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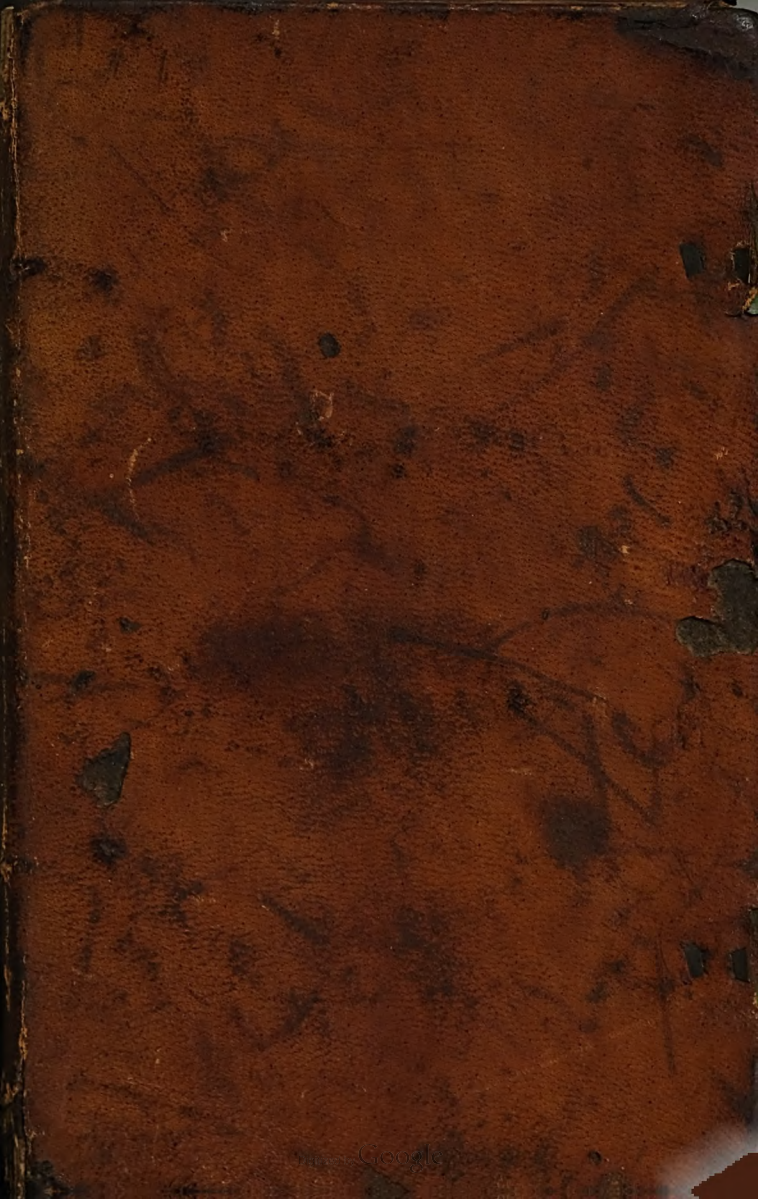
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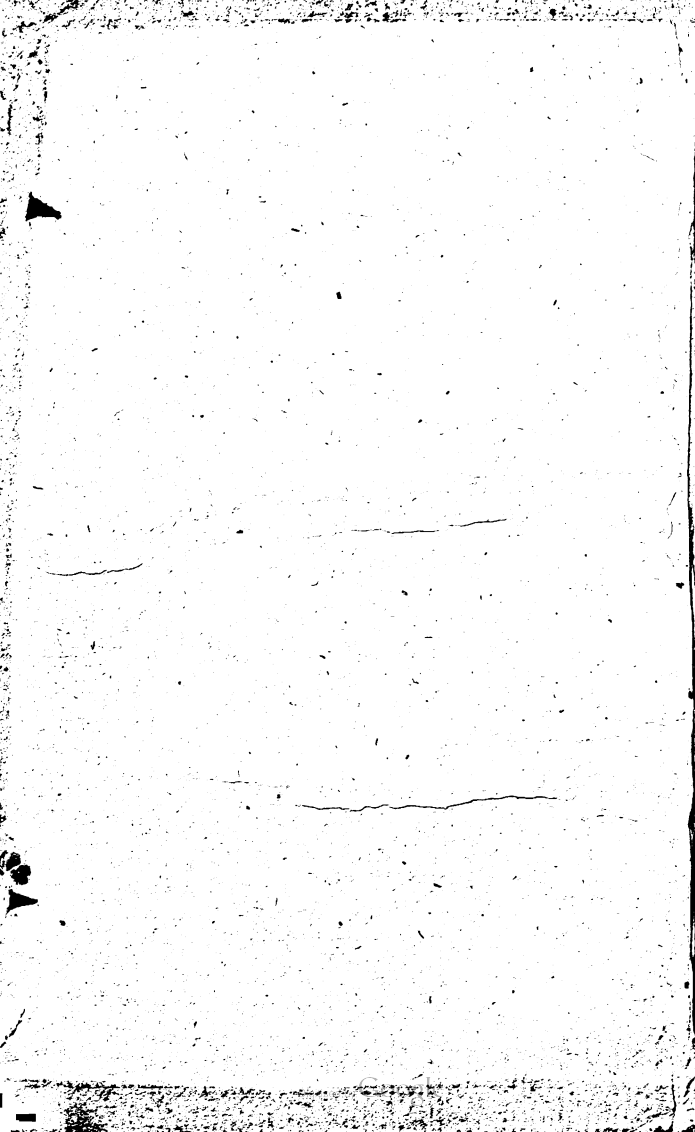
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T H E

