heel in a line, and the right knee brought almost to the ground.
- 2d. Quitting the firelock, raise yourself up, and bring back the left foot to its former position.

XVI.

Take up—Firelock ! Two motions.

- 1st. Step forward with the left foot, sink the body, and come to the position described in the first motion of grounding.
- 2d. Raise up yourself and firelock, stepping back again with the left foot, and as soon as the piece is perpendicular, turn the barrel behind, thus coming to the order.

XVII.

Shoulder—Firelock ! Two motions.

- 1st. Bring the firelock to the left shoulder, throwing it up a little, and catching it below the tail-pipe, and instantly seize it with the left hand at the butt.
- 2d. With a quick motion bring the right hand down by your side.

XVIII.

Secure—Firelock ! Three motions.

- 1st. Bring up the right hand briskly, and place it under the cock.
- 2d. Quit the butt with the left hand, and seize the firelock at the swell, bringing the arm close down upon the lock, the right hand being kept fast in this motion, and the piece upright.
- 3d. Quitting the piece with your right hand, bring it down by your side, at the same time with your left hand throw

throw the muzzle directly forward, bringing it within about one foot of the ground, and the butt close up behind the left shoulder, holding the left hand in a line with the waist belt, and with that arm covering the lock.

XIX.

Shoulder—Firelock! Three motions.

- 1st. Bring the firelock up to the shoulder, seizing it with the right hand under the cock.
- 2d. Bring the left hand down strong upon the butt.
- 3d. Bring the right hand down by your side.

XX.

Fix—Bayonet! Three motions.

- 1st. and 2d. Motion the same as the two first motions of the secure.
- 3d. Quitting the piece with your right hand, sink it with your left down the left side, as far as may be without constraint, at the same time seize the bayonet with the right hand, draw and fix it, immediately slipping the hand down the stock, and pressing in the piece to the hollow of the shoulder.

XXI.

Shoulder—Firelock! Three motions.

- 1st. Quitting the piece with the right hand, with the left bring it up to the shoulder, and seize it again with the right hand under the cock, as in the second motion of the secure.
- 2d. Bring the left hand down strong upon the butt.
- 3d. Bring the right hand down by your side.

XXII.

Present—Arms! Three motions.

- 1st. and 2d. Motion the same as in coming to the poise.
- 3d. Step briskly back with your right foot, placing it at a hand's breadth distant from your left heel, at the same time bring down the firelock as quick as possible to the rest, sinking it as far down before your left knee as your right hand will permit without constraint, holding the right hand under the guard, with the fingers extended, and drawing in the piece with the left hand till the barrel is perpendicular; during this motion you quit the piece with the left hand, and instantly seize it again below the tail-pipe.

XXIII.

XXIII.

Shoulder—Firelock! Two motions.

- 1st. Lift up your right foot and place it by your left, at the same time bring the firelock to your left shoulder, and seize the butt-end with the left hand, coming to the position of the first motion of the secure.
- 2d. Bring the right hand down by your side.

XXIV.

Charge—Bayonet! Two motions.

- 1st. The same as the first motion of the secure.
- 2d. Bring the butt of the firelock under the right arm, letting the piece fall down strong on the palm of the left hand, which receives it at the swell, the muzzle pointing directly to the front, the butt pressed with the arm against the side; the front rank holding their pieces horizontally, and the rear rank the muzzles of their's so high as to clear the heads of the front rank, both ranks keeping their feet fast.

XXV.

Shoulder—Firelock! Two motions.

- 1st. Bring up the piece smartly to a shoulder, seizing the butt with the left hand.
- 2d. Bring the right hand down by your side.

XXVI.

Advance—Arms! Four motions.

- 1st. and 2d the same as the two first motions of the poise.
- 3d. Bring the firelock down to the right side, with the right hand as low as it will admit without constraint, slipping up the left hand at the same time to the swell, and instantly shifting the position of the right hand, take the guard between the thumb and fore-finger, and bring the three last fingers under the cock, with the barrel to the rear.
- 4th. Quit the firelock with the left hand, bringing it down by your side.

XXVII.

Shoulder—Firelock! Four motions.

- 1st. Bring up the left hand, and seize the firelock at the swell; instantly shifting the right hand to its former position.
- 2d. Come smartly up to a poise.
- 3d. and 4th. Shoulder.

Explanation

*Explanation of Priming and Loading, as performed in the Firings.**Prime and Load! Fifteen motions.*

- 1st. Come to the recover, throwing up your firelock, with a smart spring of the left hand, directly before the left breast, and turning the barrel inwards: at that moment catch it with the right hand below the lock, and instantly bringing up the left hand, with a rapid motion, seize the piece close above the lock, the little finger touching the feather-spring; the left hand to be an equal height with the eyes, the butt of the firelock close to the left breast, but not pressed, and the barrel perpendicular.
- 2d. Bring the firelock down with a brisk motion to the *priming position*, as directed in the 4th word of command, instantly placing the thumb of the right hand 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.
- 3d. Open the pan, by throwing back the steel with a strong motion of the right arm, keeping the firelock steady in the left hand.
- 4th. Handle cartridge.
- 5th. Prime.
- 6th. Shut pan.
- 7th. Cast about.
- 8th. and 9th. Load.
- 10th. and 11th. Draw rammer.
- 12th. Ram down cartridge.
- 13th. Return rammer.
- 14th. and 15th. Shoulder.

N. B. The motion of recover, coming down to the priming position, and opening the pan to be done in the usual time, the motions of handling the cartridge to shutting the pan, to be done as quick as possible; when the pans are shut, make a small pause, and cast about together; then the loading and shouldering motions are to be done as quick as possible.

*Position of each Rank in the Firings.**Front Rank! Make ready! One motion.*

Spring the firelock briskly to a recover, as soon as the left hand seizes the firelock above the lock, the right elbow is

to be nimbly raised a little, placing the thumb of that hand upon the cock, the fingers open by the plate of the lock, and as quick as possible cock the piece, by dropping the elbow, and forcing down the cock with the thumb, immediately seizing the firelock with the right hand, close under the lock; the piece to be held in this manner perpendicular, opposite the left side of the face, the body kept straight, and as full to the front as possible, and the head held up, looking well to the right.

Take Aim! Fire!

As before explained.

Rear Rank! Make Ready! One motion.

Recover and cock as before directed, at the same time stepping about six inches to the right, so as to place yourself opposite the interval of the front rank.

Take Aim! Fire!

As before explained.

• The recruits being thus far instructed, the officer must take twelve men, and placing them in one rank, teach them *to dress* to the right and left, to do which the soldier must observe to feel the man on that side he dresses to, without crowding him, and to advance or retire, till he can just discover the breast of the second man from him, taking care not to stoop, but to keep his head and body upright.

When they can dress pretty well, they must be taught *to wheel* as follows.

To the Right—Wheel!

At the word of command the men turn their heads briskly to the left, except the left hand man.

March!

The whole step off, observing to feel the hand they wheel to, without crowding; the right hand man, serving as a pivot for the rest to turn on, gains no ground, but turns on his heel; the officer will march on the flank, and when the wheeling is finished, command,

Halt!

On which the whole stop short on the foot then forward, bringing up the other foot, and dressing to the right.

To the Left—Wheel!

The whole continue to look to the right, except the right hand man, who looks to the left.

March!

March !

As before explained.

N. B. The wheelings must first be taught in the common step, and then practised in the quick step.

When the recruits have practised the foregoing exercises, till they are sufficiently expert, they must be sent to exercise with their company.

CHAPTER VI.

The Exercise of a Company.

ARTICLE 1.

Of opening of the Ranks.

Rear Rank ! Take—Distance !

March !

THE rear rank steps back four paces, and dresses by the right ; the officers at the same time advancing eight paces to the front, and dressing in a line ; the serjeants who covered the officers, take their places in the front rank ; the non-commissioned officers who were in the rear, remain there, stepping back four paces behind the rear rank.

Rear Rank !—Close to the Front !

The officers face to the company.

March !

The rear rank closes to within a common pace, or two feet ; and the officers return to their former posts.

ARTICLE 2.

Of the Firings.

The captain will divide his company into two or more sections, and teach them the fire by platoons, as directed in chap. xiii. art. 1, 2.

The officers must give the words of command with a loud and distinct voice ; observe that the soldiers step off, and place their feet, as directed in the manual exercise ; and that they level their pieces at a proper height ; for which purpose they must be accustomed always to take sight at some object.

The officer will often command, *As you were !* to accustom the soldier not to fire till he receives the word of command.

In all exercises in detail, the men will use a piece of wood instead of a flint ; and each soldier should have six pieces of wood, in the form of cartridges, which the serjeant must see taken out of the pieces when the exercise is finished.

When

When the company exercises with power, the captain will inspect the company, and see that all the cartridges not used are returned.

A R T I C L E 3.

Of the March.

In *marching to the Front*, the men must be accustomed to dress to the centre, which they will have to do when exercising in battalion; and for this purpose a serjeant must be placed six paces in front of the centre, who will take some object in front to serve as a direction for him to march straight forward; and the men must look inwards, and regulate their march by him.

The captain must exercise his company in different sorts of ground; and when, by the badness of the ground, or any other accident, the soldier loses his step, he must immediately take it again from the serjeant in the centre. The officers must not suffer the least inattention, but punish every man guilty of it.

The Oblique March

Must be practised both in the quick and common step, agreeably to the instructions already given.

The March by Files

Is as important as difficult. In performing it, the officers must be attentive that the soldiers bend their bodies a little forward, and do not open their files.

The leading file will be conducted by the officer; who will post himself for that purpose on its left, when they march by the right, and the contrary, when they march by the left.

The Counter March.

Note. This march must never be executed by larger portions of a battalion than platoons.

Caution.

Take Care to counter-march from the Right, by Platoons!

To the Right—Face! March!

The whole facing to the right, each platoon wheels by files to the right about; and when the right hand gets on the ground where the left stood, the officer orders,

Half! To the Left,—Face!

And the company will be formed with their front changed.

A R T I C L E 4.

Of Wheeling.

The captain will exercise his company in wheeling entire, and

and, by sections or platoons, both in the common and quick step, taking care that the men in the rear rank incline a little to the right or left, according to the hand they wheel to, so as always to cover exactly their file-leaders.

ARTICLE 5.

Of Breaking off, and Forming by the oblique Step.

The captain having divided his company into two sections, will give the word,

Sections! Break off!

Upon which the section on the right inclines by the oblique step to the left, and that on the left, following the former, inclines to the right, till they cover each other, when they march forward.

Form Company.

The first section inclines to the right, shortening its step, and the second to the left, lengthening its step, till they are uncovered, when both march forward, and form in a line.

Two or more companies may be joined to perform the company exercise, when they have been sufficiently exercised by single companies, but not till then; the inattention of the soldiers, and difficulty of instructing them, increasing in proportion with the numbers.

CHAPTER VII.

Exercise of a Battalion.

WHEN a battalion parades for exercise, it is to be formed, and the officers posted, agreeably to the instructions already given in the third and fourth chapters.

The battalion being formed, it is then to perform the manual exercise, and the wheelings, marches, manœuvres and firings described in this and the following chapters, or such of them as shall be ordered.

N. B. When a battalion performs the firings, the six centre files, (viz. three on each side the colours) are not to fire, but remain as a reserve for the colours; and the officers of the two centre platoons are to warn them accordingly.

The battalion will wheel by divisions or platoons, by word of command from the officer commanding.

By { *Platoons!*
Divisions! } To the { *Right,*
Left, } *Wheel!*

March!

When

When the battalion wheels, the platoons are conducted by the officers commanding them; the supernumeraries remaining in the rear of their respective platoons.

(See Plate I. Fig. 4. and 5.

The colours take post between the fourth and fifth platoons.

The wheeling finished, each officer commanding a platoon or division, commands

Halt! Dress to the right!

And posts himself before the centre, the serjeant who covered him taking his place on the right.

Forward,—March!

The whole step off, and follow the leading division or platoon; the officer who conducts the column receiving his directions from the commanding officer. When the battalion wheels to the right, the left flank of the platoons must dress in a line with each other, and the contrary when they wheel to the left.

Battalion! Halt!

By Platoons! To the Left,—Wheel!

March!

The wheeling finished, each officer commanding a platoon or division, orders

Halt! Dress to the Right!

Dresses his platoon, and takes post in the interval; the battalion being now formed in a line.

CHAPTER VIII.

Of the Points of View.

(Plate II. Fig. 1.)

THE use of these is a most essential part in the manœuvres, which, without them, cannot be executed with facility or precision. They are usually some distant objects, (the most conspicuous that can be found) chosen by the commanding officer, to determine the direction of his line, which otherwise would be mere hazard.

The commanding officer having determined on the direction of his line, and his points of view B C, sends out two officers D E, to seek two intermediate points in the same line; the officer E advances; when D finds him in a direct line between himself and the point of view B, he advances,

E 2

taking

taking care to keep E always between him and the point B, which he must do by making him signals to advance or retire; when E finds D in the direct line between him and C, he makes him the signal to halt, and they will find themselves in the intermediate points D E.

CHAPTER IX.

Of the Formation and Displaying of Columns, with the Method of changing Front.

ARTICLE I.

The close Column formed on the Ground by the Right, the Right in Front!

(Plate II. Fig. 2.)

Caution by the commanding Officer.

Take Care to form Column by Platoons by the Right, the Right in Front.

To the Right,—Face!

THE whole face to the right, except the right platoon; at the same time the leading file of each platoon breaks off, in order to march in the rear of its preceding platoon.

March!

The whole step off with the quick step, each platoon marching close in the rear of that preceding it, to its place in the column.

The officers commanding platoons, when they perceive their leading file dressed with that of the platoon already formed, command

Halt! Front! Dress!

And the platoon fronts, and dresses to the right.

ARTICLE 2.

Display of a Column formed by the Right, the Right in Front.
(Plate II. Fig. 2.)

Caution by the commanding Officer.

Take Care to Display Column to the Left!

The officers commanding platoons go to the left, in order to conduct them.

To the Left,—Face!

The whole face to the left, except the front platoon.

March!

The platoons faced, step off, and march obliquely to their places

places in the line; when the second platoon has gained its proper distance, its officer commands

Halt! Front! To the Right,—Dress!

Dresses his platoon with that already formed, and takes his post on the right: the other platoons form in the same manner.

A R T I C L E 3.

The close Column formed on the Ground by the Left, the Left in Front.

(Plate II. Fig. 3.)

This is formed in the same manner as the preceding column, only facing and marching to the left instead of the right. The officers will conduct their platoons, and having dressed them, return to their posts on the right.

A R T I C L E 4.

Display of a Column formed by the Left, the Left in Front.

(Plate II. Fig. 3.)

This column is usually displayed to the right, on the same principles as the column formed to the right is displayed to the left.

A R T I C L E 5.

To close the Column formed on the Centre, or fifth Platoon, the Right in Front.

(Plate II. Fig. 4.)

Caution.

Take Care to form Column on the fifth Platoon, the Right in Front!

To the Right and Left,—Face!

The Fifth Platoon stands fast; the others face to the centre; the officers post themselves at the head of their platoons, and break off; and on receiving the word

March!

Conduct them to their posts in the column; the four platoons on the right forming in the front, and the three platoons on the left forming in the rear of the fifth platoon.

When this column is to be formed with the left in front, the four platoons on the right form in the rear, and the three on the left form in front.

In all formations and displayings, the officers whose platoons march by the left, so soon as they have dressed their platoons in line or column, return to their posts on the right.

ARTICLE 6.

Display of a Column having the Right in Front, from the Centre, or fifth Platoon.

(Plate III. Figure 2.)

Caution.

Take Care to display Column from the Centre!

At this caution the officer of the platoon in front posts a serjeant on each flank of it, who are to remain there till the platoon on which the column displays, has taken its post in the line, when they retire along the rear of the battalion to their platoon.

To the Right and Left,—Face!

The four front platoons face to the right, the fifth stands fast, and the sixth, seventh and eighth face to the left.

March!

The four platoons of the right march to the right, the first platoon taking care to march straight towards the point of view; so soon as the fourth platoon has unmasked the fifth, its officer commands

Halt! Front! March!

And it marches up to its post in the line; the third and second platoon, as soon as they have respectively gained their distances, proceed in the same manner; and then the first halts and dresses with them; the fifth platoon in the meantime marches to its post between the two serjeants; and the three platoons of the left form by marching obliquely to their posts in the line, as before explained.

ARTICLE 7.

The close Column formed by the Right, the Right in Front, displayed to the Right.

(Plate III. Figure 1.)

When a column is formed by the right, and the nature of the ground will not permit its being displayed to the left, it may be displayed to the right in the following manner:

Caution.

Take Care to display Column to the Right!

Two serjeants are to be posted, as before, on the flanks of the front platoon.

To the Right,—Face!

The eighth platoon stands fast, the rest face to the right, and march, the first platoon keeping the line; so soon as the eighth

eighth platoon is unmasked, it marches forward to its post between the two serjeants of the first platoon, left there for that purpose; the seventh platoon, having gained its distance, halts, fronts and marches up to its ground; the other platoons proceed in the same manner, as explained in the display from the centre.

ARTICLE 8.

The close Column formed by the Left, the Left in Front, displayed to the Left.

(Plate III. Fig. 2.)

This is performed on the same principles as the display of the column in the seventh article.

A column formed either by the right, left or centre, may, according to the ground, or any other circumstance, be displayed on any particular platoon, on the principles before explained.

ARTICLE 9.

Open Columns

Are formed by wheeling to the right or left by platoons; and, *when indispensably necessary*, by marching the platoons by files, in the following manner:

Caution.

Take Care to form open Column by the Right!

(Plate III. Fig. 3.)

To the Right, — Face!

The right platoon stands fast, the rest face to the right, and break off to the rear.

March!

Each platoon marches to its place in the column, the officers taking care to preserve the proper distances between their platoons.

Open columns may in the same manner be formed by the left, centre, or any particular platoon, the officers taking care to preserve their proper distances.

(See Plate III. Fig. 4.)

Open columns are formed again in line, either by wheeling by platoons, or by closing column and displaying, as explained in the articles on those columns.

If the commanding officer chooses to close the open column, he will command

Close—Column! March!

On which the platoons march by the quick step, and close

to

to within two paces of each other ; when the commanding officers of platoons successively command

Halt ! Dress to the Right !

And the column is closed.

When the commanding officer chooses to open a close column, he commands

Open—Column.

On which the front platoon advances, followed by the others successively, as fast as they have their distances.

The different manners of forming and displaying columns being the basis of all manœuvres, require the greatest attention of both officers and men in the execution. The officers must, by frequent practice, learn to judge of distances with the greatest exactness ; as an augmentation or diminution of the proper distance between the platoons, is attended with much confusion in forming a line. They must also be very careful not to advance beyond the line, in forming battalion, but dress their platoons carefully with the points of view.

ARTICLE 10.

Of Changing the Front of a Line.

The changing the front of a platoon, division or even a battalion, may be performed by a simple wheeling ; that of a brigade must be performed by first forming the open column, then marching it into the direction required, and forming the line.

If it be necessary to change the front of a line consisting of more than a brigade, the simplest and surest method is to form close columns, either by brigades or battalions, march them to the direction required, and display.

CHAPTER X.

Of the March of Columns.

THE march of columns is an operation so often repeated, and of so much consequence, that it must be considered as an essential article in the instruction of both officers and men.

ARTICLE 1.

The March of an open Column.

Column ! March !

The whole column must always begin to march, and halt, at the same time, and only by order of the commanding officer,

After the first twenty paces he should command,

Support—Arms!

When the men may march more at their ease, but keeping their files close. Before the column halts, he should command

Carry—Arms! Column! Halt!

Dress to the Right!

When marching in open column, the officer commanding will often form battalion, by wheeling to the right or left, in order to see if the officers have preserved the proper distances between the platoons.

ARTICLE 2.

Columns changing the Direction of their March.

When a close column is obliged to change the direction of its march, the front platoon must not wheel round on its flank, but advance in a direction more or less circular, according to the depth of the column, that the other platoons may follow.

(See Plate IV. Fig. 1.)

An open column changes the direction of its march by wheeling the front platoon, the others following; in doing which, the officers commanding platoons must be particularly careful that their platoons wheel on the same ground with the front platoon; for which purpose a serjeant should be left to mark the pivot on which they are to wheel.

ARTICLE 3.

Passage of a Defile by a Column.

A column on its march coming to a defile, which obliges it to diminish its front, the officer commanding the first platoon commands

Break off!

On which those files which cannot pass, break off, face inwards, and follow their platoons by files, and as the defile narrows or widens, more files will break off, or join the platoon: The succeeding platoons proceed in the same manner.

If the defile is difficult or long, so soon as the front have passed and gained sufficient ground, they will halt till the whole have passed and formed, when they will continue the march.

ARTICLE 4.

A Column crossing a Plain, liable to be attacked by Cavalry.

When the commanding officer thinks himself in danger of being attacked by cavalry, he must close the column, and

on.

on their approach, halt and face outwards ; the front platoon standing fast, the rear platoon going to the right about, and the others facing outwards from their centres.

In case of attack, the two first ranks keep up a smart running fire, beginning as well as ending by a signal from the drum.

The soldiers must be told, that under these circumstances, their safety depends wholly on their courage ; the cavalry being only to be dreaded when the infantry ceases to resist them.

When the column is to continue its march, the officer commands

Column ! To the Front, — Face ! March !

The platoons face to the front, and march.

ARTICLE 5.

A Column marching by its Flank.

Column ! To the

{	<i>Right,</i>	}
{	<i>Left,</i>	}

Face !

If the column marches by the left, the officers go to the left of their respective platoons.

March !

The column marches, dressing by the right.

Column ! Halt ! Front !

The column faces to the front.

CHAPTER XI.

Of the March in Line.

ARTICLE I.

The March to the Front.

Battalion ! Forward !

AT this caution, the ensign with the colours advances six paces ; the serjeant who covered him taking his place. The whole are to dress by the colours. The commandant of the battalion will be posted two paces in front of the colours, and will give the ensign an object to serve as a direction for him to march straight forward.

March !

The ensign who carries the colours will be careful to march straight to the object given him by the colonel ; to do which, he must fix on some intermediate object.

If many battalions are in the line, the ensigns must dress by the ensign in the centre ; if only two, they will dress by each

each other. They must be very careful not to advance beyond the battalion they are to dress by, it being much easier to advance than to fall back.

Should a battalion by any cause be hindered from advancing in line with the rest, the ensign of that battalion must drop his colours, as a signal to the other battalions (who might otherwise stop to dress by them) not to conform to their movements; the colours to be raised again when the battalion has advanced to its post in the line.

The commanding officer of each battalion must be careful that his men dress and keep their files close, and to preserve the proper distances between his own battalion and those on his flanks; and when he finds that he is too near the one or the other, must command

Obliquely,—To the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Right!} \\ \textit{Left!} \end{array} \right.$

When the battalion will march by the oblique step, as ordered, till they have recovered their distance, and receive the command

Forward!

Upon which the battalion will march forward, and the ensign take a new object to march to.

If the distance is augmented or diminished only two or three paces, the commanding officer will order the colours to incline a little, and then march forward; the battalion conforming to their movement.

The officers commanding platoons will continually have an eye over them, immediately remedying any defect, carefully dressing with the centre, and keeping step with the colours.

The officers in the rear must take care of the second rank, remedying any defect in a low voice, and with as little noise as possible.

The soldier must not advance out of the rank the shoulder opposite the side he dresses to; he must not crowd his right or left hand man, but give way to the pressure of the centre, and resist that of the wings; he must have his eyes continually fixed on the colours, turning his head more or less, in proportion to his distance from them.

Battalion! Halt!

The whole stop short on the feet then advanced.

Dress to the right!

The men dress to the right, and the colours fall back into the ranks.

ARTICLE

ARTICLE 2.

Of the Charge with Bayonets.

The line marching, the commanding officer, on approaching the enemy, commands

March! March!

On which the whole advance by the quick step.

Charge—Bayonet!

The line charge their bayonets, and quicken their step; the drums beat the long roll; and the officers and men must take care to dress to the centre, and not crowd or open their files.

Battalion! Slow Step!

The battalion fall into the slow step, and carry their arms.

Halt! Dress to the Right!

The battalion halts and dresses to the right.

ARTICLE 3.

Method of passing any Obstacle in Front of a Line.

When an obstacle presents itself before any division, platoon, or number of files, the officer commanding the platoon, &c. commands

Break off!

On which the files obstructed face outwards from their centre, and follow by files the platoons on their right and left; if the platoons on the wings are obstructed, they will face inwards, and follow in the same manner.

In proportion as the ground permits, the files will march up to their places in front, dress, and take step with the colours.

ARTICLE 4.

Passage of a Defile in Front, by Platoons.

A battalion marching and meeting with a bridge or defile, over or through which not more than the front of a division can pass at a time, the commanding officer orders

Halt!

And then to the two platoons before whom the defile presents itself

March!

On which they pass the defile in one division. As soon as those two platoons have marched, the commanding officer orders

To the Right and Left,—Face!

The platoons on the right face to the left, and those on the left face to the right.

March!

March!

They march till they join ~~fronting~~ the defile; when the commanding officer of the two platoons, commands

Halt! Front! March!

And they pass the defile; the rest following in the same manner.

As soon as the front division has passed, it will halt; and the other divisions, as fast as they arrive in the rear, face outwards, and march by files till they come to their proper places in battalion; when the officers commanding the platoons, order

Halt! Front! Dress

And the platoons dress in line with those already formed.

If the commanding officer does not think proper to form immediately on passing the defile, he may order the battalion to remain in column, march it where he thinks necessary, and form the line in the manner above mentioned.

ARTICLE 5.

Passage of a Defile in Front, by Files.

If the defile will not permit more than four files to pass, the four files before which the defile presents itself enter without any word of command; the rest face inwards, and follow them; the whole marching through by files.

As soon as the files which first entered, have passed, they halt; the others, as fast as they pass, marching to their places in battalion.

ARTICLE 6.

Of the March in Retreat.

Battalion! To the Right about,—Face!

The whole face to the right about; the officers keeping their posts.

Forward,—March!

The colours advance six paces, and the whole step off, dressing by them.

The passage of any obstacle in retreat, is the same as in the march to the front.

ARTICLE 7.

Passage of a Defile in retreat, by Platoons.

If it is at any time necessary to pass a defile in the rear, in presence of an enemy, the line must march as near as possible to the defile; when the commanding officer, orders

F

To

To the Front,—Face!

From the Wings,—by Platoons,—Pass the Defile in the Rear!

The two platoons on the wings face outwards.

March!

The two platoons wheel by files, and march along the rear of the battalion to the entrance of the defile; where joining, their officers command

Halt! To the $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Right,} \\ \text{Left,} \end{array} \right\}$ *Face!*

The platoon of the right wing faces to the left; the other platoon faces to the right; and both pass in one division; the other platoons following in the same manner, except those of the centre.

When all have entered but the two centre platoons, that on the right faces to the right about, and marches twenty paces into the defile; when the officer commands

Halt! To the Right about,—Face!

The officer of the other platoon, when he sees them faced, will retire in the same manner: and having passed twenty paces beyond the platoon halted in the defile, comes also to the right about; they continuing in this manner to cover each other's retreat till they have passed, when they face to the front, and cover the defile.

The three platoons of the right wing wheel to the left; those of the left wing wheel to the right; and having gained their proper distances, the commanding officer orders

Halt,—Platoons!

To the Right and Left,—Wheel! March!

The right wing wheels to the left, and the left to the right; which forms the battalion.

If the defile should present itself behind any other part of the battalion, the platoons farthest off must always retreat first; and if the defile becomes narrower than at the entrance, the platoons must double behind each other.

ARTICLE 8.

Passage of a Defile in Retreat, by Files.

This manœuvre is performed in the same manner as the preceding, except that instead of forming at the entrance, the platoons pass by files; and having passed, face to the right and left, march till they have their proper distances, and then wheel and form battalion.

The

The passage of defiles may be executed at first in the common step, for the instruction of the troops ; in service, always in the quick step.

The passage of defiles being difficult in presence of an enemy, the officers must be particularly careful to keep the files closed ; to be quick in giving the words of command ; and not lose any time in the execution.

This manœuvre should always be covered by troops posted on each side the defile, and on every advantageous piece of ground that presents itself, to annoy and keep back the enemy.

ARTICLE 9.

Method of passing the front Line to the Rear.

The first line being obliged to retreat, will face to the right about, and retire in line.

The second line, if not already formed in columns, will immediately, on perceiving the first line retire, form in that order by brigades or battalions ; and the first line having passed the intervals between the columns, the second line will display ; or, if too closely pressed by the enemy, attack in columns the flanks of the battalions which pursue, thereby giving time for the first line to form and take a new position.

CHAPTER XII.

Of the Disposition of the Field-Pieces attached to the Brigades.

THE field-pieces attached to the different brigades must always remain with them, encamping on their right, unless the quarter-master general thinks proper to place them on any advantageous piece of ground in front.

When the army marches by the right, the field-pieces must march at the head of their respective brigades ; when it marches by the left, they follow in the rear, unless circumstances determine the general to order otherwise ; but, whether they march in front, centre or rear of their brigades, they must always march between the battalions, and never between the platoons.

In manœuvring they must also follow their brigades, performing the manœuvres and evolutions with them ; observing that, when the close column is formed, they must always proceed to the flank of the column opposed to that side their brigade is to display to ; and on the columns displaying, they

follow the first division of their brigade ; and when that halts and forms, the field-pieces immediately take their posts on its right.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of the Firings.

WHEN the troops are to exercise with powder, the officers must carefully inspect the arms and cartridge boxes, and take away all the cartridges with ball.

The first part of the general will be the signal for all firing to cease ; on the beating of which, the officers and non-commissioned officers must see that their platoons cease firing, load and shoulder as quick as possible. The commanding officer will continue the signal till he sees that the men have loaded and shouldered.

ARTICLE I.

Firing by Battalion.

Caution.

Take care to fire by Battalion !

Battalion ! Make ready ! Take Aim ! Fire !

If there be more than one battalion to fire, they are to do it in succession from right to left ; but after the first round, the odd battalions fire so soon as the respective battalions on their left begin to shoulder ; and the even battalions fire when the respective battalions on their right begin to shoulder.

ARTICLE 2.

Firing by Divisions and Platoons.

Caution.

Take Care to fire by Divisions !

Division ! Make ready ! Take Aim ! Fire !

They fire in the same order as is prescribed for battalions, in Article 1.

The firing by platoons is also executed in the same order in the wings of the battalion, beginning with the right of each ; that is, the first and fifth platoons give the first fire, the second and sixth, the second fire, the third and seventh, the third fire, and the fourth and eighth, the fourth fire ; after which they fire as before prescribed.

ARTICLE 3.

Firing advancing.

The battalion advancing, receives the word,

Battalion !

Battalion ! Halt !

Take care to fire by Divisions !

They fire as before.

A R T I C L E 4.

Firing retreating.

When a battalion is obliged to retire, it must march as long as possible ; but if pressed by the enemy, and obliged to make use of its fire, the commanding officer will order,

Battalion ! Halt !

To the Right about,—Face !

And fire by battalion, division, or platoon, as before directed.

C H A P T E R XIV.

Of the March of an Army or Corps.

THE greatest attention on the part of the officers is necessary at all times, but more particularly on a march : The soldiers being then permitted to march at their ease, with their ranks and files open, without the greatest care, these get confounded one with another ; and if suddenly attacked, instead of being able to form immediately in order of battle, the whole line is thrown into the utmost confusion.

The order for the march of an army being given, the adjutant-general will appoint the field officers for the advanced and rear guards, and issue orders to the brigade majors to have ready their respective quotas of other officers and men for the advanced guard, which will consist of the number necessary for the guards of the new camp. These, together with a pioneer of each company, and a serjeant from the regiment to conduct them, must be warned the evening before.

At the beating of the general, the troops are immediately to strike their tents, and load the waggons, which must then fall into the line of march for the baggage.

At this signal also, all general and staff officers guards, and those of the commissaries, must return to their respective regiments.

At the beating of the assembly, the troops will assemble, and be formed in battalion on their respective parades.

The guards ordered, must then be conducted by the brigade-majors, or adjutants of the day, to the rendezvous appointed for the advanced guard, where the field officers,

warned for that duty, will form them in battalions, or other corps, according to their strength, and divide them regularly into divisions and platoons. The officer commanding the advanced guard, must take care to have a guide with him, and to get every necessary information of the road.

The camp guards must at the same time retire to the rendezvous appointed for the rear guard, where they must be formed in the same manner.

At the same time also the quarter-masters and pioneers of each battalion must assemble on the ground appointed for the advanced guard, where one of the deputies of the quarter-master general must form them in platoons, in the same order as their respective battalions march in the column.

Each detachment will be conducted by its quarter-master, who must be answerable that it marches in the order prescribed; and the quarter-masters of brigades will conduct those of their respective brigades, and be answerable for their behaviour.

The signal for marching being given, the whole will wheel by platoons or sections, as shall be ordered, and begin the march.

The advanced guard will march at a distance from the main body proportioned to its strength, having a patrol advanced; and must never enter any defile, wood, &c. without having first examined it, to avoid falling into an ambuscade.

The pioneers are to march behind the advanced guard, and must repair the roads, that the column may be obliged to file off as little as possible.

The advanced guard, besides its patrols in front, must have a flank guard, composed of a file from each platoon, and commanded by an officer, or non-commissioned officer, to march at the distance of one hundred paces on the flank, and keep up with the head of the advanced guard.

If it be necessary to have a flank guard on each side, a file must be sent from the other flank of each platoon to compose it; and as this service is fatiguing, the men should be relieved every hour. The like flank guards are to be detached from each battalion in the column.

For the greater convenience of the soldiers, the ranks must be opened to half distance during the march.

When

When the column meets with a defile, or any obstacle, the commanding officer must stop till the column has passed it, taking care that they pass in as great order and as quick as possible; and when one half have marched through, he must command the front to halt, till the whole have passed and formed, when he will continue the march.

When a column crosses a road that leads to the enemy, the patrols or guards on the flanks of the first battalion must form on the road, and halt till the patrols of the next battalion come up, which must do the same: The others proceed in the same manner, till the whole have passed.

When the commanding officer thinks proper to halt on the march, immediately on the column's halting, the advanced flank and rear guards must form a chain of sentinels, to prevent the soldiers from straggling; and all necessaries, as wood, water, &c. must be fetched by detachments, as in camp.

On the beating the long roll, the whole are to form and continue the march.

On the march no orders are to be communicated by calling out, but must be sent by the adjutants from regiment to regiment. The signals for halting, marching slower and quicker, must be given by beat of drum. (*See Chap. XXI.*)

The commanding officer of the advanced guard being informed by the quarter-master general or his deputy, of the ground the troops are to encamp on, will go a-head and reconnoitre it; and immediately on the arrival of the advanced guard, post his guards and sentinels, as directed in Chapter XXII.

March by Sections of Four.

The roads being very often too narrow to admit the front of a platoon, and the troops being therefore continually obliged to break off, which fatigues the men; to prevent this, when the road is not sufficiently large throughout, the battalions may be divided into sections in the following manner:

Each platoon is to be told off into sections of four files; if there remain three files, they form a section; if two files, or less, they form one rank. At the word,

By Sections of Four!

To the Right,—Wheel! March!

They wheel by fours and march, the second rank of each section taking two paces distance from the front rank. The officers

officers commanding platoons take post on the left of their first section; but on the right, if the sections wheel to the left. The file-closers fall in on the flanks.

The officers must take great care that the distance of two paces, and no more is kept between the ranks. At the word,
Halt!

The front rank of each section stops short, and the second rank closes up, which gives the proper distance between the sections; and by wheeling to the right or left the line is formed: or if the commanding officer chooses, he may form platoons by the oblique step.

If a column be already on the march by platoons, and the road becomes too narrow and inconvenient to continue in that order, it may be formed into sections of four, in the following manner:

Caution by the commanding officer.

Take Care to break off by Sections of Four!

Upon which the officers commanding platoons tell them off as before, but without halting.

At the word

Sections of Four! Break off!

The sections on the right of each platoon incline by the oblique step to the left; and those on the left of each platoon, following the former, incline to the right, till they all cover; when they march forward, opening the ranks as before directed. If the number of sections in a platoon be uneven, that in the centre is to march straight forward; the sections on the right inclining to the left, and covering it in front; and those on the left inclining to the right, and covering it in the rear.

CHAPTER XV.

Of the Baggage on a March.

THE inconveniencies arising to an army from having too great a number of waggons, must be evident to every officer, and it is expected, that for the future each officer will curtail his baggage as much as possible.

The order of march for the army will always determine that for the baggage; and, whatever place it may occupy in the line of march, the waggons must always follow in the same order as their respective regiments.

The

The quarter-master general, or his deputy, will give the order of march for the baggage; and the commander in chief will order an escort, to be commanded by a field officer, according to its strength.

An officer of each battalion must be appointed to superintend the striking of the tents, and loading the waggons: he must see that the tents are properly tied up; that no provisions or other articles are packed in them; and that the tent poles are tied in a bundle by themselves: he must not suffer the waggons to be overloaded, or any thing put into them but what is allowed; and when the waggons are loaded, he must send them with the quarter-master serjeant to the rendezvous of the brigade. This serjeant is to remain with the baggage of his regiment, to see that the waggons follow in order; and if a waggon breaks down, it must be put out of the line, that it may not impede the march of the rest.

Each regiment will furnish a non-commissioned officer to conduct the sick and lame who are not able to march with their regiments. These men are to repair, at the beating of the general, to the rendezvous appointed, where a sufficient number of empty waggons will be ordered to attend for the reception of their knapsacks, and their arms, if necessary. A surgeon of each brigade is to attend the sick belonging to it.

The commanding officer of each battalion will inspect the sick before they are sent from the battalion, in order that none may be sent but those who are really incapable of marching with their regiments. And the officer commanding the escort will be answerable that no soldiers are permitted to march with the baggage on any pretence whatever, except the quarter-master serjeant of each regiment, as before directed.

No waggons are to be permitted to go between the battalions or brigades, except the ammunition waggons.

The waggons of the park, and others, are to be conducted agreeably to the foregoing directions, and the necessary officers furnished to keep order on the march.

C H A P T E R X V I .

The Manner of laying out a Camp, with the Order of Encampment.

WHEN the quarter-masters arrive on the ground where the troops are to encamp, the quarter-master general having

having fixed his line of encampment, will conduct them along the line, and give each brigade quarter-master the ground necessary for his brigade.

The quarter-masters of regiments will then have their ground given them by the brigade quarter-masters, and will mark out the place for each company and tent, and for the kitchens, &c. &c. as described in the following order:

Order of Encampment.

(Plate VII. and VIII.)

The infantry will on all occasions encamp by battalions, as they are formed in order of battle.

The front of a camp will occupy the same extent of ground as the troops when formed; and the intervals between the battalions will be twenty paces, with an addition of eight paces for every piece of cannon a battalion may have.

The quarter-master of each regiment shall be answerable that he demands no more ground than is necessary for the number of men he has actually with the regiment, allowing two feet for each file, exclusive of the officers, and adding sixteen feet for the intervals between the platoons. He is also to be answerable that no more tents are pitched than are absolutely necessary, allowing one tent for the non-commissioned officers of each company, and one for every six men, including the drums and fifes.

The tents of the non-commissioned officers and privates are to be pitched in two ranks, with an interval of six paces between the ranks, and two feet between each tent: the tents of the non-commissioned officers to be in the front rank, on the right of their companies, in the right wing, and on the left in the left wing of the battalion. Nine feet front are to be allowed for each tent with its interval, and twenty feet in the centre of the battalion for the adjutant: but when a regiment forms two battalions, the adjutant is to encamp with the first battalion, the serjeant major supplying his place in the second.

The captains and subalterns tents are to be in one line, twenty feet from the rear of the mens tents; the captains in the right wing opposite the right of their respective companies, and the subalterns opposite the left; and the contrary in the left wing.

The field officers tents are to be in one line, thirty feet from the line of officers; the colonel's opposite the centre; the

the lieutenant colonel's on the right ; and the major's on the left. But if the regiment forms two battalions, the colonel encamps behind the centre of the first battalion ; the lieutenant colonel behind the second battalion ; and the major behind the interval between the two battalions.

The surgeon, pay-master, and quarter-master, encamp in one line, with the front of their tents in a line with the rear of the field officers tents ; the surgeon on the right, pay-master on the left, and quarter-master in the centre.

The kitchens are to be dug behind their respective companies, forty feet from the field officers tents. The sutlers tents are to be between the kitchens.

The horses and waggons are to be placed in a line, twenty feet behind the kitchens.

The drums of each battalion are to be piled six paces in front of the adjutant's tent, and the colours planted before them.

The camp guards are to be three hundred paces in front of the first line, and the same distance in the rear of the second line.

The quarter guard is to be forty feet from the waggons, opposite the interval between the two battalions who furnish it.

The sinks of the first line are to be three hundred feet in front, and those of the second line the same distance in the rear of the camp.

The commanding officers of regiments are to be answerable that no tents are pitched out of the line of encampment, on any account whatever, except for the regimental hospital.

The ground being marked out, the quarter-masters will leave the pioneers, and go to meet their regiments, conduct them to their ground, and inform the colonel where they are to go for their necessaries.

CHAPTER XVII.

Manner of entering a Camp.

THE head of the column arriving at the entrance of the camp, the commanding officer of the first battalion will command

Carry—Arms

On which the men carry their arms, and the drums beat a march ;

a march ; and the officers will see that their platoons have their proper distances, close the ranks and files, and each dress the flank on which his platoon is to wheel, with the same flank of the platoon preceding. The other battalions observe the same directions, and keep their proper distances from each other.

The general or officer commanding must take care to march the troops in a direct line along the front of the camp, and at such a distance as to give sufficient room for the largest platoons to march clear of the line of tents.