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By **THOMAS SIMES, Esq.**
Late of the Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, and
Author of the Military Guide, &c.

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TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL of PEMBROKE,

LIEUTENANT GENERAL of His MAJESTY'S FORCES,

COLONEL of the First (or Royal) REGIMENT of DRAGOONS,

One of the LORDS of the BED-CHAMBER to His MAJESTY,

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HIGH STEWARD of SALISBURY:

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AS the Army, at present, abounds with many young Non-Commissioned Officers and Private Men, that have not seen Service, or been Instructed in their Duty.

I have been induced to publish this little Pocket Volume, at the particular Request of several experienced Officers; and the Dignity conferred, by doing myself the Honor of Dedicating it to so excellent an Officer, cannot but afford the highest Satisfaction to

My LORD,

Your Lordship's

most obedient,

and much obliged

humble Servant,

THOMAS SIMES.

FORT-HARVEY,
Buckey Herts,
25th June, 1778.

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THE
MILITARY INSTRUCTOR
FOR THE
NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
AND
PRIVATE MEN
OF THE
INFANTRY.

OF FIRE ARMS.

‘**W**HEN the use of fire arms began to be established, the necessity of a regular uniformity, in the using of these arms, became apparent: It was soon discovered that those troops which could make the briskest fire, and sustain the longest, had a great superiority over others less expert: And, likewise, that the efficacy and power of fire, did not consist in random and scattering shot made without order, but in the fire of a body of men at once, and that properly timed and directed.

It was, therefore, necessary to exercise the troops in loading quick, and firing together by word of command: But the awkwardness, carelessness, and rashness of young soldiers

B

(if

(if left to themselves) must occasion frequent accidents, and cause the loss of many of their own men by the unskilful manner of using their arms; especially in the hurry of an engagement: It became a matter of necessity to teach soldiers an uniform method of performing every action that was to be done with the firelock, that they might do it in the most safe and expeditious manner. In order to effect this, it was necessary to analyse and reduce the compound motion of each action into the several simple motions that it was comprised of. This made it easier to be learned and remembered; and by teaching the soldiers to perform simple motions in the same manner, and in the same time, making a pause between each, it rendered them exact in the performance of the whole action: made troops shew to such advantage, and their motions appear so regular and handsome, that it is now wisely practised by most nations."

The manual exercise places a man in the most beautiful attitudes, gives him an air of ferocity, and nerves his arm with vigour: It quickens his apprehensions, makes his limbs active and agile, and teaches him *duty and obedience*; besides, how pleasing does even the review of a single battalion afford an intelligent officer, to see men perform their evolutions, and other parts of exercise with alertness, ease, and exactness.

MANUAL EXERCISE.

EXPLANATIONS.

* 1st. Seize the firelock with your right hand, and turn the lock outwards, keeping the firelock perpendicular.

* 2d. Bring up the firelock with a quick motion from the shoulder, and seize it with the left hand just above the lock, so that the fingers may lie up the stock and elbows down, and the thumb to lie upon the stock; the firelock must not be held too far from the body, and the left hand must be of an equal height with the eyes.

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

2d. Cock your firelock by drawing your elbow down, placing your thumb upon the breech pin and the fingers under the guard.

† Step back about six inches to the rear with the right foot, bringing the left toe to the front; at the same time the butt-end of the firelock must be brought to an equal height with your shoulder, placing the left hand on the swell, and the fore finger of the right hand before the trigger, sinking the muzzle a little.

* Pull the trigger briskly, and immediately after bringing up the right foot to the inside of the left, come to the priming position, with the lock opposite to the right breast; the muzzle the height of the hat, keeping it 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.

No. of Motions.

Words of Command.

2

Poise your Fire locks.

2

Cock your Firelock.

1

Present.

1

Fire.

4 THE MILITARY INSTRUCTOR.

Half cock
your Fire-
lock.

No. of No.

Half bend the cock briskly with a draw back of the right elbow, bringing it close to the butt of the firelock.

Handle your
Cartridges.

1

Bring your right hand with a short round to your pouch, flapping it hard; seize the cartridge, and bring it with a quick motion to your mouth, bite the top well off, and hand as low as the chin, with the elbow down.

Prime.

1

Shake the powder into the pan, placing the three last fingers behind the hammer, with the elbow up.

Shut your
pans.

2

1st. Shut your pans briskly, drawing your right arm at this motion towards your body, holding the cartridge fast in your hand, as in the former position.

2d. Turn the piece nimbly round to the loading position with the lock to the front, and the muzzle the height of the chin, bringing the right hand behind the muzzle; both feet kept fast in this motion.

Charge with
Cartridge.

2

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

2d. Place your hand, closed, with a quick and strong motion upon the rammer.

Draw your
rammers.

2

1st. Draw the rammer with a quick motion half out, seizing it at the muzzle back-handed.

2d. Draw it quite out, turn it, and enter it quite into the muzzle.

Ram down
your Cart-
ridge.

1

Ram the cartridge well down the barrel, instantly recovering and seizing the rammer back handed at the center, turning it and entering it as far as the lower pipe, placing at the same time the edge of the hand on the butt-end of the rammer, with fingers extended.

Return your
Rammers.

1

Return the rammer, bringing up the piece with the left hand to the shoulder, seizing it with

THE MILITARY INSTRUCTOR. 5

with the right under the cock, keeping the left hand fast at the swell, turning the body square to the front.

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

2d. Quit the right hand and throw it down the right side.

* 1st. Seize the firelock with your right hand, turning the lock outwards.

* 2d. Raise the firelock from your shoulder, and place your left hand with a quick motion above the lock, holding the piece right up and down in both hands before you, and your left hand even with your eyes.

* 3d. Step briskly back with your right foot, placing it a hand's breadth distant from your left heel, at the same time bring down the firelock as quick as possible to your rest, sinking it as far down before your left-knee as your right hand will permit without constraint; your left hand at the feather spring, and your right with fingers extended held under the guard, taking care to draw in the muzzle well towards your body, and to dress in a line with the butt-end.

1st. Place your firelock nimbly with your left-hand against your right shoulder.

2d. Quit the firelock with the right hand, and sinking it at the same time with your left, *seizing it at the muzzle*, which must be of an equal height with your chin, and hold it close against your right side.

3d. Lift up your right foot, and place it by your left, at the same time throw back your left hand, by your left side, and with your right, bring down the butt-end strong upon the ground, placing it even with the toe of your right foot; the thumb of your

2 Shoulder your Firelocks.

3 Rest your firelocks.

3 Order your Firelocks.

6 THE MILITARY INSTRUCTOR.

right hand lying along the barrel, and the muzzle kept at a little distance from your body.