As the battalions respectively arrive in front of their ground, they halt, form battalion, (dressing with the right) and order or support their arms.

The adjutants immediately turn out the piquets that may have been ordered, form them in front of their respective battalions, and send them to the rendezvous appointed.

The piquets being sent off, the commanding officers of battalions command their men to pile their arms, and dismiss them to pitch their tents.

As soon as a company have pitched their tents, the captain parades them, and they fetch in their arms.

The tents of the battalion being all pitched, the adjutant will form the detachments for necessities, and send them off.

In the mean time the commanding officer of the battalion, having examined the ground, will, if necessary, order out a party to open the communications on the right and left ; in front for the troops, and in the rear for the baggage.

CHAPTER XVIII.

Necessary Regulations for preserving Order and Cleanliness in the Camp.

WHEN a regiment enters a camp, the field officers must take care that the encampment is pitched regularly ; that the sinks and kitchens are immediately dug in their proper places ; and that no tents are pitched in any part of the camp contrary to the order prescribed.

At least one officer of a company must remain on the parade, to see that the tents are pitched regularly on the ground marked out.

The tents should be marked with the name of each regiment and company, to prevent their being lost or exchanged.

ged, and the tents of each company numbered ; and each non-commissioned officer should have a list of the tents, with the men's names belonging to each.

The utensils belonging to the tents are to be carried alternately by the men ; and the non-commissioned officers of the squads are to be answerable that they are not lost or spoiled.

Whenever a regiment is to remain more than one night on the same ground, the soldiers must be obliged to cut a small trench round their tents, to carry off the rain ; but great care must be taken they do not throw the dirt up against the tents.

One officer of a company must every day visit the tents ; see that they are kept clean ; that every utensil belonging to them is in proper order ; and that no bones or other filth be in or near them ; and when the weather is fine, should order them to be struck about two hours at noon, and the straw and bedding well aired.

The soldiers should not be permitted to eat in their tents, except in bad weather ; and an officer of a company must often visit the messes ; see that the provision is good and well cooked ; that the men of one tent mess together ; and that the provision is not sold or disposed of for liquor.

A subaltern, four non-commissioned officers, and a drummer, must every day be appointed for the police of each battalion, who are on no account to be absent during the time they are on duty.

The officer of the police is to take a general inspection into the cleanliness of the camp, not suffer fire to be made any where but in the kitchens, and cause all dirt to be immediately removed, and either burnt or buried. He is to be present at all distributions in the regiment, and to form and send off all detachments for necessities.

In case the adjutant is obliged to be absent, the officer of the police is to do his duty till his return ; and for that purpose he must attend at the adjutant's tent, to be ready to receive and distribute any orders that may come for the regiments.

The drummer of the police must attend constantly at the adjutant's tent, to be ready at all times to communicate the necessary signals ; nor must he absent himself on any account during the twenty-four hours, without leaving another drummer

mer to supply his place till his return, nor then, without leave from the adjutant.

When any of the men want water, they must apply to the officer of the police, who will order the drum to beat the necessary signal ; on which all who want water must immediately parade with their canteens before the colours, where the officer of the police will form and send them off, under the care of two non-commissioned officers of the police, who are to be answerable that they bring back the whole detachment, and that no excesses are committed whilst they are out. Wood and all other necessaries must be fetched in the same manner. Except in case of necessity, not more than one detachment is to be out at a time.

The quarter-master must be answerable that the parade and environs of the encampment of a regiment are kept clean ; that the sinks are filled up, and new ones dug every four days, and oftner in warm weather ; and if any horse or other animal dies near the regiment, he must cause it to be carried at least half a mile from camp, and buried.

The place where the cattle are killed must be at least fifty paces in the rear of the waggon ; and the entrails and other filth immediately buried ; for which the commissaries are to be answerable.

The quarter-master-general must take care that all dead animals, and every other nuisance in the environs of the camp, be removed.

No non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be permitted to pass the chain of centinels round the camp, without permission in writing from the commanding officer of his regiment or battalion ; which permission shall be dated the same day, and shall, on the return of the person to whom it was granted, be delivered to the adjutant, who is to return it to the colonel or commanding officer with his report.

Every detachment, not conducted by a commissioned officer, shall have a written permission from a field officer, or officer commanding a regiment, or the officer of the police if it be a detachment going for necessaries ; without which they are not to be permitted to pass the chain.

All officers whatever are to make it a point of duty to stop every non-commissioned officer or soldier they meet without the chain, and examine his pass ; and if he has not a sufficient pass, or having one, is committing any excess, the officer

officer must conduct him to the nearest guard, from whence he must be sent, with his crime, to his regiment.

The centinel before the colours must have orders, in case he hears any alarm in camp, or at the advanced posts, to acquaint the adjutant with it; who will inform the commanding officer of the battalion, or order an alarm beat, if the case requires it.

C H A P T E R. XIX.

Of Roll-Calls.

THE rolls shall be called in each battalion at *troop* and *retreat* beating, at which times the men are to parade with their arms; and at the beating of the *reviellé*, and at noon, the commanding officers of companies shall cause the rolls of their respective companies to be called, the men parading for that purpose without arms, and to be detained no longer than is necessary to call the roll.

The non-commissioned officers are to visit their respective squads a quarter of an hour after *tattoo* beating; see that they are all present and retired to rest; and make their report to the commanding officer of the company.

No non-commissioned officer or soldier is to be absent from roll-call without permission from the commanding officer of the company.

No commissioned officer is to be absent from roll-call, without permission from the commanding officer of the regiment.

C H A P T E R XX.

Of the Inspection of the Men, their Dress, Necessaries, Arms, Accoutrements and Ammunition.

THE oftner the soldiers are under the inspection of their officers the better; for which reason every morning at *troop* beating, they must inspect into the dress of their men; see that their clothes are whole, and put on properly; their hands and faces washed clean; their hair combed; their accoutrements properly fixed, and every article about them in the greatest order. Those who are guilty of repeated neglects in these particulars, are to be confined and punished.--- The field officers must pay attention to this object, taking proper notice of those companies where a visible neglect appears, and publicly applauding those who are remarkable for their good appearance.

Every day the commanding officers of companies must examine their men's arms and ammunition, and see that they are clean and in good order. (*See farther Chap. xxiii.*)

That the men may always appear clean on the parade, and as a means of preserving their health, the non-commissioned officers are to see that they wash their hands and faces every day, and oftner when necessary. And when any river is nigh, and the season favourable, the men shall bathe themselves as frequently as possible, the commanding officers of each battalion sending them by small detachments successively, under the care of a non-commissioned officer; but on no account must the men be permitted to bathe when just come off a march, at least till they have reposed long enough to get cool.

Every Saturday morning the captains are to make a general inspection of their companies, and examine into the state of the men's necessaries, observing that they agree in quantity with what is specified in the company book; and that every article is the man's who shews it: For which purpose, and to discover theft, every man's things should be marked; if any thing is deficient, strict enquiry must be made into the cause of it; and should it appear to be lost, pledged, sold or exchanged, the offender must be severely punished.

That the men may not be improperly burdened and fatigued, the captains are not to suffer them to carry any thing which is either useless or unnecessary.

CHAPTER XXI.

Of the different Beats of the drum.

THE different daily beats shall begin on the right, and be instantly followed by the whole army: to facilitate which, the drummer's call shall be beat by the drums of the police; a quarter of an hour before the time of beating, when the drummers will assemble before the colours of their respective battalions: and as soon as the beat begins on the right, it is to be immediately taken up by the whole army, the drummers beating along the front of their respective battalions, from the centre to the right, from thence to the left, and back again to the centre, where they finish.

The different beats and signals are to be as follow:

The

The General is to be beat only when the whole are to march, and is the signal to strike the tents, and prepare for the march.

The Assembly is the signal to repair to the colours.

The March for the whole to move.

The Reveille is beat at day-break, and is the signal for the soldiers to rise, and the centries to leave off challenging.

The Troup assembles the soldiers together, for the purpose of calling the roll and inspecting the men for duty.

The Retreat is beat at sun-set, for calling the roll, warning the men for duty, and reading the orders of the day.

The Tattoo is for the soldiers to repair to their tents, where they must remain till *reveille* beating next morning.

To Arms is the signal for getting under arms in case of alarm.

The parley is to desire a conference with the enemy.

The Signals.

Adjutant's call—*first part of the troop.*

First serjeant's call—*one roll and three flams.*

All non-commissioned officers call—*two rolls and five flams.*

To go for wood—*poing stroke and ten-stroke roll.*

water—*two strokes and a flam.*

provisions—*roast beef.*

Front to halt—*two flams from right to left, and a full draw with the right, a left hand flam and a right hand full drag.*

For the front to advance quicker—*the long march.*

to march slower—*the taps.*

For the drummers—*the drummers call.*

For a fatigue party—*the pioneers march.*

For the church call—*the parley.*

The drummers will practise a hundred paces in front of the battalion, at the hours fixed by the adjutant-general; and any drummer found beating at any other time, (except ordered) shall be punished.

CHAPTER XXII.

Of the Service of the Guards.

ARTICLE I.

Of the different Guards, with their Ust.

THE different guards of the army will consist of
1st. Out post and piquet guards.

2d. Camp and quarter guards.

3d. General and staff officer's guards.

The piquet guards are formed by detachments from the line, and are posted at the avenues of the camp, in such numbers as the general commanding thinks necessary for the security of the camp.

The camp and quarter guards are for the better security of the camp, as well as for preserving good order and discipline.

Every two battalions will furnish a camp and quarter guard between them, to consist of

Subalt.	Serj.	Corp.	Drumm.	Priv.	
1	1	1	1	27	} For the camp guards.
0	0	1	0	9	
					} For the quarter guard.

The camp guard of the front line is to be posted three hundred paces in front of it, and that of the second line the same distance in the rear of the second line, each opposite the interval of the two battalions who furnish it.

Each guard will post nine centinels, viz. one before the guard, two on the right and two on the left; these five centinels, with those from the other battalions, forming a chain in front and rear of the camp; the sixth and seventh centinels before the colours, and the eighth and ninth before the tents of the commanding officers of the two battalions.

In order to complete the chain of centinels round the camp, the adjutant-general will order two flank guards from the line, to consist of a commissioned officer, and as many men as are necessary to form a chain on the flanks.

The intention of the camp guards being to form a chain of centinels round the camp, in order to prevent improper persons entering, or the soldiers going out of camp, the commanding officers of brigades will add to, or diminish them, so as to answer the above purpose.

The quarter guard is to be posted twenty paces in the rear of the line of waggons, and will furnish three centinels, viz. one at the guard, and one behind each battalion.

The guards of the general and other officers will be as follows :

	Sub.	Serj.	Corp.	Priv.	
A major-general will have	1	1	1	20	
A brigadier-general	0	1	1	12	
Quarter-master gen. (as such)	0	1	1	12	
					Adjutant

	Sub.	Serj.	Corp.	Priv.
Adjutant-general,	o	1	1	12
Commissary-general,	o	o	1	6
Pay-master-general,	o	o	1	6
Auditors,	o	o	1	6
Judge-advocate-general,	o	o	1	3
Muste-master general,	o	o	1	3
Clothier-general,	o	o	1	3
Brigade-commissary,	} According to circumstances.			
General-hospital,				
Provost-guard,				

Any additional guard to the quarter master, commissary, or clothier-general, will be determined by the stores they may have in their possession.

The different guards are all to mount at one hour, to be regulated by the commanding officer for the time being.

The camp and quarter guards are to parade before the interval of their battalions, where they will be formed by the adjutant who furnishes the officer, and immediately sent off to their respective posts.

The guard of a major-general, is to be furnished from his own division, each brigade furnishing it by turns; it is to be formed by the major of brigade, and sent from the brigade parade.

The guard of a brigadier-general is to be furnished by his own brigade, and formed and sent from the brigade parade by the major of brigade. The brigade commissary's guard is to be furnished in the same manner.

The other guards being composed of detachments from the line by brigades, each detachment is formed on the brigade parade by the major of brigade, and sent with an adjutant to the grand parade.

All guards (except those which are honorary) should ordinarily be of force proportioned to the number of centinels required, allowing three relieves for each post.

ARTICLE 2.

Of the Grand Parade.

As soon as a detachment arrives on the grand parade, the officer, having dressed the ranks, commands

Order—Firelocks!

And then takes post eight paces in front of his detachment; the non-commissioned officers fall two paces in the rear, except

cept one, who remains on the right of every detachment. Each detachment takes post on the left of that preceding it, and is examined by the brigade-major of the day, as it arrives.

When the whole are assembled, the adjutant of the day dresses the line, counts the files from right to left, and takes post on the right.

The brigade-major then commands,

Attention ! Shoulder—Firelocks ! Support—Arms !

Officers and Non-commissioned Officers !

To the Centre—March !

The officers then march to the centre, and form themselves, according to seniority, in one rank, sixteen paces in front of the guards ; the non-commissioned officers advance and form two ranks, four paces in the rear of the officers, and with the same distance between their ranks.

The brigade major then appoints the officers and non-commissioned officers to their posts : the officers in the following manner :

The 1st on the right of the	- - -	1st	} Platoon	10	19	15	13	17	12	18	16	14	20	11	2
2d on the left of the	- - -	8th		1	6	4	8	3	9	5	7				
3d in the centre, on the right of the	- - -	5th													
4th on the right of the 2d division or	- - -	3d													
5th on the right of the 4th division or	- - -	7th													
6th on the right of the	- - -	2d													
7th on the right of the	- - -	8th													
8th on the right of the	- - -	4th													
9th on the right of the	- - -	6th													
10th in the rear of the	- - -	1st													
11th in the rear of the	- - -	8th													
12th in the rear of the	- - -	5th													
13th in the rear of the	- - -	3d													
14th in the rear of the	- - -	7th													
15th in the rear of the	- - -	2d													
16th in the rear of the	- - -	6th													
17th in the rear of the	- - -	4th													
18th in the rear of the	- - -	5th													
19th in the rear of the	- - -	1st													
20th in the rear of the	- - -	8th													

The non-commissioned officers are posted thus : A serjeant on the right of each platoon, and one on the left of the whole ; the rest as file closers equally divided to each platoon.

While

Whilst this is doing, the adjutant divides the guard into eight platoons, leaving proper intervals between the platoons for the officers who are to command them.

The brigade-major having appointed the officers, and the battalion being divided, he commands,

Officers and Non-commissioned Officers ! To your Posts !

The officers and non-commissioned officers face outwards from the centre.

March !

They go directly to their posts in the battalion.

The brigade-major then advances to the general officer of the day, informs him that the battalion is formed, and takes his directions relative to the exercise.

The general of the day will usually order the manual exercise to be performed, and some manœuvres, such as he thinks proper ; the major of brigade of the day giving the words of command.

The exercise being finished, the major of brigade commands,

Order—Firelocks !

The drums then beat from right to left of the parade; and passing behind the officers of the day, take post on their left.

The major of brigade then orders,

Shoulder—Firelocks ! Support—Arms !

Officers and Non-commissioned Officers !

To the Centre—March !

They advance as before to the centre, and the brigade-major appoints them to their respective guards; takes the name of the officer commanding each guard, and gives him the parole and countersign. The adjutant having in the mean time told off the guards, and divided them into platoons, the brigade-major then commands,

Officers and Non-commissioned Officers !

To your Posts ! March !

The officers go to their respective posts.

The brigade-major then commands,

Present—Arms !

And advancing to the general, acquaints him that the guards are formed; and on receiving his orders to march them off, he commands,

Shoulder—Firelocks !

By Platoons ! To the Right—Wheel ! March !

The

The whole wheel, and march by the general, the officers saluting him as they pass; and when the whole have passed, they wheel off and march to their respective posts.

ARTICLE 3.

Of relieving Guards and Centinels.

The guards in camp will be relieved every twenty-four hours. The guards without the limits of the camp will ordinarily be relieved in the same manner; but this must depend on their distances from camp, and other circumstances, which may sometimes require their continuing on duty for several days. In this case they must be previously notified to provide themselves accordingly.

The guards are to march in the greatest order to their respective posts, marching by platoons, whenever the roads will permit.

When the new guard approaches the post, they carry their arms; and the officer of the old guard, having his guard paraded, on the approach of the new guard, commands,

Present—Arms!

And his guard present their arms.

The new guard marches past the old guard, and takes post three or four paces on its right (both guards fronting towards the enemy) and the officer commands,

Present—Arms!

And the new guard present their arms.

The two officers then approach each other, and the relieving officer takes his orders from the relieved. Both officers then return to their guards, and command,

Shoulder—Firelocks!

Non-commissioned Officers! Forward—March!

The non-commissioned officers of both guards, who are to relieve the centinels, advance in front of the new guard.

The serjeant of the new guard then tells off as many centinels as are necessary; and the corporal of the new guard, conducted by a corporal of the old guard, relieves the centinels, beginning by the guard-house.

When the centinel sees the relief approach, he presents his arms, and the corporal halting his relief at six paces distance, commands,

Present—Arms!

Recover—Arms!

This last command is only for the centinel relieving, and the one

one to be relieved; the former immediately approaching with the corporal, and having received his orders from the old centry, takes his place; and the centry relieved marches into the ranks, placing himself on the left of the rear rank.

Front—Face!

Both centries face to the front. The corporal then orders, *Shoulder—Firelocks! Support—Arms! March!* And the relief proceeds in the same manner till the whole are relieved.

If the centries are numerous, the serjeants are to be employed as well as the corporals in relieving them.

When the corporal returns with the old centinels, he leads them before the old guard, and dismisses them to their ranks.

The officer of the old guard then forms his guard in the same manner as when he mounted, and marches them in order to camp.

As soon as he arrives in the camp, he halts, forms the men of the different brigades together, and sends them to their respective brigades, conducted by a non-commissioned officer, or careful soldier.

When the old guard march off, the new guard present their arms, till they are gone; then shoulder, face to the left, and take the place of the old guard.

The officer then orders a non-commissioned officer to take down the names of the guard, in the following manner: .

Hours they go on.	10-4, 10-4.	12-6, 12-6	2-8, 2-8.
	men's names.	men's names.	men's names.
Post No. 1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			

Suppose the guard to consist of twenty-four men, and to furnish eight centinels, they are divided into three relieves, and the posts being numbered, (beginning always with the guard-house) each man's name is put down against the number of the post he will always stand centry at during the guard.

guard, by which means an officer knows what particular man was at any post during any hour of the day or night.

The relief of centries is always to be marched in the greatest order, and with supported arms, the corporal often looking back to observe the conduct of the men; and if an officer approaches, he is to order his men to handle their arms, supporting them again when he has passed.

The corporals are to be answerable that the centries, when relieving, perform their motions with the greatest spirit and exactness.

A corporal who is detected in having the insolence to suffer centries to relieve each other, without his being present, shall, as well as the centry so relieved, be severely punished.

ARTICLE 4.

Instructions to Officers on Guard.

On the vigilance of the officer depends not only the safety of his guard, but that of the whole army.

As it is highly necessary an officer should have some knowledge of his situation, he must immediately after relieving the old guard, visit the centinels, and examine the ground round his post; and if he thinks the centries not sufficient to secure him from a surprize, he is at liberty to place more, acquainting therewith the general or field officer of the day who visits his post; but without their leave he is not to alter any that are already posted. He must cause the roads leading to the enemy and to the next post, to be well reconnoitred by an officer of the guard, or for want of one, by an intelligent non-commissioned officer and some faithful men, inform himself of every thing necessary for his security, and use every possible precaution against a surprize. He must permit no stranger to enter his post, nor suffer his men to talk with him. If a suspicious person, or a deserter from the enemy approaches, he must stop him and send him to head quarters, or to a superior officer. He must on no account suffer the soldiers to pull off their accoutrements, or straggle more than twenty paces from the guard; and if water or any other necessaries are wanted for the guard, they must be sent for by a non-commissioned officer and some men (with their arms if at an out-post) on no account suffering a soldier to go by himself; but never whilst the centinels are relieving. He must examine every relief before it is sent off; see that their arms are loaded and in order, and that the men

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are acquainted with their duty ; and if by any accident a man should get the least disguised with liquor, he must on no account be suffered to go on centry.

At every relief the guard must parade, and the roll be called ; and during the night (and when near the enemy, during the day) the guard must remain under arms till the relief returns.

During the day the men may be permitted to rest themselves as much as is consistent with the safety of the guard ; but in the night, no man must be suffered to lay down or sleep on any account, but have his arms constantly in his hands, and be ready to fall in on the least alarm.

Between every relief the centries must be visited by a non-commissioned officer and a file of men ; and, when more than one officer is on guard, as often as possible by an officer. A patrol also must be frequently sent on the roads leading to the enemy.

During the day, the centinels on the out-posts must stop every party of men, whether armed or not, till they have been examined by the officer of the guard.

As soon as it is dark, the counterlign must be given to the centinels of the piquet and advanced posts, after which they are to challenge all that approach them ; and if any person, after being ordered to stand, should continue to approach or attempt to escape, the centry, after challenging him three times, must fire on him.