4 1st. Half face to the right upon your heels, and at the same time turn the firelock so that the lock may point to the rear, and the flat of the butt-end lie against the inside of your foot, at the same time slipping the right foot behind the butt of the firelock, the right toe pointing to the right, and the left to the front.

2d. Step directly forward with your left foot, about as far as the swell of the firelock, and lay it upon the ground, your left hand hanging down by your left leg, and your right kept fast with the butt-end against it.

3d. Raise yourself up again nimbly, bringing back your left foot to its former position, keeping your body faced to the right.

4th. Face again to the left upon your heels, and come to your proper front, letting your hands hang down without motion.

4 1st: Face to the right upon both heels.

2d. Sink your body down, and come to the position described in the second motion of grounding.

3d. Raise yourself and firelock, bringing it close to your right side.

3 4th. Come to your proper front, seizing the firelock at the muzzle, as just before explained.

1st. Bring your right hand as far as the swell.

2d. Raise the firelock high up in a perpendicular line from the ground with your right hand, and seize it with the left above the spring, the cock the height of the waist-belt.

Ground
your Fire-
locks.

Take up
your Fire-
locks.

Rest your
Firelocks.

3d. Step

THE MILITARY INSTRUCTOR. 7

3d. Step back with your right foot, placing it behind your left heel, and come to the rest.

* 1st. Lift up your right foot, and place it by your left, bringing the firelock at the same time to your left shoulder, and seize the butt-end with the left hand, keeping it in the same position as before described.

* 2d. Throw your right hand briskly back.

1st. Bring the right hand briskly up, and place it briskly under the cock, keeping the firelock steady in the same position.

2d. Quit the butt with the left hand, seize the firelock with it at the swell, bringing the elbow close down upon the lock; the right hand kept fast in this motion, and the piece still upright.

3d. Quit the right hand and bring it down your right side, bringing the firelock nimbly down to the secure, the left hand in a line with the waist-belt.

1st. Bring the firelock up to a perpendicular line, seizing it with the right hand under the cock.

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

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

1st and 2d. Motions as in the two first of the secure.

3d. Quit the right hand and bring the firelock smartly down to the left side with the left hand, as far as it will admit without constraint, seizing the bayonet at the same time with the right hand and fixing it, placing that hand just below the brass, with the piece kept close to the hollow of the shoulder.

No. of Mo.

2 Shoulder your Firelocks.

3 Secure your Firelocks.

3 Shoulder your Firelocks.

3 Fix your Bayonets.

Shoulder
your Fire-
lock.

No. of Mo.

8 THE MILITARY INSTRUCTOR.

1st. Quit the right and bring up the firelock with the left, seize it again under the cock with your right, as in the second motion of secure.

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

3d. Quit the right hand and bring it down the right side.

Present your
Arms.

As explained in the 3d motion, see page 5 *.

To the right
Face.

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

2d. Face to the right, taking care in facing to hold the firelock right up and down, and steady in your hands.

3d. Step back with your right foot and come down to your present.

To the right
Face.

As in the foregoing explanation.

To the right
about Face.

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

To the left
Face.

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

2d. Face to the left.

3d. Come down to the present.

To the left
Face.

As before.

To the left
about Face.

As before, coming to the left about instead of to the left.

Shoulder
your Fire-
locks.

As in the two motions of explanations, see page 7 *.

Charge your
Bayonets.

1st. As in explanation one, see page 3 *.

2d. Bring the swell of the firelock down strong upon the palm of the hand, turning upon

THE MILITARY INSTRUCTOR. 9

upon both the heels to the right, the right hand grasping the piece at the small behind the lock, and as high as the waist-belt, the firelock upon a level with the barrel upwards.

1st. Bring up the firelock to the shoulder, place the left hand upon the butt, bringing the feet square to the front.

2d. Quit the right hand, and throw it down the right side.

1st and 2d. As in explanation see page * 3.

3d. Bring the firelock down 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, the guard between the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, the three last fingers under the cock with the barrel to the rear.

4th. Quit the left hand.