The centinels of the interior guards of the camp will receive the counterlign, and begin to challenge, at such hours as shall be determined in orders, according to circumstances.

A centinel, on perceiving any person approach, must challenge briskly, and never suffer more than one to advance, till he has the counterlign given him ; if the person challenged has not the counterlign, the centry must call the serjeant of the guard, and keep the person at a little distance from his post, till the serjeant comes to examine him.

Whenever a centry on an out-post perceives more than three men approach, he must order them to stand, and immediately pass the word for the serjeant of the guard ; the officer of the guard must immediately parade his guard, and send a serjeant with a party of men to examine the party. The non-commissioned officer must order the commanding officer of the party to advance, and to conduct him to the

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officer

officer of the guard; who, in case he is unacquainted with his person, and does not chuse to trust either to his cloathing, or to his knowledge of the countersign, must demand his passport, and examine him strictly; and if convinced of his belonging to the army, must let him pass.

If a centry, on calling, is answered, *relief, patrol, or round*, he must in that case order the serjeant or corporal to advance with the countersign; and if he is then assured of their being the relief, &c. he may suffer them to advance.

A centinel must take the greatest care not to be surpris'd; he must never suffer the person who advances to give the countersign, to approach within reach of his arms, and always charge his bayonet.

The officers who mount the camp guards must give orders to their centries not to suffer any person to pass in or out of camp, except by one of the guards, nor then, till the officer of the guard has examined him.

In case one of the guard deserts, the officer must immediately change the countersign, and send notice thereof to the general of the day; who is to communicate the same to the other guards, and the adjutant-general.

As soon as the officer of the guard discovers the approach of the enemy, he must immediately send notice to the nearest general officer, call in the centries, and put himself in the best posture of defence. If attacked on his post, he will defend it to the utmost of his power, not retreat, unless compelled by superior force; and even then he must retire in the greatest order, keeping a fire on the enemy, whose superiority, however great, can never justify a guard's retiring in disorder. Should the enemy pursue a guard into camp, the officer must take care to retire through the intervals of the battalions, and forming in rear of the line, wait for further orders.

When an officer is posted at a bridge, defile, or any work, with orders to maintain it, he must defend himself to the last extremity, however superior the force of the enemy may be, as it is to be supposed that the general who gave these orders will reinforce him, or order him to retire whenever he thinks it proper.

An officer must never throw in the whole of his fire at once; for which reason every guard is to be divided into two or more divisions or platoons, according to its strength:

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any number above eight and under seventy-eight men forming two platoons; the eldest officer taking post on the right of the first platoon, the next eldest on the right of the second platoon, and the third on the left of the whole; the non-commissioned officers cover the officers; the drum is to be on the right of the captain, and the centinel one pace advanced of the drum. If the guard consists of no more than twelve men, it forms in one rank.

A R T I C L E 5.

Method of going and receiving the Grand Rounds.

The general and field officers of the day will visit the several guards during the day, as often and at such hours as they judge proper.

When the centry before the guard perceives the officer of the day, he will call to the guard to turn out; and the guard being paraded, on the approach of the officer of the day, present their arms.

The officer of the day will examine the guard; see that none are absent; that their arms and accoutrements are in order; that the officers and non-commissioned officers are acquainted with their duty; and that the centinels are properly posted, and have received their proper orders.

Not only the officers of the day, but all general officers are at liberty to visit the guards and make the same examination.

The officers of the guard shall give the parole to the officer of the day, if demanded.

During the night, the officer of the day will go the grand rounds.

When the officer of the day arrives at the guard from whence he intends to begin his rounds, he will make himself known as such, by giving the officer of the guard the parole.—He will then order the guard under arms, and having examined it, demand an escort of a serjeant and two men, and proceed to their next post.

When the rounds are challenged by a centinel, they will answer, *Grand rounds!* and the centry will reply, *Stand, grand rounds! Advance serjeant with the counterfig!* Upon which the serjeant advances and gives the counterfig. The centinel will then cry, *Advance, rounds!* and present his arms till they have passed.

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When the centry before the guard challenges, and is answered, *Grand rounds!* he will reply, *Stand, grand rounds!* *Turn out the guard! Grand rounds!* Upon the centinel's calling, the guard is to be turned out and drawn up in good order, with shouldered arms, the officers taking their posts. The officer commanding the guard will then order a serjeant and two men to advance towards the rounds and challenge. When the serjeant of the guard comes within ten paces of the rounds, he is to halt and challenge briskly. The serjeant of the rounds is to answer, *Grand rounds!* The serjeant of the guard replies, *Stand grand rounds! Advance serjeant with the countersign!* and orders his men to present their arms. The serjeant of the rounds advances alone, and giving the countersign, returns to his rounds; and the serjeant of the guard calls to his officer, *The countersign is right!* On which the officer of the guard calls, *Advance rounds!* The officer of the rounds then advances alone, and on his approach the guard present their arms. The officer of the rounds passes along the front of the guard immediately to the officer, (who keeps his post on the right) and gives him the parole. He then examines the guard, orders back his escort, and demanding a new one, proceeds in the same manner to the other guards.

ARTICLE 6.

Honours due from guards to general Officers and others.

To the commander in chief: All guards turn out with presented arms; the drums beat a march, and the officers salute.

To major generals: They turn out with presented arms, and beat two ruffles.

To brigadier generals: They turn out with presented arms, and beat one ruffle.

To officers of the day: They turn out with presented arms, and beat according to their rank.

Except from these rules a general officer's guard, which turns out and pays honours only to officers of superior rank to the general whose guard it is.

To colonels: Their own quarter guards turn out once a day with presented arms; after which they only turn out with ordered arms.

To lieutenant colonels: Their own quarter guards turn out once a day with shouldered arms; after which they only turn out and stand by their arms.

To

To majors : Their own quarter guards turn out once a day with ordered arms ; at all other times they stand by their arms.

When a lieutenant colonel or major commands a regiment, the quarter guard is to pay him the same honours as are ordered to a colonel.

All centries present their arms to general officers, and to the field officers of their own regiments ; to all other commissioned officers they stand with shouldered arms.

The President of Congress, all governors in their own states, and committees of Congress at the army, shall have the same honours paid them as the commander in chief.

When a detachment with arms passes before a guard, the guard shall be under arms, and the drums of both beat a march.

When a detachment without arms passes, the guard shall turn out and stand by their arms.

After dark no honours are to be paid ; and when near the enemy, no honours are to be paid with the drum.

CHAPTER XIII.

Of the Arms and Ammunition, with the Methods of preserving them.

THE preservation of the arms and ammunition is an object that requires the greatest attention. Commanding officers of regiments must be answerable for those of their regiments, and captains for their respective companies.

An officer of a company must every morning and evening inspect minutely into the state of the men's arms, accoutrements and ammunition : and if it shall appear that a soldier has sold, or through carelessness lost or damaged any part of them, he must be confined and punished, and stoppages made of his pay, as hereafter mentioned : For which purpose such officer shall certify to the commanding officer of the regiment the names of the delinquents, and the losses or damages which shall appear of their arms, ammunition and accoutrements ; and the commanding officer, after due examination, shall order stoppages to be made for whatever shall appear to have been sold, lost or damaged as aforesaid. The stoppages to be as follows :

For a firelock, sixteen dollars ;
a bayonet, two dollars ;

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For a ram-rod, one dollar ;
 a cartridge-box, four dollars ;
 a bayonet-belt, one dollar ;
 a scabbord, two thirds of a dollar ;
 a cartridge, one sixth of a dollar ;
 a flint, one twentieth of a dollar ;
 a gun-worm, one fourth of a dollar ;
 a screw-driver, one twelfth of a dollar ;

And for arms, accoutrements and ammunition damaged, such sums as the repairs shall cost the States, to be estimated by the brigade conductor, or, when a corps is detached, by such person, as its commanding officer shall appoint for that purpose ; provided that such stoppages do not exceed one half of the delinquent's pay monthly.

It is highly essential to the service that the ammunition should at all times be kept complete ; for which purpose, as often as it is necessary, a return is to be made by each company of the number of cartridges deficient, to the quartermaster, that he may make out a general one for the regiment, to be signed by the commanding officers of the regiment and brigade, and no time lost in supplying the deficiency. The like care is to be taken that all deficiencies of arms and accoutrements are supplied without loss of time.

All arms, accoutrements and ammunition unfit for service, are to be carefully preserved and sent by the commanding officer of each company to the regimental quartermaster, who shall deliver the same to the brigade conductor, they respectively giving receipts for what they receive. The arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the sick and others, when delivered up, are to be taken care of in the same manner. Before the cartridge-boxes are put in the arm-chests, the cartridges must be taken out, to prevent any loss or accident.

A conductor shall be appointed to each brigade, who shall have under his immediate care and direction a travelling forge and five or six armourers, an ammunition waggon, and a waggon with an arm-chest for each battalion, each to hold twenty-five arms, to receive the arms and accoutrements wanting repair, or of the men sick or absent ; and when the arms delivered in by a battalion shall exceed the above number, the surplus shall be sent to the commissary of military stores.

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The brigade conductor shall issue no ammunition but by order of the commanding officer of the brigade ; but may receive and deliver the arms and accoutrements of each battalion, by order of its commanding officer.

The ammunition waggon shall contain twenty thousand cartridges ; and in order to keep the same complete, the conductor shall, as deficiencies arise, apply to the field commissary, or one of his deputies, for a supply, or otherwise for the necessary materials of cartridges, and to the major of brigade for men to make them up, under the direction of the conductor ; and for this purpose the brigade-major shall order out a party of the most careful soldiers.

The non-commissioned officers of each company will be provided with gun-worms ; and every day, at the noon roll-call of the company, those men who have returned from duty are to bring their arms and have their charges drawn ; the first serjeant to receive the powder and ball, and deliver the same to the quarter-master.

CHAPTER XXIV.

Of the Treatment of the Sick.

THERE is nothing which gains an officer the love of his soldiers more than his care of them under the distress of sickness ; it is then he has the power of exerting his humanity in providing them every comfortable necessary, and making their situation as agreeable as possible.

Two or three tents should be set apart in every regiment for the reception of such sick as cannot be sent to the general hospital, or whose cases may not require it. And every company shall be constantly furnished with two sacks, to be filled occasionally with straw, and serve as beds for the sick. These sacks to be provided in the same manner as cloathing for the troops, and finally issued by the regimental clothier to the captain of each company, who shall be answerable for the same.

When a soldier dies, or is dismissed from the hospital, the straw he lay on is to be burnt, and the bedding well washed and aired before another is permitted to use it.

The serjeants and corporals shall every morning at roll-call give a return of the sick of their respective squads to the first serjeant, who must make out one for the company, and

lose no time in delivering it to the surgeon, who will immediately visit them, and order such as he thinks proper to the regimental hospital; such whose cases require their being sent to the general hospital, he is to report immediately to the surgeon general, or principal surgeon attending the army.

Once every week (and oftner when required) the surgeon will deliver the commanding officer of the regiment a return of the sick of the regiment, with their disorders, distinguishing those in the regimental hospital from those out of it.

When a soldier is sent to the hospital, the non-commissioned officer of his squad shall deliver up his arms and accoutrements to the commanding officer of the company, that they may be deposited in the regimental arm chest.

When a soldier has been sick, he must not be put on duty till he has recovered sufficient strength, of which the surgeon should be judge.

The surgeons are to remain with their regiments as well on a march as in camp, that in case of sudden accidents they may be at hand to apply the proper remedies.

CHAPTER XXV.

Of Reviews.

ARTICLE I.

Of Reviews of Parade.

WHEN a battalion is to be reviewed, it must be drawn up in the following manner:

The ranks at four paces distance from each other; the colours advanced four paces from the centre; the colonel twelve paces before the colours; the lieutenant-colonel four paces behind the colonel; the major on the right of the battalion in the line of officers; the adjutant behind the centre; the officers commanding platoons eight paces before their intervals; and the other officers on the same line equally divided in front of their respective platoons; the serjeants who covered officers take their places in the front rank of their platoons; the other non-commissioned officers who were in the rear, remain there, falling back four paces behind the rear rank; and the drummers and fifers are equally divided on the wings of the battalion, dressing with the front rank. The general officer who is to review them being within thirty paces of the battalion, the colonel orders

Battalion!

Battalion! Present—Arms!

On which the men present their arms, and the drums on the right wing salute him according to his rank; the officers and colours salute him as he passes in front of the battalion; and on his arriving at the left, the drums beat the same as on the right.

The colonel then commands

Shoulder—Firelocks!

And when the general has advanced to the front,

Rear rank! Close to the front!

On which the officers face to their platoons.

March!

The rear rank closes to the front, and the officers stepping off at the same time, those commanding platoons take their posts in the front rank, and the others go through the intervals to their posts in the rear.

The colonel then commands

Battalion!

By Platoons! To the Right—Wheel! March!

The whole wheel by platoons to the right and march by the general; the colonel at the head of the battalion, with the major behind him, followed by the drums of the right wing; the adjutant on the left of the fifth platoon; and the lieutenant colonel in the rear, preceded by the drums of the left wing.

The officers and colours salute when within eight paces of the general; and the colonel having saluted, advances to him.

The battalion having marched to its ground and formed, the general orders such exercise and manœuvres as he thinks proper.

A R T I C L E 2.

Of Reviews of Inspections.

For a review of inspection the battalion must not be told off into platoons, but remain in companies at open order; the drums and fifes on the right, and the ensigns with the colours in front of their respective companies.

The inspector begins with a general review, passing along the front of the battalion from right to left, accompanied by the field and staff officers. The general review over, the colonel commands,

Rear

Rear Rank! Close to the Front! March!

The rear rank closes to the front, the officers remaining in front.

By Companies! To the Right—Wheel! March!

Each company wheels to the right; the captains then open their ranks, and order

Non-commissioned Officers! To the Front—March!

The officers take post four paces, and the non-commissioned officers two paces, in front of their companies.

The whole then order their firelocks by word of command from their captains, except the first company, where the inspection begins; when the first company has been inspected, they order their firelocks and the next company shoulders; the others proceed in the same manner, till the whole are inspected.

The field and staff officers accompany the inspector while he inspects the companies; and when the inspection is over, the colonel forms the battalion, and causes it to perform any exercise or manœuvres the inspector thinks proper to order.



INSTRUCTIONS.

I N S T R U C T I O N S.

Instructions for the Commandant of a Regiment.

THE State having entrusted him with the care of a regiment, his greatest ambition should be to have it at all times and in every respect as complete as possible : To do which, he should pay great attention to the following objects :

The preservation of the soldiers health should be his first and greatest care ; and as that depends in a great measure on their cleanliness and manner of living, he must have a watchful eye over the officers of companies, that they pay the necessary attention to their men in those respects.

The only means of keeping the soldiers in order is, to have them continually under the eyes of their superiors ; for which reason the commandant should use the utmost severity to prevent their straggling from their companies, and never suffer them to leave the regiment without being under the care of a non-commissioned officer, except in cases of necessity. And in order to prevent any man's being absent from the regiment without his knowledge, he must often count the files, and see that they agree with the returns delivered him, strictly obliging every man returned fit for duty to appear under arms on all occasions ; and if any are missing, he must oblige the commanding officer of the company to account for their absence. In a word, the commandant ought to know upon what duty and where every man of his regiment is. To these points the other field officers must also pay attention.

The choice of non-commissioned officers is also an object of the greatest importance : The order and discipline of a regiment depends so much upon *their* behaviour, that too much care cannot be taken in preferring none to that trust but those who by their merit and good conduct are entitled to it. Honesty, sobriety, and a remarkable attention to every point of duty, with a neatness in their dress, are indispensable requisites ;

requisites ; a spirit to command respect and obedience from the men, an expertness in performing every part of the exercise, and an ability to teach it, are also absolutely necessary ; nor can a serjeant or corporal be said to be qualified who does not write and read in a tolerable manner.

Once every month the commandant should make a general inspection of his regiment, examine into the state of the men, their arms, ammunition, accoutrements, necessaries, camp utensils, and every thing belonging to the regiment, obliging the commanding officers of companies to account strictly for all deficiencies.

He should also once every month assemble the field officers and the eldest captain, to hold a council of administration ; in which should be examined the books of the several companies, the pay-master and quarter-master, to see that all receipts and deliveries are entered in proper order, and the affairs of the regiment duly administered.

All returns of the regiment being signed by the commanding officer, he should examine them with the greatest care before he suffers them to go out of his hands.

The commandant must always march and encamp with his regiment ; nor must he permit any officer to lodge out of camp, or in a house, except in case of sickness.

On a march he must keep his regiment together as much as possible, and not suffer the officers to leave their platoons without his permission ; nor permit any of them, on any pretence whatsoever, to mount on horseback. There is no fatigue the soldiers go through that the officers should not share ; and on all occasions they should set them examples of patience and perseverance.

When a regiment is on a march, the commandant will order a serjeant and six men into the rear, to bring up all stragglers ; and the serjeant, on his arrival in camp or quarters, must make his report to him.

In a word, the commanding officer of a regiment must preserve the strictest discipline and order in his corps, obliging every officer to a strict performance of his duty, without relaxing in the smallest point ; punishing impartially the faults that are committed, without distinction of rank or service.

Instructions

Instructions for the Major.

THE major is particularly charged with the discipline, arms, accoutrements, cloathing, and generally, with the whole interior management and œconomy of the regiment.

He must have a watchful eye over the officers, and oblige them to do their duty on every occasion ; he must often cause them to be exercised in his presence, and instruct them how to command their platoons and preserve their distances.

He must endeavour to make his regiment perform their exercise and manœuvres with the greatest vivacity and precision, examine often the state of the different companies, making the captains answer for any deficiencies he may perceive, and reporting the same to the colonel.

He must pay the greatest attention to have all orders executed with the strictest punctuality, so far as respects his regiment ; and should every week examine the adjutant's and quarter-master's books, and see that all returns, orders, and other matters, the objects of their respective duties, are regularly entered.

He must cause to be kept a regimental book wherein should be entered the name and rank of every officer, the date of his commission, and the time he joined the regiment, the name and description of every non-commissioned officer and soldier, his trade or occupation, the place of his birth and usual residence, where, when and for what term he was enlisted ; discharges, furloughs and courts martial, copies of all returns, and every casualty that happens in the regiment.

He must be at all times well acquainted with the strength of his regiment and brigade, and the details of the army, and see that his regiment furnishes no more than its proportion for duty.

He must often inspect the detachments for duty furnished by his regiment, see that they are complete in every respect, and formed agreeably to the regulations.

On a march he must often ride along the flanks of his regiment, see that the platoons march in order, and keep their proper distances.

When the regiment is detached, he will post the guards ordered by the colonel, often visit them, examine whether the officers, non-commissioned officers and centinels are acquainted with their duty, and give them the necessary instructions.

Instructions for the Adjutant.

THE adjutant is to be chosen from among the subalterns, the field officers taking care to nominate one of the most intelligent and best acquainted with the service.

He must keep an exact detail of the duty of the officers and non-commissioned officers of his regiment, taking care to regulate his roster in such a manner as not to have too many officers or non-commissioned officers of the same company on duty at the same time.

He must keep a book in which he must every day take the general and other orders, and shew them to the commanding officer of the regiment, who having added those he thinks necessary for the regiment, the adjutant must assemble the first serjeants of the companies, make them copy the orders, and give them their details for the next day.

He must attend the parade at the turning out of all guards or detachments, inspect their dress, arms, accoutrements and ammunition, form them into platoons or sections, and conduct them to the general or brigade parade.

When the regiment parades for duty or exercise, he must count it off, and divide it into divisions and platoons, and carry the orders of the colonel where necessary.

The adjutant is to receive no orders but from the field officers and officer commanding a battalion.

On a march he must ride along the flanks of the regiment, to see that regularity is observed, and must pay attention to the serjeant in the rear, that he brings up all stragglers.

On the arrival of the regiment in camp, his first care is to form and send off the guards; and when the tents are pitched, he must immediately order out the necessary number of fatigue men to dig the vaults or sinks, and open communications where necessary. He will then form the detachments for wood, water and other necessities.

He must be constantly with the regiment, ready to receive and execute any orders that may come; nor must he go from his tent without leaving an officer to do his duty, or directions where he may be found.

Instructions for the Quarter-Master.

THE quarter-master, being charged with encamping and quartering the regiment, should be at all times acquainted

acquainted with its strength, that he may require no more ground than is necessary, nor have more tents pitched than the number prescribed; for both which he is accountable.

He must inform the regiment where to fetch their wood, water and other necessaries, and where to pasture the horses.

He must instruct the quarter-master serjeant and pioneers in the manner of laying out the camp, agreeably to the order prescribed in the regulations.

He is answerable for the cleanliness of the camp, and that the soldiers make no fire any where but in the kitchens.

When the army marches, he must conduct the pioneers to the place appointed, and order the quarter-master serjeant to take charge of the baggage.

He is to make out all returns for camp equipage, arms, accoutrements, ammunition, provisions and forage, and receive and distribute them to the regiment, taking the necessary vouchers for the delivery, and entering all receipts and deliveries in a book kept by him for that purpose.