1st. Bring up the left hand and seize it at the swell.

2d. Come smartly up to a poise.

3d and 4th. Shoulder.

Manual finished. 35, Words of Command.

PRIMING AND LOADING.

Prime and Load. 1st. Come smartly to the recover by springing the firelock straight up with the left hand, turning the barrel inwards to the proper height of the recover; at the same time that the left hand springs the firelock, the right hand is raised briskly from the right side, and seizes the firelock across the breast; as it rises below the cock the left hand comes with a quick motion from the butt, and seizes the firelock strong above the lock, the little finger of the left hand at the spring of the lock, the left hand at an equal height with the face, the butt close to the body, but not pressed, the firelock perpendicular

No. of Mo.

2 Shoulder your Firelocks.

4 Advance your Arms.

4 Shoulder your Firelocks.

pendicular opposite to the left side of the face.

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

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

4th. Handle your cartridge.

5th. Prime.

6th. Shut pans.

7th. Cast about.

8th and 9th. Load.

10th and 11th. Draw rammers.

12th. Ram down the cartridge.

13th. Return the rammers.

14th and 15th. Shoulder.

N. B. The motion of recovering and coming down to the priming position and opening pans, to be done in the usual time; the motions of handling cartridges, to shutting pans, to be done as quick as possible; when the pans are shut, a small pause is to be made, and cast about together; then the loading motions are to be done as quick as possible; but before the rammer is returned, another small pause is to be made, counting one, two, between each motion, till the firelock is shouldered.

Position

Position of each Rank in the Firings.

FRONT RANK.

Spring the firelock briskly to the recover, keeping the left foot fast in this motion; so soon as the firelock is at the recover, without any stop sink the body briskly without stooping forward, with a quick motion down upon the right knee, the butt-end of the firelock at the same time falls upon the ground; the front part of the butt to be in a line with the heel of the left foot; so soon as the butt comes to the ground, the firelock is to be cocked, immediately seizing the cock and steel in the right-hand, the firelock to be held firm in the left-hand about the middle of that part of the firelock between the lock and the swell of the stock; the point of the left thumb to be close to the swell pointing upwards.

As the body is sinking, the right knee is to be thrown so far back as the left leg may be right up and down, the right foot to be thrown a little to the right, the body to be kept straight, the head up, looking to the right along the rank, the same as if shouldered; the firelock to be upright, and butt about four inches to the right of the inside of the left foot.

Bring the firelock briskly down to the present by extending the left arm to the full length with a strong motion, at the same time spring up the butt by the cock with the right hand, and raise up the butt so high upon the right shoulder, that you may not be obliged to stoop too much with the head, the right cheek to be close to the butt, and the left eye shut, and look along the barrel with
the

No. of Mo.

Words of Command.

1 Making ready.

1 Present.

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the right eye from the breech-pin to the muzzle ; keep the left elbow down in an easy position, and stand as steady as possible, the thumb of the right hand to remain in the position as described in the explanation of the manual, see page 3 †.

Fire.

- 1 Pull the trigger as directed in the manual, and so soon as the piece is fired, give yourself a strong spring upon your left leg, raising your body briskly and straight up, keeping your left foot fast and bringing the right heel to the inside of the left, at the same time the firelock is to be brought up to the priming position, and half cocked immediately; a short pause is to be made, then handle cartridges and go on with the loading motions described in the explanation of prime and load.

CENTER RANK.

Making ready.

- 1 Spring the firelock briskly to the recover, so soon as the left hand seizes the firelock above the lock, the right hand 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 force the piece to the cock, by dropping the elbow, and forcing down the cock with the thumb, stepping at the same time a moderate pace to the right, keeping the left foot fast; as the firelock is cocked, the thumb is to fall below the cock, the right hand seizing the firelock close under the cock firmly; the fore-finger not to be before the trigger; the piece to be held in this position perpendicular opposite the left side of the face, the butt close to the left breast, but not pressed, the body to be straight, and as full to the front as possible: the head kept up, looking to the right of the rank, that the body and the firelock

lock may not stoop forward, nor lean much out of the rank.