He must pay particular attention to the preservation of the camp equipage, cause the necessary repairs to be done when wanting, and return every thing unfit for use to the stores from which he drew them.

The preservation of the arms, accoutrements and ammunition is of such essential importance, that he must be strictly attentive to have those of the sick, of the men on furlough, discharged, or detached on command without arms, taken care of and deposited with the brigade conductor, as directed in the regulations.

Instructions for the Captain.

A CAPTAIN cannot be too careful of the company the State has committed to his charge. He must pay the greatest attention to the health of his men, their discipline, arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothes and necessaries.

His first object should be, to gain the love of his men, by treating them with every possible kindness and humanity, enquiring into their complaints, and when well founded, seeing them redressed. He should know every man of his company by name and character. He should often visit those who are sick, speak tenderly to them, see that the public provision, whether of medicine or diet, is duly administered, and procure them besides such comforts and

conveniencies as are in his power. The attachment that arises from this kind of attention to the sick and wounded, is almost inconceivable ; it will moreover be the means of preserving the lives of many valuable men.

He must divide his company into four squads, placing each under the particular care of a non-commissioned officer, who is to be answerable for the dress and behaviour of the men of his squad.

He must be very particular in the daily and weekly inspections of his men, causing all deficiencies to be immediately supplied ; and when he discovers any irregularity in the dress or conduct of any soldier, he must not only punish him, but the non-commissioned officer to whose squad he belongs.

He must keep a strict eye over the conduct of the non-commissioned officers ; oblige them to do their duty with the greatest exactness ; and use every possible means to keep up a proper subordination between them and the soldiers ; for which reason he must never rudely reprimand them in presence of the men, but at all times treat them with proper respect.

He must pay the utmost attention to every thing which contributes to the health of the men, and oblige them to keep themselves and every thing belonging to them in the greatest cleanliness and order. He must never suffer a man who has any infectious disorder to remain in the company, but send him immediately to the hospital, or other place provided for the reception of such patients, to prevent the spreading of the infection. And when any man is sick, or otherwise unfit for duty, or absent, he must see that his arms and accoutrements are properly taken care of, agreeably to the regulations prescribed.

He must keep a book, in which must be entered the name and description of every non-commissioned officer and soldier of his company ; his trade and occupation ; the place of his birth and usual residence ; where, when, and for what term he enlisted ; discharges, furloughs, copies of all returns, and every casualty that happens in the company. He must also keep an account of all arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothing, necessaries and camp equipage delivered his company, that on inspecting it he may be able to discover any deficiencies.

When the company arrive at their quarters after a march, he must not dismiss them till the guards are ordered out, and
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(contoned) the billets distributed, which must be as near together as possible; and he must strictly prohibit his men from vexing the inhabitants, and cause to be punished any that offend in that respect. He must acquaint them with the hours of roll-call and going for provisions, with their alarm post, and the hour of march in the morning.

If the company make any stay in a place, he must, previous to their marching, inspect into their condition, examine their knapsacks, and see that they carry nothing but what is allowed, it being a material object to prevent the soldier loading himself with unnecessary baggage.

Instructions for the Lieutenant.

THE lieutenant, in the absence of the captain, commands the company, and should therefore make himself acquainted with the duties of that station; he must also be perfectly acquainted with the duties of the non commissioned officers and soldiers, and see them performed with the greatest exactness.

He should endeavour to gain the love of his men, by his attention to every thing which may contribute to their health and convenience. He should often visit them at different hours; inspect into their manner of living; see that their provisions are good and well cooked, and as far as possible oblige them to take their meals at regulated hours. He should pay attention to their complaints, and when well founded, endeavour to get them redressed; but discourage them from complaining on every frivolous occasion.

He must not suffer the soldiers to be ill treated by the non-commissioned officers through malevolence, or from any pique or resentment; but must at the same time be careful that a proper degree of subordination is kept up between them.

Although no officer should be ignorant of the service of the guards, yet it particularly behoves the lieutenant to be perfectly acquainted with that duty; he being oftner than any other officer entrusted with the command of a guard—a trust of the highest importance, on the faithful execution of which the safety of an army depends; and in which the officer has frequent opportunities to distinguish himself by his judgment, vigilance and bravery.

Instructions for the Ensign.

THE ensign is in a particular manner charged with the cleanliness of the men, to which he must pay the greatest attention.

When the company parades, and whilst the captain and lieutenant are examining the arms and accoutrements, the ensign must inspect the dress of the soldiers, observing whether they are clean, and every thing about them in the best order possible, and duly noticing any who in these respects are deficient.

He must be very attentive to the conduct of the non-commissioned officers, observing that they do their duty with the greatest exactness; that they support a proper authority, and at the same time do not ill treat the men through any pique or resentment.

As there are only two colours to a regiment, the ensigns must carry them by turns, being warned for that service by the adjutant. When on that duty they should consider the importance of the trust reposed in them; and when in action, resolve not to part with the colours but with their lives. As it is by them the battalion dresses when marching in line, they should be very careful to keep a regular step, and by frequent practice accustom themselves to march straight forward to any given object.

Instructions for the Serjeant Major.

THE serjeant major being at the head of the non-commissioned officers, must pay the greatest attention to their conduct and behaviour, never conniving at the least irregularity committed by them or the soldiers, from both of whom he must exact the most implicit obedience. He should be well acquainted with the interior management and discipline of the regiment, and the manner of keeping rosters and forming details. He must always attend the parade, be very expert in counting off the battalion, and in every other business of the adjutant to whom he is an assistant.

Instructions for the Quarter-Master Serjeant.

HE is an assistant to the quarter-master of the regiment, and in his absence is to do his duty, unless an officer be especially appointed for that purpose: He should therefore
acquaint

acquaint himself with all the duties of the quarter master before-mentioned. When the army marches, he must see the tents properly packed and loaded, and go with the baggage, see that the waggoners commit no disorders, and that nothing is lost out of the waggons.

Instructions for the First Serjeant of a Company.

THE soldier having acquired that degree of confidence of his officers as to be appointed first serjeant of the company, should consider the importance of his office; that the discipline of the company, the conduct of the men, their exactness in obeying orders, and the regularity of their manners, will in a great measure depend on his vigilance.

He should be intimately acquainted with the character of every soldier of the company, and should take great pains to impress upon their minds the indispensable necessity of the strictest obedience, as the foundation of order and regularity.

He will keep the details of the company, and never warn a man out of his turn, unless particularly ordered so to do.

He must take daily orders in a book kept by him for that purpose, and shew them to his officers.

He must every morning make a report to the captain of the state of the company, in the form prescribed; and at the same time acquaint him with any thing material that may have happened in the company since the preceding report.

He must parade all guards and detachments furnished by his company, examine their arms, ammunition, accoutrements and dress, before he carries them to the parade; and if any man appears unfit, he must supply his place with another, and have the defaulter punished: For this purpose he must always warn a man or two more than ordered, to serve as a reserve, who, if not wanted, will return to their companies.

He will keep the company book (under the inspection of the captain) in which he will enter the name and description of every non-commissioned officer and soldier; his trade and occupation; the place of his birth and usual residence; where, when and for what term he was enlisted, the bounty paid him; the arms, ammunition, accoutrements, cloathing and necessaries delivered him, with their marks and numbers,

numbers, and the times when delivered ; also copies of all returns, furloughs, discharges, and every casualty that happens in the company.

When each soldier shall be provided with a small book, the first serjeant is to enter therein the soldier's name, a copy of his enlistment, the bounty paid him, the arms, accoutrements, clothing and necessaries delivered him, with their marks and numbers ; For this purpose he must be present at all distributions in his company ; and as often as arms, clothing, &c. are delivered, he must enter them in the soldier's as well as the company's book.

The first serjeant is not to go on duty, unless with the whole company ; but is to be always in camp or quarters, to answer any call that may be made.

He is never to lead a platoon or section, but is always to be a file-closer in the formation of the company, his duty being in the company like the adjutant's in the regiment.

Instructions for the Serjeants and Corporals.

IT being on the non-commissioned officers that the discipline and order of a company in a great measure depend, they cannot be too circumspect in their behaviour towards the men, by treating them with mildness, and at the same time obliging every one to do his duty. By avoiding too great familiarity with the men, they will not only gain their love and confidence, but be treated with a proper respect ; whereas by a contrary conduct they forfeit all regard, and their authority becomes despised.

Each serjeant and corporal will be in a particular manner answerable for the squad committed to his care. He must pay particular attention to their conduct in every respect ; that they keep themselves and their arms always clean ; that they have their effects always ready, and put where they can get them immediately, even in the dark, without confusion ; and on every fine day he must oblige them to air their effects.

When a man of his squad is warned for duty, he must examine him before he carries him to the parade, obliging him to take all his effects with him, unless when specially ordered to the contrary.

In teaching the recruits, they must exercise all their patience, by no means abusing them, but treating them with mildness, and not expect too much precision in the first lessons, punishing those only who are wilfully negligent.

They.

They must suppress all quarrels and disputes in the company : and where other means fail, must use their authority, confining the offender.

They should teach the soldiers of their squads how to dress with a soldier-like air, how to clean their arms, accoutrements, &c. and how to mount and dismount their firelocks, for which purpose each non-commissioned officer should always be provided with a turn-screw, and suffer no soldier to take his arms to pieces without his permission.

On a march the non-commissioned officers must preserve order and regularity, and suffer no man to leave the ranks without permission of the officer commanding the platoon.

A corporal must teach the centinels to challenge briskly, and every thing else they are to do in their different situations ; and when he relieves them, must make them deliver the orders distinctly.

When a guard is relieved, the non-commissioned officers take the orders from those whom they relieve ; when sent to visit the centries, they should instruct them in their duty. They should reconnoitre the roads they are to patrol in the night, that they may not lose themselves. They must make their patrol with the greatest silence and attention, and when necessary send a faithful soldier a-head to look out. If they meet a detachment of the enemy stronger than their own, they must retreat in order to their own post. In the night they must stop all strangers that approach. They must not suffer their men to make the least noise with their arms or accoutrements, and every now and then stop and listen. On their return from patrolling, they must report to the officer what they have seen or heard.

When a non-commissioned officer is a file closer in action, he must take care to keep the ranks and files properly closed, and when too much crowded, make them incline from the centre. When the files of his platoon are disordered by the loss of men, he must exert himself to dress and complete them afresh, with the utmost expedition. He must keep the greatest silence in the ranks, see that the men load well and quick, and take good aim. He will do all in his power to encourage the soldiers, and use the most vigorous means to prevent any from leaving the ranks, unless wounded.

Instructions

Instructions for the private Soldier.

THE recruit having received his necessaries should in the first place learn to dress himself with a soldier-like air; to place his effects properly in his knapsack, so as to carry them with ease and convenience; how to salute his officers when he meets them; to clean his arms, wash his linen and cook his provisions. He should early accustom himself to dress in the night; and for that purpose always have his effects in his knapsack, and that placed where he can put his hand to it in a moment, that in case of alarm he may repair with the greatest alertness to the parade.

When learning to march, he must take the greatest pains to acquire a firm step and a proper balance, practising himself at all his leisure hours. He must accustom himself to the greatest steadiness under arms, to pay attention to the commands of his officers, and exercise himself continually with his firelock, in order to acquire vivacity in his motions. He must acquaint himself with the usual beats and signals of the drum, and instantly obey them.

When in the ranks, he must always learn the names of his right and left hand men and file-leader, that he may be able to find his place readily in case of separation. He must cover his file-leader and dress well in his rank, which he may be assured of doing when he can just perceive the breast of the third man from him. Having joined his company, he must no longer consider himself as a recruit, but as a soldier; and whenever he is ordered under arms, must appear well dressed, with his arms and accoutrements clean and in good order, and his knapsack, blanket, &c. ready to throw on his back in case he should be ordered to take them.

When warned for guard, he must appear as neat as possible, carry all his effects with him, and even when on centry must have them at his back: He must receive the orders from the centry he relieves; and when placed before the guard-house he must inform the corporal of all that approach, and suffer no one to enter until examined; if he is posted at a distance from the guard, he will march there in order, have the orders well explained to him by the corporal, learn which is the nearest post between him and the guard, in case he should be obliged to retire, or have any thing to communicate, and what he is to do in case of alarm; or if in a town, in case of fire and any disturbance. He
will

will never go more than twenty paces from his post ; and if in a retired place, or in the night, suffer no one to approach within ten paces of him.

A centinel must never rest upon his arms, but keep walking on his post. He must never suffer himself to be relieved but by his corporal ; challenge briskly in the night, and stop those who have not the counterfigh ; and if any will not answer to the third challenge, or having been stopped should attempt to escape, he may fire on them.

When on patrol, he must observe the strictest silence, nor make the least noise with his arms or accoutrements.

In action he will pay the greatest attention to the commands of his officers, level well, and not throw away his fire ; take particular care to keep his rank and file, incline to that side he dresses to, and encourage his comrades to do their duty.

When ordered to march, he must not charge himself with any unnecessary baggage ; he will march at his ease, without however leaving his rank or file ; he should drink as seldom as possible, and never stop but when necessity obliges him ; in which case he must ask leave of the commanding officer of the platoon.

When arrived at camp or quarters, he must clean his arms, prepare his bed, and go for necessaries, taking nothing without leave, nor committing any kind of excess.

He must always have a stopper for the muzzle of his gun in case of rain, and when on a march, at which times he will unfix his bayonet.



END OF STEUBEN'S EXERCISE.

MANUAL EXERCISE

AND

EVOLUTIONS

OF THE

CAVALRY,

As practised in the late American Army.

Directions for forming Companies and Squadrons.

IT is presumed that the troopers are taught to ride, and to dress their horses, in order to perform the following exercises:—

Proper arms for troopers are, a sword and pistols; the sword is to be placed on the man's left thigh, and the point something lower than the hilt: as to the placing the pistols, and other accoutrements, it is so generally known, it will be unnecessary to mention it.

When a company is ordered to draw out to exercise, the troopers are to parade at the captain's quarters, or place appointed by him, completely armed and accoutred; the lieutenants, cornet, and other officers of the company, are to be there at the time appointed; from which place the captain, or officer commanding the troop, is to march them to the general place of parade, where they are to form into squadrons.

A regiment, consisting of nine troops, is formed into three squadrons, three troops in each; the first squadron is composed of the first, fourth, and seventh captain's troops; the

K

second

second squadron, of the second, fifth, and eighth captain's troops; the third, of the third, sixth, and ninth captain's troops.

A regiment of eight troops is formed into two squadrons; the first is composed of the first, third, fifth and seventh captain's troops: the second is composed of the second, fourth, sixth and eighth captain's troops.

When the troops are come to the general place of parade, to form into squadrons, they are to draw up in ranks, two deep, and to complete their files.

The officers are to remain at the head of their troops; the captain in the centre, the first lieutenant on the right, the second lieutenant and cornet on the left, and the serjeants in the rear of the troop: care is to be taken that the troops are well sized, the tallest men and horses in the front.

The troops that compose the several squadrons, are to draw up, in the following manner, in squadrons, viz.

The eldest troop of each squadron is to be on the right, the second on the left, and the youngest in the centre.

A regiment, consisting of three squadrons, is to be drawn up as follows: the eldest squadron is on the right, the second on the left, and the youngest in the centre. The intervals between each squadron is to be equal to the ground one squadron stands on; the distance between the ranks when drawn up in squadrons, is to be at, *Open Order*, which is explained as follows, viz.

The several distances between the ranks are, *Open Order*, *Order*, *Close Order*; and, *Close to the Group*.

Open Order, is the distance between each rank when drawn up in squadrons, which distance must be equal to half the front of the squadron.

Order, is the distance the ranks are to be at when the squadrons march, which is to be equal to a third of the front.

Close order, is the distance the ranks are to be at when moving to an enemy, which distance is, that four men may just wheel round.

Close to the Group, is as close as they can be, in which position they are to charge.

When the squadrons are formed, the major, or adjutant, who is to exercise the regiment, is to order the officers to take their posts, by saying, *Officers to your Posts*. The officers of each squadron are to take their posts at the head of their squadrons, by seniority of commission; that is, the eldest

eldest captain on the right; the second eldest on the left; the next eldest on the right; and so on until the youngest is in the centre; taking care to divide the ground equally between them, so as to cover the front of the squadron. When the officers have taken their posts, they are to dress in the same rank, and to be advanced a horse's length before the front rank of the men. The quarter-master is to post himself in the rear of the regiment, a horse's length behind the rear rank. The trumpets are to draw up on the right of their squadrons, even with the front rank of men, leaving a small interval between them and their squadrons.

As soon as the officers are posted in the manner aforesaid, the standards are to be sent for, in the following manner; the trumpets are to be ordered to the centre squadron, where they are to be formed into a rank, according to their number, all facing outward; this being done, the major, or adjutant is to order the eldest cornet of said squadron to march for the standards, with the quarter-master, and four, five, or more files, from the centre of that squadron, the cornet marching at the head of said detachment, the trumpets before him, and the quarter-master in the rear of the whole. When the cornet comes to the place where the standards are lodged, which is always at the colonel's, or commanding officer's quarters, he is to form his detachment into a rank entire, facing the house, by saying, *To the right (or left, according as it stands) form in a rank entire—March.* The trumpets are to form into a rank entire with the detachment. When this is done, the cornet is to order the detachment (the men that are to carry the standards excepted) to draw their swords (it being the custom of the cavalry to go for the standards without the sound of trumpets or drawn swords) which being done, and the standards received, which must be by those of the front rank, he is to form his detachment by these words of command, *To the right (or left) form your ranks—March;* at which the trumpets are to form as before; the cornet is then to march back to the regiment with the standard, trumpets sounding a march; but instead of marching along the front of the regiment, as they do in the foot, he is to march along the rear until he comes to the interval which was made by their marching out, and then he is to wheel and march his men into their former places. As soon as the standards are come near the regiment, the major, or adjutant, is to order the

4 EXERCISE OF THE CAVALRY.

men to draw their swords, which is a ceremony always to be paid to the standards, both in bringing them to and carrying them from the regiment; when the standards are come, the eldest cornets of the right and left squadrons are to march with three men from the centre of the front rank, along the front, and when they are come opposite the standards they are to halt, and to order those men that are to carry the standards, to return their swords, and take their several standards. The cornets are then to march back with their standards, taking with them their respective trumpets, who are to sound a march; and as soon as they are got to the centre of the intervals, between the squadrons, they are to wheel to the rear, and march until they come opposite to the intervals, and then to wheel to their squadrons; those belonging to the front rank, to march between the ranks until they come to their places, and then wheel up; the trumpets are to go to their posts, and the regiment to return their swords. When they are returned (that is the standards) it is to be done in the same manner they were brought, and by the same persons.

N. B. *Before the standards are carried to the centre squadrons, the majors or adjutant, is to order the regiment to draw their swords; as soon as they are gone, to return them.*

A regiment of two squadrons, must send a detachment from the first squadron, for the standards; all the other ceremonies, are as before mentioned.

The standards being brought to their respective squadrons, the next thing to be done is the telling off, or dividing the several squadrons into proper divisions for the exercise. First, each squadron is to be told off by files; then ranks by fours; quarter ranks; ranks by three divisions; and half ranks.

Telling off by Files.

You begin at the right of each squadron, and say to the right hand files, *You stand*; to the second, *You move*; and so on through the squadrons.

Ranks by Fours.

You begin at the right of each rank, and say to the first man, *You are the right hand man of ranks by fours*; to the fourth man, *You are the left hand man of ranks by fours*; to the fifth man, *You are the right hand man, &c.* to the eighth, *You are the left hand man, &c.* to the ninth, *You are the right, &c. &c.* and so on through the squadron.

Quarter

Quarter Ranks.

Each squadron is to be divided in four equal parts, which are told off, first, second, third, and fourth quarter ranks; beginning at the right, by saying to the right hand man, *You are the right hand man of the first quarter rank*; and to the left hand man of that quarter rank, *You are the left*; and so on to the rest in the same order.

Ranks of three Divisions.

Each squadron is to be divided into three equal parts; the right and left hand men are to be told off in the same manner as the others.

Ranks of two Divisions.

Each squadron is to be divided into two equal parts; the right and left hand men are to be told off as before.

The easiest Method of telling them off.

The major, or adjutant, is to order the rear rank to close to the croup, at which time the officers are to advance so far that the major, or adjutant, may go with ease between them and the front rank; by the ranks being closed, the telling them off in the front will serve for the other ranks. When they are told off, the ranks are to open backward to *Open Order*, and the officers at the same time are to rein back to their proper distance.

RULES for WHEELING.

WHEN you wheel to the right, you close to the right, and look to the left; and when you wheel to the left, you close to the left, and look to the right; this rule will serve for all wheelings by ranks; but when you wheel by squadrons or divisions, the following rules must be observed:

When you wheel by squadrons, or divisions, the two ranks wheel together; the rear rank wheeling directly in the front rank, keeping their proper distance, and each man covering his file leader; the rear rank taking particular care not to close their ranks in wheeling, but to keep directly behind their file leaders. All wheelings are to be done briskly, but no man to exceed a large trot.

The major, or adjutant, who is to exercise the regiment is to place himself opposite the centre.

6 EXERCISE OF THE CAVALRY.

THE MANUAL EXERCISE ON HORSEBACK.

1st. *Rear Rank! Move Forward—Close Order—March!*

THE rear rank of each squadron march forward, and close so near that only four men may just wheel round between the ranks. The serjeants are to be on the right and left of their respective companies, to give the ranks their proper distance, and to dress them, and then repair to their posts in the rear. This movement is to be done at a walk, and the men are to observe their right and left hand men, that the ranks may be even in marching.

2d. *Officers, Rein Back into the Front Rank!*

At this word of command, the front rank of each squadron is to open a little to the right and left, to make proper intervals for the officers to fall into, and the officers are to wait for the following word of command:—

3d. *March!*

4th. *Shorten your Bridles!*

Five Motions.

1st. Seize the upper end of the reins of the bridle, which is to lie on the right side of the horse, with the right hand.

2d. Bring it up as high as your chin, keeping your right elbow on a level with the shoulder, which is called square.

3d. Slip your left hand along the reins of the bridle, and take hold of the loop, or button, which is near the upper end of the reins.

4th. Slip the loop down with the left hand as low as the pommel of the saddle.

5th. Bring the right hand down, with life, on the right holster cap.

5th. *Join your Right Hand to your Swords!*

One Motion.

Bring your right hand over your left arm, which arm you are to press close to your left side, and seize the handle of your sword with a full hand. The officers to do the same.

6th. *Draw your Swords!*

Two Motions.

1st. Draw your swords quite out of the scabbard, by raising up your right hand as high as your arm will permit, and keep the point of the sword a little higher than the hilt.

2d. Bring

2d. Bring your right hand to your right side, placing the inside of the hilt on the outside of your right thigh, the wrist bending a little out, raising the point pretty high, and running in a line with the right ear of the horse, with the edge from you. Officers do the same.

7th. Place your Swords in the Bridle Hand!

Two Motions.

1st. Bring up the sword opposite to the centre of the body, resting the pommel on the fore part of the saddle, the broad part of the blade towards you, and the point upright; at the same time you are to slip your left hand along the reins of the bridle as high as your shoulder, and seize the blade with your left hand, keeping the reins between the palm and it, and squaring your left elbow.

2. Quit the sword with the right hand, and bring it to its proper place.

8th. Recover your Swords!

Two Motions.

1st. Seize the handle of the sword with the right hand, grasping it with the thumb upwards.

2d. Bring your swords to your right thigh, as in Example 6th, at the same time slip down your left hand, and take hold of the bridle at the proper place.

9th. Point your Swords!

One Motion.

Bring your swords over your left arm, and enter the point in the scabbard, and thrust it in so far that you may look over the right arm. The officers to perform this motion with the men.

10th. Return your Swords!

Two Motions.

1st. Thrust your swords up to the hilt.

2d. Bring your hand back to its proper place. Officers do the same.

11th. Handle your Right Pistols!

One Motion.

Bring your right hand round, turning the back towards you, and seize the butt of the right pistol with a full hand.

12th.

8 EXERCISE OF THE CAVALRY.

12th. *Draw your Right Pistols!*

One Motion.

Draw your right pistol out of the holster, and bring it to the right side of the sword, extending your arm directly before you, with the muzzle upwards.

13th. *Cock your Pistols!*

Two Motions.

1st. Bring your pistols close to your breast, keeping the muzzle upwards, and place your thumb on the cock.

2d. Throw off the pistols to their former place, cock them at the same time, and slip your thumbs off the cock.

14th. *Take Aim!*

One Motion.

Drop the muzzle with the barrel upwards, and place the fore finger of the right hand before the trigger.

15th. *Fire!*

One Motion.

Draw the trigger, but if it misses fire, you are not to draw the second time.

16th. *Return your Pistols!*

Three Motions.

1st. Place the muzzle of the pistol in the holster, the back of your hand turned towards you.

2d. Thrust it quite down.

3d. Quit the pistol, and bring your right hand to its proper place.

17th. *Handle your Left Pistols!*

One Motion.

18th. *Draw your Pistols!*

One Motion.

19th. *Cock your Pistols!*

Two Motions.

20th. *Take Aim!*

One Motion.

21st. *Fire!*

One Motion.

22d. *Return your Pistols!*

Three Motions.

23d. *Officers,*

23d. *Officers, move into the Front—March!*

The commissioned officers are to march out of the ranks, the cornets bringing the standards with them, and place themselves at the head of the squadron; as soon as the officers are clear of the men, the front ranks are to close the intervals made by the officers, to the centre.

24th. *Rear Rank, rein back to Open Order—March!*

The rear rank of each squadron are to rein back very slow in a direct line to their former ground, the serjeants taking care to keep the ranks even.

EVOLUTIONS OF THE HORSE.

1st. *Officers! Take your Posts in the Front—March!*

THE commissioned officers march straight forward; the cornets carry the standards until they pass the major, or adjutant, who exercises the regiment, eight or ten paces, and then stand.

2d. *Halt!*

The officers of the right squadron are to face to the left about; the officers of the left squadron are to face to the right about; and those of the centre squadron to the right and left about; that is, half one way, and half the other. The trumpets are to march with the officers, and draw up in the rear of them, as soon as the word *Halt* is given, where they are to remain.

3d. *Rear Rank, move forward to Order—March!*

The serjeants to be on the flanks of their respective squadrons, to see that the ranks keep their proper distance, and to make them dress.

4th. *Rear Rank, move forward to Close Order—March!*5th. *Rear Rank, Close to the Croup—March!*6th. *Rear Rank, rein back to Close Order—March!*7th. *Rear Rank, rein back to Order—March!*8th. *Rear*

8th. *Rear Rank, rein back to Open Order—March!*

9th. *Front Rank, rein back to Order—March!*

10th. *Front Rank, rein back to Close Order—March!*

11th. *Front Rank, rein back to the Group—March!*

12th. *Front Rank, move forward to Close Order—March!*

13th. *Front Rank, move forward to Order—March!*

14th. *Front Rank, move forward to Open Order—March!*

15th. *Rear Rank, move forward to Order—March!*

16th. *Squadrons, to the Right, open your Files—March!*

The right hand file of each squadron is to passage to the right very slow, and as soon as it has got to such a distance from the second file, that a horse can move between them, the second is to move the same way, and so on, until the whole is opened.

17th. *Halt!*

18th. *To the Left, close your Files—March!*

The left hand file of each squadron stands fast; all the rest passage at the same time to the left, very slow; but they are not to close their files until the file on the left stands.

19th. *To the left, open your Files—March!*

[See Example 16th.]

20th. *Halt!*

21st. *To the Right, close your Files—March!*

[See Example 18th.]

22d. *To the Right and Left, open your Files—March!*

[See Example 16th and 19th.]

When the two files in the centre are opened, then proceed to the next word of command,

23d. *Halt!*

23d. *Halt !*

24th. *Close your Files to the Centre—March !*

All files are to move at the same time, and close by passage to the centre of their squadrons ! and observe further, as in Example 18th.

25th. *Ranks, Countermarch to the Left—March !*

The right hand file of each squadron moves directly forward, about a horse's length, before the rank they stood in ; that is, the man in the front rank a horse's length before that rank, and the rear man a horse's length before the rear rank, and then they passage in a direct line to the left ; and as soon as that file begins to move, all the rest are to passage to the right ; and when the second file comes to the ground where the first file stood, it is to move up as the first did, and passage to the left ; and so on, until the whole is come up into the same ranks, and then they all stand a little while, and rein back to the ground the ranks stood on before.

N. B. *The serjeants are to be on the flanks, to mark out the ground, which will be a great help, but they are not to speak to the men.*

26th. *Ranks, Countermarch to the Right—March !*

This is performed like the 25th Example, only the left hand file of each squadron moves forward.

27th. *Ranks, from the Right and Left, Countermarch to the Centre—March !*

The right and left hand files of each squadron move out, as before explained, and passage to the right and left, inwards ; the rest divide in the centre, and passage to the right and left outwards.

28th. *Files to the Right, Double—March !*

The 2d, 4th, 6th, and every even file of each squadron, are to rein back in a straight line, until they come to the centre of the interval between each rank, then to passage a little

12 EXERCISE OF THE CAVALRY.

little to the right, and cover the men that stood on their right. This movement brings each squadron into four ranks, or four deep, with their files open.

29th. Files, that doubled, to the Left, Form as you were—March!

The files, that doubled, passage a little to the left, to bring them to their former places, and then move into them pretty briskly; but all at the same time.

30th. Files to the Left, Double—March!

The 1st, 3d, 5th, and every odd file, rein back, and cover the men that stood on their left.

31st. Files, that doubled, to the Right, form as you were—March!

The files that double, passage a little to the right, and then move in to their former places.

32d. Second and Fourth Quarter Ranks, to the Right, Double your Files—March!

The 2d and 4th quarter ranks, of each squadron, rein back to the centre of the intervals between the ranks, and then passage to the right, until the right hand file of the second quarter rank comes opposite to the right hand file of the first quarter rank; and the right hand file of the fourth quarter rank comes opposite to the right hand file of the third quarter rank, and then halt; taking care to dress their ranks and files. This movement must be done together, that they may all begin and finish at the same time. In the passage, they are not to open their files, but keep as close as they can without treading on one another; this forms each squadron into two divisions, and each division four deep.

33d. Quarter Ranks, that doubled to the Left, Form as you were—March!

The quarter ranks, that doubled, passage to the left, very slow, in a direct line, and when they come opposite to their former ground, or interval, they are to move up into their places. Observe further, as in the foregoing article.

34th. Firſt

34th. *First and Third Quarter Ranks, to the Left, double your Files—March!*

The first and third quarter ranks, of each Squadron rein back, and pass to the left, and double the second and fourth quarter ranks. Observe further, as in Example 32d.

35th. *Quarter Ranks, that doubled to the Right, form as you were—March!*

The quarter ranks, that doubled, pass to the right and move up to their former places, as in Example 33d.

36th. *Wheel to the Right About—March!*

37th. *Wheel to the Right About—March!*

Each of these is half a circle.

38th. *Squadrons, to the Right, Wheel the Circle entire—March!*

The squadrons are to wheel to the right, quite round, until they come to their proper front.

39th. *Squadrons, to the Left Wheel the Circle entire—March!*

They are to wheel to the left, quite round, until they come to their former ground.

WORDS OF COMMAND, for DISMOUNTING and MOUNTING the HORSE.

1st. *Quit your Right Stirrups!*

Three Motions.

1st. **T**AKE your feet out of the stirrup, at the same time thrusting forward your bridle hand, and keeping the reins fast.

2d. Take a lock of the horse's mane with the right hand, and place it in the left hand, over the bridle, and grasp it fast with the left hand.

3d. Take hold with the right hand, the pommel of the saddle, placing your fingers on the inside, and your thumb on the outside.

L

2d.

2d. *Dismount !*

Three Motions.

As this is part of what a man is taught in riding, it will not be necessary to mention the particulars.

3d. *Link your Horses to the Right !*

The men face to the right about, on the left heel, and give the reins of their bridle to their right hand men, who are to fasten them to the left cheek of their horse's bridle.

4th. *Unlink your Horses !*

The men unfasten their bridles, and throw them over the right side of the horse's neck, and take hold of the left cheek of their horse's bridle with the left hand.

5th. *Files, to the Right, Double—March !*

Every even file reins back, as in Example 28th, of the Evolutions.

6th. *Face to the Left About !*

They all face to the left about, on the right heel, taking hold of the left cheek of the bridle with the right hand.

7th. *Shorten your Bridles !*

The officers and men face to the right about, on the left heel, taking hold of the reins of their bridle with the left hand, and shortening them to a proper length, and with the right hand take part of the horse's mane and place it in the left, upon the bridle, and facing full to the rear.

8th. *Your Left Foot in the Stirrup !*

Two Motions.

1st. Take hold of the stirrup with the right hand, and place the left foot in it.

2d. Come to the left side of the horse, with a hop, and take hold of the cantle, or hind part of the saddle, with the right hand, the left knee touching the horse's side, and looking full to the right of the squadron. The officers are to do the same.

9th. *Mount !*

Two Motions.

As this is part of what a man is taught in riding, it will not be necessary to mention the particulars, &c.

I N-

INSTRUCTIONS for OFFICERS

in their respective Troops.

EVERY captain is to exercise his respective troop, the same as a major, or adjutant, does a regiment. The same words of command will answer, with very little variation, which will easily be rectified.

The cornets are to carry the standards, and, when on their march, ride in the centre of the troop, with the second lieutenant.

The serjeants are to ride two in front, and two in the rear; the four corporals are to compose the two right hand files of the company; the trumpets are to form to the right of the corporals.

CONTENTS

C O N T E N T S

T O S T E U B E N ' s E X E R C I S E .

	Page
CHAP. I. Of the Arms and Accoutrements of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers,	1
CHAP. II. Objects with which the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers should be acquainted,	ib.
CHAP. III. Of the Formation of a Company,	ib.
CHAP. IV. Of the Formation of a Regiment,	2
CHAP. V. Of the Instruction of Recruits,	3
CHAP. VI. The Exercise of a Company,	14
ART. 1. Of opening the Ranks for Inspection,	ib.
2. Of the Firings,	ib.
3. Of the March,	15
4. Of the Wheelings,	ib.
5. Of breaking off and forming by the Oblique Step,	16
CHAP. VII. Exercise of a Battalion,	ib.
CHAP. VIII. Of the Formation and Displaying of Columns, with the Methods of changing Front,	18
ART. 1. The close Column formed on the Ground by the Right, the Right in Front,	ib.
2. The Display of a Column formed by the Right, the Right in Front,	ib.
3. The close Column formed on the Ground by the Left, the Left in Front,	ib.
4. Display of Column formed by the Left, the Left in Front,	19
5. The close Column formed on the Centre, or Fifth Platoon, the Right in Front	ib.
6. Display of a Column having the Right in Front, the Centre or Fifth Platoon,	20
7. The close Column formed by the Right, Right in Front, displayed to the Right,	ib.
8. The	

CONTENTS.

Page

8. The close Column formed by the Left, Left in Front, displayed to the Left,	21
9. Of open Columns,	ib.
10. Of changing the Front of a Line,	22
CHAP. X. Of the March of Columns,	ib.
ART. 1. The March of an open Column,	ib.
2. Columns changing the Direction of their March,	23
3. Passage of a Defile by a Column,	ib.
4. A Column crossing a Plain liable to be attacked by Cavalry,	ib.
5. A Column marching by its Flank,	24
CHAP. XI. Of the March in Line,	ib.
ART. 1. The March to the Front,	ib.
2. Of the Charge with Bayonets,	26
3. Method of passing any obstacle in Front of a Line,	ib.
4. Passage of a Defile in Front, by Platoons,	ib.
5. Passage of a Defile in Front, by Files,	27
6. Of the March in Retreat,	ib.
7. Passage of a Defile in Retreat, by Platoons,	ib.
8. Passage of a Defile in Retreat, by Files,	28
9. Method of passing the Front Line to the rear,	29
CHAP. XII. Of the Disposition of the Field-pieces attached to the Brigades,	ib.
CHAP. XIII. Of the Firings,	30
ART. 1. Firing by Battalion,	ib.
2. Firing by Divisions, and Platoons,	ib.
3. Firing advancing,	ib.
4. Firing retreating,	31
CHAP. XIV. Of the March of an Army or Corps,	ib.
CHAP. XV. Of the Baggage on a March,	34
CHAP. XVI. The Manner of laying out a Camp, with the Order of Encampment,	35
CHAP. XVII. Manner of entering a Camp,	37
CHAP. XVIII. Necessary Regulations for preserving Order and Cleanliness in the Camp,	83
CHAP.	

CONTENTS.

	Page
CHAP. XIX. Of Roll-calls,	41
CHAP. XX. Of the Inspection of the Men, their Dress, Necessaries, Arms, Accoutrements, and Ammunition,	42
CHAP. XXI. Of the different Beats of the Drum,	43
CHAP. XXII. Of the Service of the Guards,	ib.
ART. 1. Of the different Guards, with their Use,	ib.
2. Of the Grand Parade,	45
3. Of relieving Guards and Sentinels,	48
4. Instructions to Officers on Guard,	50
5. Method of going and receiving the Grand Rounds,	53
6. Honours due from Guards to General Officers and others,	54
CHAP. XXIII. Of the Arms and Ammunition, with the Method of preserving them,	55
CHAP. XXIV. Of the Treatment of the Sick,	57
CHAP. XXV. Of Reviews,	58
ART. 1. Of Reviews of Parade,	ib.
2. Of Reviews of Inspection,	59
Instructions for the Commandant of a Regiment,	61
for the Major,	63
for the Adjutant,	64
for the Quarter-Master,	ib.
for the Captain,	65
for the Lieutenant,	66
for the Ensign,	78
for the Serjeant-Major,	ib.
for the Quarter-Master Serjeant,	ib.
for the First Serjeant of a Company,	69
for the Serjeants and Corporals,	70
for the Private Soldier,	72

EXPLANATION of the PLATES.

Plate I. Figure 1. 2. 3. shew the formation of a company and regiment. Chap. III. and IV. Figure 4 and 5. Wheeling by Platoons or Divisions. Chap. VII.

Plate II. Figure 1. Forming the line by the points of view. Chap. XXV.

Plate II. Figure 2. 3. 4. and 5. and Plate III. shew the different ways of forming and displaying columns, as described in Chap. VIII. from Art. 1. to Art. 9.

Plate IV. Figure 1. A close column, changing the direction of its march. Chap. IX. Art. 2. Figure 2. Passage of a defile by a column. Chap. IX. Art. 3.

Plate V. Figure 1. Passage of a defile in front, by platoons. Chap. X. Art. 4.

Figure 2. Passage of a defile in front, by files. Chap. X. Art. 5.

Figure 3. Passage of a defile in retreat, by platoons. Chap. X. Art. 7.

Plate VI. Figure 1. 2. Method of passing the front line to the rear. Chap. X. Art. 9.

Figure 3. The positions of the camp and quarter guards. Chap. XV. and Chap. XXI. Art. 1.

Plate VII. The order of encampment of a regiment consisting of two battalions. XV.

Plate VIII. The order of encampment of a regiment, XV. making but one battalion.

Plate 1.

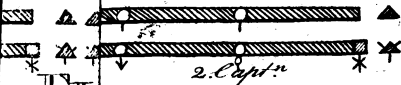
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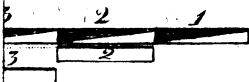
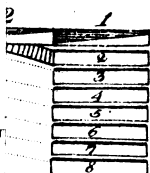
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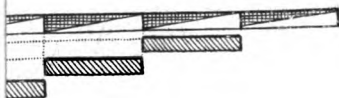
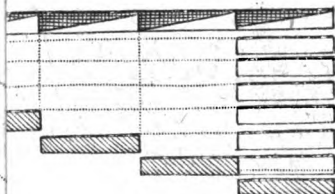


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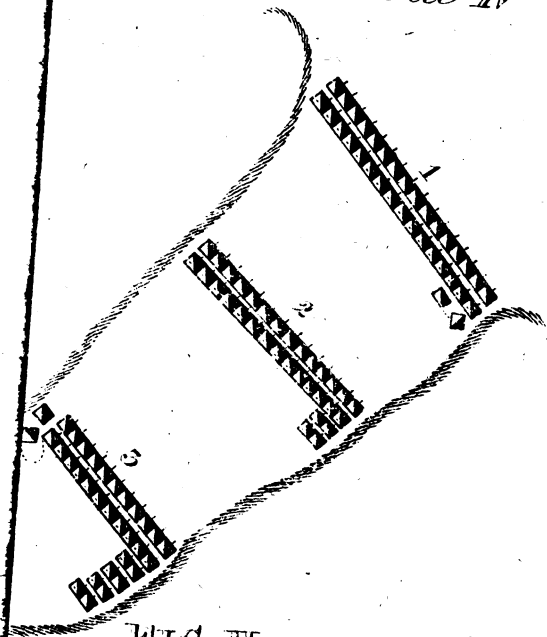


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Plate .VI.

Flank Guard

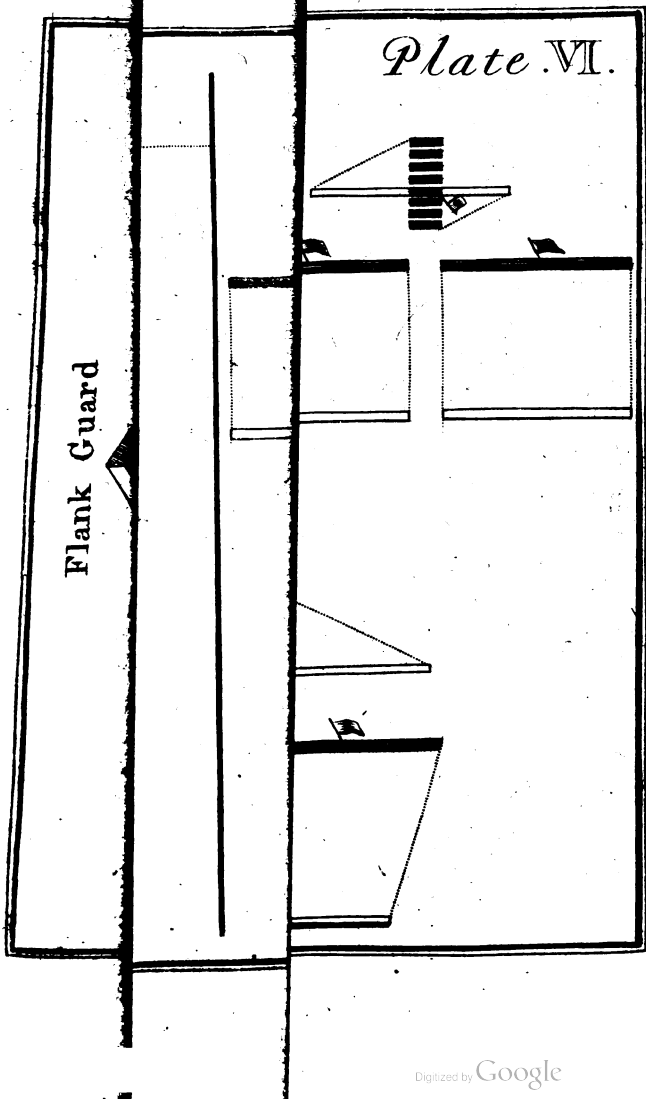


Plate VII

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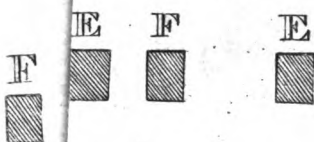
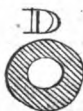
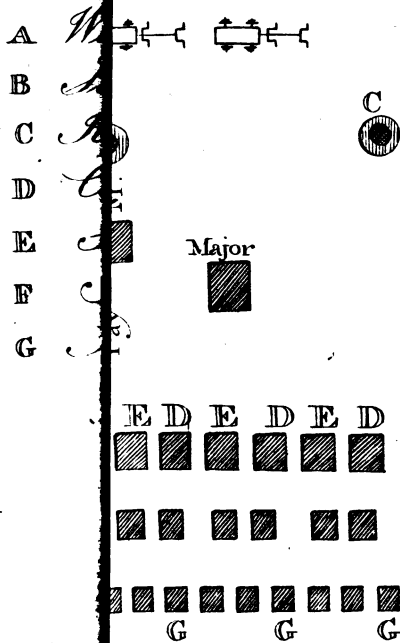


Plate VIII



Rules and Articles
FOR THE
BETTER GOVERNMENT
OF THE
TROOPS,
RAISED, OR TO BE RAISED, AND KEPT IN
PAY, BY, AND AT THE EXPENSE
OF THE
United States of America.

NEW-YORK:

PRINTED BY MING AND YOUNG, FOR JOHN
BLEECKER, 148, PEARL-STREET.

1805.

Rules and Articles, &c.

IN CONGRESS,

SEPTEMBER 20, 1776.

RESOLVED,

THAT from and after the publication of the following articles, in the respective armies of the United States, the rules and articles by which the said armies have heretofore been governed, shall be, and they are hereby repealed.

By order of Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

SECTION I.

ARTICLE 1. **T**HAT every officer who shall be retained in the army of the United States, shall, at the time of his acceptance of his commission, subscribe these rules and regulations.

ART. 2. It is earnestly recommended to all officers and soldiers, diligently to attend divine service. And all officer who shall behave indecently or irreverently, at any place of divine worship, shall, if commissioned officers, be brought before a general court-martial, there to be publicly and severely reprimanded by the President; if non-commissioned officers or soldiers, every person so offending, shall, for his first offence, forfeit *one-sixth of a dollar*, to be deducted out of his next pay; for the second offence, he shall not only forfeit a like sum, but be confined for *twenty-four hours*; and for every like offence, shall suffer and pay in like manner; which money, so forfeited, shall be applied to the use of the sick soldiers of the troop or company to which the offender belongs.

ART. 3.

ART. 3. Whatsoever non-commissioned officer or soldier, shall use any profane oath or execration, shall incur the penalties expressed in the foregoing article ; and if a commissioned officer be thus guilty of profane cursing or swearing, he shall forfeit and pay for each and every such offence *two thirds of a dollar*.

ART. 4. Every chaplain, who is commissioned to a regiment, company, troop or garrison, and shall absent himself from the said regiment, company, troop or garrison (excepting in case of sickness, or leave of absence) shall be brought to a court-martial, and be fined, not exceeding one month's pay, besides the loss of his pay during his absence, or be discharged, as the said court-martial shall judge most proper.

SECTION II.

Mutiny.

ART. 1. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall presume to use traitorous or disrespectful words against the authority of the United States in congress assembled, or the legislature of any of the United States, in which he may be quartered ; if a commissioned officer he shall be cashiered, if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, he shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 2. Any officer or soldier, who shall behave himself with contempt or disrespect towards the general or other commander in chief of the forces of the United States, or shall speak words tending to his hurt or dishonor, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by the judgment of a court-martial.

ART. 3. Any officer or soldier, who shall begin, excite, cause or join in any mutiny or sedition in the troop, company, or regiment to which he belongs, or in any other troop or company in the service of the United States, or in any party, post, detachment, or guard, on any pretence whatsoever, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be inflicted.

ART. 4.

ART. 4. Any officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier, who being present at any mutiny or sedition, does not use his utmost endeavor to suppress the same ; or coming to the knowledge of any intended mutiny, does not, without delay, give information thereof to his commanding officer, shall be punished by a court-martial with death, or otherwise, according to the nature of the offence.

ART. 5. Any officer or soldier who shall strike his superior officer, or draw or shall lift up any weapon, or offer any violence against him, being in the execution of his office, on any pretence whatsoever, or shall disobey any lawful command of his superior officer, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall, according to the nature of his offence, be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court-martial.

SECTION III.

Of Inlisting Soldiers.

ART. 1. Every non-commissioned officer and soldier, who shall enlist himself in the service of the United States, shall at the time of his so inlisting, or within six days afterwards, have the articles for the government of the forces of the United States read to him, and shall, by the officer who enlisted him, or by the commanding officer of the troop or company into which he was enlisted, be taken before the next justice of the peace, or chief magistrate of any city or town corporate, not being an officer of the army, or where recourse cannot be had to the civil magistrate, before the judge advocate, and in his presence shall take the following oath, of affirmation, if conscientiously scrupulous about taking an oath :

I Swear, or affirm [as the case may be] to be true to the United States of America, and to serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies or opposers whatsoever, and to observe and obey the orders of the Continental Congress, and the orders of the generals and officers set over me by them.

Which justice or magistrate is to give the officer a certificate,

cate, signifying that the man enlisted did take the said oath or affirmation.

ART. 2. After a non-commissioned officer or soldier shall have been duly enlisted and sworn, he shall not be dismissed the service without a discharge in writing; and no discharge granted to him shall be allowed of as sufficient, which is not signed by a field officer of the regiment into which he was enlisted, or commanding officer, where no field officer of the regiment is in the same state.

SECTION IV.

Musters and Furloughs.

ART. 1. Every officer commanding a regiment, troop or company, shall, upon the notice given to him by the commissary of musters, or from one of his deputies, assemble the regiment, troop or company, under his command, in the next convenient place for their being mustered.

ART. 2. Every colonel, or other field officer commanding the regiment, troop or company, and actually residing with it, may give furloughs to non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in such numbers, and for so long a time as he shall judge to be most consistent with the good of the service; but no commissioned officer or soldier shall by leave of his captain, or inferior officer commanding the troop or company (his field officer not being present) be absent above twenty days in six months, nor shall more than two private men be absent at the same time, from their troop or company, excepting some extraordinary occasion shall require it, of which occasion the field officer present with, and commanding the regiment, is to be the judge.

ART. 3. At every muster the commanding officer of each regiment, troop or company, there present, shall give to the commissary certificates, signed by himself, signifying how long such officers, who shall not appear at the said muster, have been absent, and the reason of their absence. In like manner, the commanding officer of every troop or company, shall give certificates, signifying the reasons of the
absence

absence of the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers ; which reasons, and time of absence, shall be inserted in the muster-rolls, opposite to the names of the respective absent officers and soldiers. The said certificates shall, together with the muster-rolls, be remitted by the commissary to the congress, as speedily as the distance of place will admit.

ART. 4. Every officer who shall be convicted, before a general court-martial, of having signed a false certificate, relating to the absence of either officer or private soldier, shall be cashiered.

ART. 5. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false muster of man or horse, and every officer or commissary, who shall willingly sign, direct or allow the signing of the muster-rolls, wherein such false muster is contained, shall, upon proof made thereof by two witnesses, before a general court-martial, be cashiered, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment in the service of the United States.

ART. 6. Any Commissary who shall be convicted of having taken money, or any other thing by way of gratification on the mustering any regiment, troop or company, or on the signing the muster-rolls, shall be displaced from his office, and shall be thereby utterly disabled to have or hold any office or employment under the United States.

ART. 7. Any officer who shall presume to muster any person as a soldier, who is at other times accustomed to wear a livery, or who does not actually do his duty as a soldier, shall be deemed guilty of having made a false muster, and shall suffer accordingly.

SECTION V.

Returns.

ART. 1. Every officer who shall knowingly make a false return to the Congress, or any committee thereof, to the commander in chief of the forces of the United States, or to any his superior officer, authorized to call for such returns of the state of the regiment, troop or company, or garrison, under

under his command; or of arms, ammunition, clothing or other stores, thereunto belonging, shall, by a court-martial, be cashiered.

ART. 2. The commanding officer of every regiment, troop or independent company, or garrison, of the United States, shall, in the beginning of every month, remit to the commander in chief of the American forces, and to the Congress, an exact return of the state of the regiment, troop, independent company, or garrison under his command, specifying the names of the officers not then residing at their posts, and the reason for, and time of, their absence. Whoever shall be convicted of having, through neglect or design, omitted the sending such returns, shall be punished according to the nature of his crime, by the judgment of a general court-martial.

SECTION VI.

Desertion.

ART. 1. All officers and soldiers, who having received pay, or having been duly enlisted in the service of the United States, shall be convicted of having deserted the same, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be inflicted.

ART. 2. Any non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall, without leave from his commanding officer, absent himself from his troop or company, or from any detachment with which he shall be commanded, shall, upon being convicted thereof, be punished according to the nature of his offence, at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 3. No non-commissioned officer or soldier, shall enlist himself in any other regiment, troop or company, without a regular discharge from the regiment, troop or company, in which he last served, on the penalty of being reputed a deserter, and suffering accordingly. And in case any officer shall knowingly receive and entertain such non-commissioned officer or soldier, or shall not, after his being discovered to be a deserter, immediately confine him and give notice thereof to the corps in which he last served, he,
the

the said officer so offending, shall by a court-martial be cashiered.

ART. 4. Whatsoever officer or soldier, shall be convicted of having advised or persuaded any other officer or soldier to desert the service of the United States, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon him by the sentence of a court-martial.

SECTION VII.

Of Quarrelling and sending Challenges.

ART. 1. No officer or soldier shall use any reproachful or provoking speeches or gestures to another, upon pain, if an officer, of being put in arrest; if a soldier, imprisoned, and of asking pardon of the party offended, in the presence of his commanding officer.

ART. 2. No officer or soldier shall presume to send a challenge to any other officer or soldier, to fight a duel, upon pain, if a commissioned officer, of being cashiered; if a non-commissioned officer or soldier, of suffering corporeal punishment at the discretion of a court-martial.

ART. 3. If any commissioned or non-commissioned officer commanding a guard, shall knowingly and willingly suffer any person whatsoever to go forth to fight a duel, he shall be punished as a challenger; and likewise all seconds, promoters, and carriers of challenges, in order to duels, shall be deemed as principals, and be punished accordingly.

ART. 4. All officers of what condition soever, have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders, though the persons concerned should belong to another regiment, troop or company; and either to order officers into arrest, or non-commissioned officers or soldiers to prison, till their proper superior officers shall be acquainted therewith; and whosoever shall refuse to obey such officer (though of an inferior rank) or shall draw his sword upon him, shall be punished at the discretion of a general court-martial.

ART. 5. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall upbraid another

ther for refusing a challenge, shall himself be punished as a challenger ; and all officers and soldiers are hereby discharged of any disgrace or opinion of disadvantage, which might arise from their having refused to accept of challenges, as they will only have acted in obedience to the orders of congress, and done their duty as good soldiers, who subject themselves to discipline.

SECTION VIII.

Suttlng.

ART. 1. No suttler shall be permitted to sell any kind of liquors or victuals, or to keep their houses or shops open, for the entertainment of soldiers, after nine at night, or before the beating of the reveilles, or upon Sundays, during divine service or sermon, on the penalty of being dismissed from all future suttlng.

ART. 2. All officers and soldiers shall have full liberty to bring into any of the forts or garrisons of the United American States, any quantity of eatable provisions, except where any contracts are or shall be entered into by Congress, or by their order, for furnishing such provisions, and with respect only to the species of provisions so contracted for.

ART. 3. All officers commanding in the forts, barracks, or garrisons of the United States, are hereby required to see that the persons permitted to suttle, shall supply the soldiers with good and wholesome provisions, at the market price, as they shall be answerable for their neglect.

ART. 4. No officers commanding in any of the garrisons, forts, or barracks of the United States, shall either themselves exact exorbitant prices for houses or stalls let out to suttlers, or shall connive at the like exactions in others ; nor by their own authority, and for their private advantage, shall they lay any duty or imposition upon, or be interested in the sale of such victuals, liquors, or other necessaries of life, which are brought into the garrison, fort or barracks, for the use of the soldiers, on the penalty of being discharged from the service.

Section IX.

SECTION IX.

Of good order.

ART. 1. Every officer commanding in quarters, garrisons, or on a march, shall keep good order, and to the utmost of his power redress all such abuses or disorders which may be committed by any officer or soldier under his command; if upon complaint made to him of officers or soldiers beating or otherwise ill-treating any person; of disturbing fairs or markets, or of committing any kind of riots, to the disquieting of the good people of the United States, he, the said commander, who shall refuse or omit to see justice done on the offender or offenders, and reparation made to the party or parties injured, as far as part of the offenders pay shall enable him or them, shall, upon proof thereof, be punished by a general court-martial, as if he himself had committed the crimes or disorders complained of.

SECTION X.

Of crimes punishable by law.

ART. 1. Whenever any officer or soldier shall be accused of a capital crime, or of having used violence, or committed any offence against the persons or property of the good people of any of the United American States, such as is punishable by the known laws of the land, the commanding officer and officers of every regiment, troop or party, to which the person or persons so accused shall belong, are hereby required, upon application duly made by or in behalf of the party or parties injured, to use his utmost endeavours to deliver over such accused person or persons to the civil magistrate, and likewise to be aiding and assisting to the officers of justice in apprehending and securing the person or persons so accused, in order to bring them to a trial. If any commanding officer or officers shall wilfully neglect, or shall refuse, upon the application aforesaid, to deliver over such accused person or persons to the civil magistrates, or to be aiding and assisting to the officers of justice, in apprehending such person or persons, the officer or officers so offending shall be cashiered.

ART. 2. No officer shall protect any person from his
creditors,

creditors, on the pretence of his being a soldier, nor any non-commissioned officer or soldier, who does not actually do all duties as such, and no farther than is allowed by a resolution of Congress, bearing date the 26th day of December 1775 : Any officer offending herein, being convicted thereof before a court-martial, shall be cashiered.

SECTION XI.

Of redressing wrongs.

ART. 1. If any officer shall think himself to be wronged by his Colonel or the commanding officer of the regiment, and shall, upon due application made to him, be refused to be redressed, he may complain to the continental general commanding in the state where such regiment shall be stationed, in order to obtain justice, who is hereby required to examine into the said complaint, and take proper measures for redressing the wrong complained of, and transmit as soon as possible to the Congress, a true state of such complaint, with the proceedings had thereon.

ART. 2. If any inferior officer or soldier shall think himself wronged by his captain, or other officer commanding the troop or company to which he belongs, he is to complain thereof to the commanding officer of the regiment, who is hereby required to summon a regimental court-martial, for the doing justice to the complainant ; from which regimental court-martial either party may, if he thinks himself still aggrieved, appeal to a general court-martial. But if, upon a second hearing, the appeal shall appear to be vexatious and groundless, the person so appealing shall be punished at the discretion of the said general court-martial.

SECTION XII.

Of Stores, Ammunition, &c.

ART. 1. Whatsoever commissioned officer, store-keeper, or commissary, shall be convicted at a general court-martial of having sold (without a proper order for that purpose) embezzled, misapplied, or wilfully, or through neglect, suffered any of the provisions, forage, arms, cloathing, ammunition,

nition, or other military stores, belonging to the United States, to be spoiled or damaged, the said officer, store-keeper or commissary so offending, shall, at his own charge, make good the loss or damage; shall moreover forfeit all his pay, and be dismissed from the service.

ART. 2. Whatsoever non-commissioned officer or soldier, shall be convicted at a regimental court-martial, of having sold, or designedly, or through neglect, wasted the ammunition delivered out to him to be employed in the service of the United States, shall, if a non-commissioned officer, be reduced to a private sentinel, and shall besides suffer corporal punishment, in the same manner as a private sentinel so offending, at the discretion of a regimental court-martial.

ART. 3. Every non-commissioned officer or soldier, who shall be convicted at a court-martial, of having sold, lost, or spoiled through neglect, his horse, arms, clothes, or accoutrements, shall undergo such weekly stoppages (not exceeding the half of his pay) as a court-martial shall judge sufficient for repairing the loss or damage; and shall suffer imprisonment, or such other corporal punishment as his crime shall deserve.

ART. 4. Every officer who shall be convicted at a court-martial, of having embezzled or misapplied any money with which he may have been entrusted for the payment of the men under his command, or for enlisting men into the service; if a commissioned officer, shall be cashiered and compelled to refund the money; if a non-commissioned officer, shall be reduced to serve in the ranks as a private soldier, be put under stoppages until the money be made good, and suffer such corporal punishment (not extending to life or limb) as the court-martial shall think fit.

ART. 5. Every captain of a troop or company is charged with the arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothing, or other warlike stores belonging to the troop or company under his command, which he is to be accountable for to his colonel, in case of their being lost, spoiled or damaged, not by unavoidable accidents, or on actual service.

B

Section XIII.

SECTION XIII.

Of Duties in Quarters, in Garrisons, or in the Field.

ART. 1. All non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall be found one mile from the camp, without leave in writing from their commanding officer, shall suffer such punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 2. No officer or soldier shall lie out of his quarters, garrison or camp, without leave from his superior officer, upon penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 3. Every non commissioned officer and soldier, shall retire to his quarters or tent, at the beating of the retreat ; in default of which he shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by the commanding officer.

ART. 4. No officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier, shall fail of repairing, at the time fixed, to the place of parade of exercise, or other rendezvous appointed by his commanding officer, if not prevented by sickness or some other evident necessity ; or shall go from the said place of rendezvous, or from his guard, without leave from his commanding officer, before he shall be regularly dismissed or relieved, on the penalty of being punished according to the nature of his offence by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 5. Whatever commissioned officer shall be found drunk on his guard, party, or other duty under arms, shall be cashiered for it ; any non-commissioned officer or soldier so offending, shall suffer such corporal punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 6. Whatever centinel shall be found sleeping upon his post, or shall leave it before he shall be regularly relieved, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be inflicted by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 7. No soldier belonging to any regiment, troop, or company, shall hire another to do his duty for him, or be
excused

excused from duty but in case of sickness, disability, or leave of absence; and every such soldier found guilty of hiring his duty, as also the party so hired to do another's duty, shall be punished at the next regimental court-martial.

ART. 8. And every non-commissioned officer conniving at such hiring of duty aforesaid, shall be reduced for it; and every commissioned officer, knowing and allowing of such ill practices in the service, shall be punished by the judgment of a general court-martial.

ART. 9. Any person belonging to the forces employed in the service of the United States, who by discharging of fire arms, drawing of swords, beating of drums, or by any other means whatsoever, shall occasion false alarms in camp, garrison or quarters, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 10. Any officer or soldier who shall, without urgent necessity, or without the leave of his superior officer, quit his platoon or division, shall be punished according to the nature of his offence, by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 11. No officer or soldier shall do violence to any person who brings provisions or other necessaries to the camp, garrison or quarters of the forces of the United States, employed in parts out of the said states, on pain of death, or such other punishment as a court-martial shall direct.

ART. 12. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall misbehave himself before the enemy, or shamefully abandon any post committed to his charge, or shall speak words inducing others to do the like, shall suffer death.

ART. 13. Whatsoever officer or soldier shall misbehave himself before the enemy, and run away, or shamefully abandon any fort, post, or guard, which he or they shall be commanded to defend, or speak words inducing others to do the like; or who, after victory, shall quit his commanding officer, or post, to plunder and pillage; every such offender, being duly convicted thereof, shall be reputed a disobedient
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er of military orders ; and shall suffer death, or such other punishment, as by a general court-martial shall be inflicted on him.

ART. 14. Any person belonging to the forces of the United States, who shall cast away his arms and ammunition, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 15. Any person belonging to the forces of the United States, who shall make known the watch-word to any person who is not entitled to receive it according to the rules and discipline of war, or shall presume to give a parole or watch-word different from what he received, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be ordered by the sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 16. All officers and soldiers are to behave themselves orderly in quarters and on their march ; and whosoever shall commit any waste or spoil, either in walks of trees, parks, warrens, fish-ponds, houses or gardens, corn-fields, enclosures or meadows, or shall maliciously destroy any property whatsoever, belonging to the good people of the United States, unless by order of the then commander in chief of the forces of the said states, to annoy rebels or other enemies in arms against the said states, he or they that shall be found guilty of offending herein, shall (besides such penalties as they are liable to by law) be punished according to the nature and degree of the offence, by the judgment of a regimental or general court-martial.

ART. 17. Whosoever belonging to the forces of the United States, employed in foreign parts, shall force a safeguard, shall suffer death.

ART. 18. Whosoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be inflicted.

ART. 19. Whosoever shall be convicted of holding correspondence with, or giving intelligence to the enemy, either

ther directly or indirectly, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be inflicted.

ART. 20. All public stores taken in the enemy's camp, towns, forts or magazines, whether of artillery, ammunition, clothing, forage or provisions, shall be secured for the service of the United States; for the neglect of which the commanders in chief are to be answerable.

ART. 21. If any officer or soldier shall leave his post or colors, to go in search of plunder, he shall, upon being convicted thereof, before a general court-martial, suffer death, or such other punishment as by a court-martial shall be inflicted.

ART. 22. If any commander of any garrison, fortress, or post, shall be compelled by the officers or soldiers under his command, to give up to the enemy, or to abandon it, the commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, or soldiers, who shall be convicted of having so offended, shall suffer death, or such other punishment as shall be inflicted upon them by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 23. All suttlers and retainers to the camp, and all persons whatsoever serving with the armies of the United States, in the field, though no enlisted soldiers, are to be subject to orders, according to the rules and discipline of war.

ART. 24. Officers having brevets, or commissions of a prior date to those of the regiment in which they now serve, may take place in courts-martial and on detachments, when composed of different corps, according to the ranks given them in their brevets, or dates of their former commissions; but in the regiment, troop or company, to which such brevet officers, and those who have commissions of a prior date, do belong, they shall do duty, and take rank, both on courts-martial and on detachments, which shall be composed only of their own corps, according to the commissions by which they are mustered in the said corps.

ART. 25. If upon marches, guards, or in quarters, different

ferent corps shall happen to join, or do duty together, the eldest officer by commission there, on duty, or in quarters, shall command the whole, and give out orders for what is needful, to the service, regard being always had to the several ranks of those corps, and the posts they usually occupy.

ART. 26. And in like manner also, if any regiments, troops or detachments of horse or foot, shall happen to march with, or be encamped, or quartered with any bodies or detachments of other troops in the service of the United States, the eldest officer without respect to corps, shall take upon him the command of the whole, and give the necessary orders to the service.

SECTION XIV.

Administration of Justice.

[See Appendix page 23.]

SECTION XV.

Effects of the dead.

ART. 1. When any commissioned officer shall happen to die, or be killed in the service of the United States, the major of the regiment or the officer doing the major's duty in his absence, shall immediately secure all his effects or equipage then in camp or quarters; and shall, before the next regimental court-martial, make an inventory thereof, and forthwith transmit the same to the office of the board of war, to the end that his executors may, after payment of his debts in quarters, and interment, receive the overplus, if any there be, to his or their use.

ART. 2. When any non-commissioned officer or soldier shall happen to die, or to be killed in the service of the United States, the then commanding officer of the troop or company shall, in the presence of two other commissioned officers, take an account of whatever effects he dies possessed of, above his regimental clothing, arms and accoutrements, and transmit the same to the office of the board of war; which said effects are to be accounted for, and paid to, the representative of such deceased non-commissioned officer or soldier.

soldier. And in case any of the officers, so authorized to take care of the effects of dead officers and soldiers, should, before they shall have accounted to their representatives for the same, have occasion to leave the regiment, by preferment or otherwise, they shall, before they be permitted to quit the same, deposit in the hands of the commanding officer, or of the agent of the regiment, all the effects of such deceased non-commissioned officers and soldiers, in order that the same may be secured for, and paid to, their respective representatives.

SECTION XVI.

Artillery, &c.

ART. 1. All officers, conductors, gunners, matrosses, drivers, or any other persons whatsoever, receiving pay or hire in the service of the artillery of the United States, shall be governed by the aforesaid rules and articles, and shall be subject to be tried by courts-martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers of the other troops in the service of the United States.

ART. 2. For differences arising amongst themselves, or in matters relating solely to their own corps, the courts-martial may be composed of their own officers; but where a number sufficient of such officers cannot be assembled, or in matters wherein other corps are interested, the officers of artillery shall sit in courts-martial with the officers of other corps, taking their rank according to the dates of their respective commissions, and no otherwise.

SECTION XVII.

Militia doing duty and Rank.

ART. 1. The officers and soldiers of any troops, whether minute men, militia, or others, being mustered and in continental pay, shall, at all times, and in all places, when joined, or acting in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States, be governed by these rules or articles of war, and shall be subject to be tried by courts-martial, in like manner with the officers and soldiers in the regular forces, save only that such courts-martial shall be composed entirely

tirely of militia officers, of the same provincial corps with the offender.

That such militia and minute men as are now in service, and have, by particular contract with their respective states, engaged to be governed, by particular regulations, while in continental service, shall not be subject to the above articles of war.

ART. 2. For the future, all general officers and colonels, serving by commission from the authority of any particular state, shall, on all detachments, courts-martial, or other duty wherein they may be employed in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States, take rank next after all generals and colonels serving by commissions from Congress, though the commissions of such particular generals and colonels should be of elder date: And in like manner, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains and other inferior officers, serving by commission from any particular state, shall, on all detachments, courts-martial, or other duty, wherein they may be employed in conjunction with the regular forces of the United States, have rank next after all officers of the like rank serving by commission from the Congress, though the commissions of such lieutenant colonels, majors, captains, and other inferior officers, should be of elder date to those of the like rank from Congress.

SECTION XVIII.

Relative to the foregoing Articles.

ART. 1. The foregoing articles are to read and published once in every two months at the head of every regiment, troop or company, mustered or to be mustered in the service of the United States, and are to be duly observed and exactly obeyed, by all officers and soldiers, who are or shall be in the said service.

ART. 2. The Continental General commanding in either of the American States for the time being, shall have full power of appointing general courts-martial to be held, and of pardoning and mitigating any of the punishments ordered to be inflicted for any of the offences mentioned in the aforementioned rules and articles for the better government of

of the troops, except the punishment of offenders under the sentence of death by a general court-martial, which he may order to be suspended until the pleasure of Congress can be known; which suspension, with the proceedings of the court-martial, the said general shall immediately transmit to Congress for their determination; and every offender convicted by any regimental court-martial, may be pardoned, or have the punishment mitigated by the colonel, or commanding officer of the regiment.

ART. 3. No person shall be sentenced to suffer death, except in the cases expressly mentioned in the foregoing articles; nor shall more than one hundred lashes be inflicted on any offender, at the discretion of a court-martial.

That every judge advocate, or person officiating as such, at any general court-martial, do, and he is hereby required to transmit, with as much expedition as the opportunity of time and distance of place can admit, the original proceedings, and sentence of such court-martial, to the Secretary at War, which said original proceedings and sentence shall be carefully kept and preserved in the office of the said Secretary, to the end, that persons entitled thereto, may be enabled, upon application to the said office, to obtain copies thereof.

That the party tried by any general court-martial, shall be entitled to a copy of the sentence and proceedings of such court-martial, upon demand thereof made by himself, or by any other person or persons on his behalf, whether such sentence be approved or not.

ART. 4. The field officers of each and every regiment are to appoint some suitable person belonging to such regiment, to receive all such fines as may arise within the same, for any breach of any of the foregoing articles; and shall direct the same to be carefully and properly applied to the relief of such sick, wounded or necessitous soldiers as belong to such regiment; and such person shall account with such officer for all fines received, and the application thereof.

ART. 5. All crimes not capital, and all disorders and
neglects

neglects which officers and soldiers may be guilty of, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, though not mentioned in the above articles of war, are to be taken cognizance of by a general or regimental court-martial, according to the nature and degree of the offence, and be punished at their discretion.

ART. 6. That the general and commander in chief for the time being, shall have full power of pardoning or mitigating any of the punishments ordered to be inflicted, for any of the offences mentioned in the rules and articles of war, for the better government of the troops raised and to be raised, and kept in pay by, and at the expense of the United States of America, the fourth article resolved in Congress the fourteenth day of April last notwithstanding. (Passed May 27, 1777.)

ART. 7. That a general officer, commanding in a separate department, be empowered to grant pardons to, or order execution of, persons condemned to suffer death by general courts-martial, without being obliged to report the matter to Congress, or the commander in chief. (Passed June 18, 1777.)

IN CONGRESS, August 21, 1776.

RESOLVED, That the following resolution be printed at the end of the rules and articles of war, viz.

THAT all persons not members of, nor owing allegiance to any of the United States of America, as described in a resolution of Congress, of the 24th of June last, who shall be found lurking as spies, in or about the fortifications or encampments of the armies of the United States, or any of them, shall suffer death according to the law and usage of nations, by sentence of a court martial, or such other punishment as such court-martial shall direct.

By order of the Congress,

JOHN HANCOCK, *President.*

Philadelphia, September 20, 1776.

Appendix

A P P E N D I X.

BY THE

UNITED STATES,

In Congress Assembled.

May 31st, 1786.

CONGRESS resumed the consideration of the report of the committee, to whom was referred a report of the Secretary at War, on the articles of war and courts-martial, and thereupon came to the following resolutions:

WHEREAS crimes may be committed by officers and soldiers, serving with small detachments of the forces of the United States, and where there may not be a sufficient number of officers to hold a general court-martial, according to the rules and articles of war, in consequence of which criminals may escape punishment, to the great injury of the discipline of the troops, and the public service:

Resolved, That the fourteenth section of the rules and articles for the better government of the troops of the United States, and such other articles as relate to the holding of courts-martial, and the confirmation of the sentences thereof, be, and they are hereby repealed.

Resolved, That the following rules and articles for the administration of justice, and the holding of courts-martial, and the confirmation of the sentences thereof, be duly observed, and exactly obeyed by all officers and soldiers, who are, or shall be in the armies of the United States.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

ARTICLE I. General courts-martial may consist of any number of commissioned officers, from five to thirteen inclusively; but they shall not consist of less than thirteen where
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that number can be convened without manifest injury to the service.

ART. 2. General courts-martial shall be ordered, as often as the cases may require, by the General, or officer commanding the troops. But no sentence of a court-martial shall be carried into execution, until after the whole proceedings shall have been laid before the said General, or officer commanding the troops for the time being; neither shall any sentence of a general court-martial in time of peace, extending to the loss of life, the dismissal of a commissioned officer, or which shall either in time of peace or war, respect a general officer, be carried into execution, until after the whole proceedings shall have been transmitted to the Secretary at War, to be laid before Congress for their confirmation or disapproval, and their orders on the case. All other sentences may be confirmed and executed by the officer ordering the court to assemble, or the commanding officer for the time being, as the case may be.

ART. 3. Every officer commanding a regiment or corps, may appoint of his own regiment or corps, courts-martial, to consist of three commissioned officers, for the trial of offences, not capital, and the inflicting corporal punishments, and decide upon their sentences. For the same purpose, all officers commanding any of the garrisons, forts, barracks, or other place, where the troops consist of different corps, may assemble courts-martial, to consist of three commissioned officers, and decide upon their sentences.

ART. 4. No garrison or regimental court-martial shall have the power to try capital cases, or commissioned officers; neither shall they inflict a fine exceeding one month's pay, nor imprison, nor put to hard labour, any non-commissioned officer or soldier, for a longer time than one month.

ART. 5. The members of all courts-martial shall, when belonging to different corps, take the same rank in court, which they hold in the army. But when courts-martial shall be composed of officers of one corps, they shall take rank according to the commissions by which they are mustered in the said corps.

ART. 6.

ART. 6. The judge advocate, or some person deputed by him, or by the general or officer commanding the army, detachment or garrison, shall prosecute in the name of the United States of America ; but shall so far consider himself as counsel for the prisoner, after the said prisoner shall have made his plea, as to object to any leading question to any of the witnesses, or any question to the prisoner, the answer to which might tend to criminate himself : and administer to each member the following oaths, which shall also be taken by all members of regimental and garrison courts-martial.

“ You shall well and truly try and determine, according to evidence, the matter now before you, between the United States of America, and the prisoner to be tried. So help you God.”

“ You A. B. do swear, that you will duly administer justice, according to the rules and articles for the better government of the forces of the United States of America, without partiality, favour or affection ; and if any doubt shall arise, which is not explained by said articles, according to your conscience, the best of your understanding, and the custom of war in the like cases : And you do further swear, that you will not divulge the sentence of the court until it shall be published by the commanding officer. Neither will you, upon any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness, by a court of justice, in a due course of law. So help you God.”

As soon as the said oaths shall have been administered to the respective members, the president of the court shall administer to the judge advocate, or person officiating as such, an oath in the following words :

“ You A. B. do swear, that you will not upon any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required to give evidence thereof as a witness, by a court of justice, in a due course of law. So help you God.”

ART. 7. All the members of a court-martial are to be-
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have with decency and calmness ; and in giving their votes, are to begin with the youngest in commission.

ART. 8. All persons who give evidence before a court-martial, are to be examined on oath, or affirmation, as the case may be ; and no sentence of death shall be given against any offender by any general court-martial, unless two thirds of the members of the court shall concur therein.

ART. 9. Whenever an oath or affirmation shall be administered by a court-martial, the oath or affirmation shall be in the following form :

“ You swear (or affirm as the case may be) the evidence you shall give in the cause now in hearing, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. So help you God.”

ART. 10. On the trials of cases not capital, before courts-martial, the depositions of witnesses, not in the line or staff of the army, may be taken before some justice of the peace, and read in evidence, provided the prosecutor and person accused are present at the taking the same.

ART. 11. No officer shall be tried but by a general court-martial, nor by officers of an inferior rank, if it can be avoided. Nor shall any proceedings or trials be carried on excepting between the hours of eight in the morning and three in the afternoon, excepting in cases, which in the opinion of the officer appointing the court, require immediate example.

ART. 12. No person whatsoever shall use menacing words, signs or gestures, in the presence of a court-martial, or shall cause any disorder or riot, to disturb their proceedings, on the penalty of being punished at the discretion of the said court-martial.

ART. 13. No commissioned officer shall be cashiered, or dismissed from the service, excepting by order of Congress, or by the sentence of a general court-martial ; and no non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be discharged the service, but by the order of Congress, the Secretary at War, the

the commander in chief, or commanding officer of a department, or by the sentence of a general court-martial.

ART. 14. Whenever any officer shall be charged with a crime, he shall be arrested and confined to his barracks, quarters or tent, and deprived of his sword by his commanding officer. And any officer who shall leave his confinement before he shall be set at liberty by his commanding officer, or by a superior power, shall be cashiered for it.

ART. 15. Non-commissioned officers and soldiers, who shall be charged with crimes, shall be imprisoned, until they shall be tried by a court-martial, or released by proper authority.

ART. 16. No officer or soldier who shall be put in arrest or imprisonment, shall continue in his confinement more than eight days, or until such time as a court-martial can be assembled.

ART. 17. No officer commanding a guard, or provost-martial, shall refuse to receive, or keep any prisoner committed to his charge, by any officer belonging to the forces of the United States ; provided the officer committing shall, at the same time, deliver an account in writing, signed by himself, of the crime with which the said prisoner is charged.

ART. 18. No officer commanding a guard, or provost-martial, shall presume to release any person committed to his charge, without proper authority for so doing ; nor shall he suffer any person to escape, on the penalty of being punished for it by the sentence of a court-martial.

ART. 19. Every officer or provost-martial, to whose charge prisoners shall be committed, shall within twenty-four hours after such commitment, or as soon as he shall be relieved from his guard, make report in writing, to the commander in chief, or commanding officer, of their names, their crimes, and the names of the officers who committed them, on the penalty of his being punished for disobedience or neglect, at the discretion of a court-martial.

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ART. 20. Whatever commissioned officer shall be convicted before a general court-martial, of behaving in a scandalous and infamous manner, such as is unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, shall be dismissed the service.

ART. 21. In cases where a court-martial may think it proper to sentence a commissioned officer to be suspended from command, they shall have power also to suspend his pay and emoluments for the same time, according to the nature and heinousness of the offence.

ART. 22. In all cases where a commissioned officer is cashiered for cowardice, or fraud, it shall be added in the sentence, that the crime, name, place of abode and punishment of the delinquent be published in the newspapers in and about camp, and of the particular state from which the offender came, or usually resides; after which it shall be deemed scandalous for any officer to associate with him.

ART. 23. The commanding officer of any post or detachment, in which there shall not be a number of officers adequate to form a general court-martial, shall in cases which require the cognizance of such a court, report to the commanding officer of the department, who shall order a court to be assembled at the nearest post or detachment, and the party accused, with the necessary witnesses, to be transported to the place where the said court shall be assembled.

ART. 24. No person shall be sentenced to suffer death, except in the cases expressly mentioned in the foregoing articles; nor shall more than one hundred lashes be inflicted on any offender, at the discretion of a court-martial.

Every judge advocate, or person officiating as such, at any general court-martial, shall transmit, with as much expedition as the opportunity of time and distance of place can admit, the original proceedings and sentence of such court-martial, to the Secretary at war, which said original proceedings and sentence shall be carefully kept and preserved in the office of the said Secretary, to the end, that persons entitled thereto, may be enabled, upon application to the said office, to obtain copies thereof.

The

The party tried by any general court-martial, shall be intitled to a copy of the sentence and proceedings of such court-martial after a decision on the sentence, upon demand thereof made by himself, or by any person or persons in his behalf, whether such sentence be approved or not.

ART. 25. In such cases where the general, or commanding officer may think proper to order a court of inquiry, to examine into the nature of any transaction, accusation or imputation against any officer or soldier, the said court shall be conducted conformably to the following regulations: It may consist of one or more officers, not exceeding three, with the judge advocate, or a suitable person as a recorder, to reduce the proceedings and evidences to writing, all of whom shall be sworn to the faithful performance of their duty. This court shall have the same power to summon witnesses as a court-martial, and to examine them on oath. But they shall not give their opinion on the merits of the case, excepting they shall be thereto specially required. The parties accused shall also be permitted to cross-examine and interrogate the witnesses, so as to investigate fully the circumstances in question.

ART. 26. The proceedings of a court of enquiry must be authenticated by the signature of the recorder, and the president, and delivered to the commanding officer; and the said proceedings may be admitted as evidence, by a court-martial, in cases not capital or extending to the dismissal of an officer; provided that the circumstances are such, that oral testimony cannot be obtained. But as courts of enquiry may be perverted to dishonorable purposes, and may be considered as engines of destruction to military merit, in the hands of weak, and envious commandants, they are hereby prohibited, unless demanded by the accused.

ART. 27. The judge advocate, or the recorder, shall administer to the members the following oath:

"You shall well and truly examine and enquire, according to your evidence, into the matter now before you, without favour or affection. So help you God."

After

After which the president shall administer to the judge advocate, or recorder, the following oath :

“ You A. B. do swear, that you will, according to your best abilities, accurately and impartially record the proceedings of the court, and the evidences to be given in the case in bearing. So help you God.”

The witnesses shall take the same oath as is directed to be administered to witnesses sworn before a court-martial.

RESOLVED, That when any desertion shall happen from the troops of the United States, the officer commanding the regiment or corps to which the deserters belonged, shall be responsible, that an immediate report of the same be made to the commanding officer of the forces of the United States present.

RESOLVED, That the commanding officer of any of the forces in the service of the United States shall, upon report made to him of any desertions in the troops under his orders, cause the most immediate and vigorous search to be made after the deserter or deserters, which may be conducted by a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, as the case shall require : That if such search should prove ineffectual, the officer commanding the regiment or corps to which the deserter or deserters belonged, shall insert in the nearest gazette, or newspaper, an advertisement, descriptive of the deserter or deserters, and offering a reward, not exceeding ten dollars, for each deserter who shall be apprehended and secured in any of the gaols of the neighboring states. That the charges of advertising deserters, the reasonable extra expenses incurred by the person conducting the pursuit, and the reward, shall be paid by the Secretary at War, on the certificate of the commanding officer of the troops.

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