Spring the firelock from the body to arms length with a quick motion, pressing down the muzzle with the left hand, and spring up the butt with the right hand, as in the foregoing explanation of the front rank.

As in explanation four in the manual, with this difference, that the left foot is to be brought up to the right at the same time that the firelock is brought down to the priming position, see page 3rd.

The loading motions, as in the explanations of priming and loading, and at the last motion of shouldering, to spring to the left again and cover the file leaders.

REAR RANK.

Recover the firelock and cock as before directed for the center rank; as the firelock is recovered and cocked, step briskly straight to the right with the right-foot a full pace, bringing the left heel about six inches before the right foot, the body straight, and as square to the front as possible.

As in explanation of the center rank.

As in explanation of the center rank, and as the firelock is coming down to the priming position, the left foot is to be brought back to the right, and at the last motion of shouldering, to spring to the left again, and cover the file leader.

The Position of a Soldier under Arms.

Every soldier must be perfectly attentive, remaining totally silent and steady, and not make the least motion with head, feet,

No. of Mo.

1 Present.

1 Fire.

1 Making ready.

feet, body, or hands, but as directed: He must stand firm and straight upon his legs, incline his head to the right, keep his heels close, turn his toes a little out, and draw the belly a little in, but without constraint; his breast must be a little projected; his shoulders square to the front and kept back; the right hand hanging straight down by the side, with its palm close to the thigh, and the left elbow not turned from the body: The firelock must be carried on the left shoulder, so low down as may be admitted without constraint; the three last fingers under the butt, the forefinger and thumb before the swell, the flat of the butt supported against the hip bone, and so pressed, that the firelock may be left against the left side, and stand before the hollow of the shoulder, without leaning towards the head, or from it; the barrel must be almost perpendicular,

OF MANOEUVRES.

The manoeuvres of troops consist solely in distributing motion equally to every part so far as can be, to enable the whole to form, or change their position in the most expeditious, and best method to answer the purpose required. To render a manoeuvre serviceable, besides celerity, there should be a connection between each platoon, company, and division, so that they may be able to support each other in case of accidents, that the strength of them may increase every moment, and be in continual readiness for repulsing the enemy at these critical moments, where they suddenly stop with a design to attack.

A battalion practised to manoeuvres in quick time, will do it with as little discomposure

posure, as those who do it more slow: Soldiers accustomed to step with a quick pace, will be in as good wind, and as little hurried or disordered in their business, as those constantly practising nothing but the Parade step.

Manœuvres, &c. and Explanations.

WORDS OF COMMAND.

To Form the Square upon the March.

Battalion, March; To the right wheel by grand division: they wheel to the right a quarter of a circle, taking care neither to open nor close their ranks; Grand divisions close to half distance.

Form the square.

The front and rear divisions keep moving on very slow, and the right-hand companies of the other two, wheel to the right; so soon as they have performed their wheelings, they turn to the left, and form the right face of the square, while the left-hand companies move contrarywise, and form the left: the pioneers, grenadiers, and light-infantry march into the square.

If the square marches by beat of drum, or sound of fife, when they cease, the square must front outwards; and the Commanding-officer, Major, Adjutant, Music, and orderly Drummers and Fifers go into it.

Reduce

Reduce the square.

The front and rear faces continue marching; the right-hand companies of the two center divisions wheel to the left by files, and the left-hand companies in the like manner to the right.

When the commanding-officers of companies see them join, they will give the word, *To the front turn*: the grenadiers and light-infantry will then move off in files by the quick step; the grenadiers to the front of the first right-hand grand division, and the light-infantry to the rear of the fourth grand division; when the officers commanding those companies will bring them to their proper fronts.

To the left form battalion.

Upon which the grenadiers, light-infantry, and battalion companies wheel to the left and form; the pioneers taking post in the rear of the Lieutenant-colonel, and then the battalion advances.

Second Method of forming and reducing the Square.

If the battalion is marching in grand divisions,

*Close to half distance.**Form the square.*

The front and rear divisions keep moving on very slow, and the right hand companies of the other two, wheel to the right: so soon as they have performed their wheelings, they turn to the left, and form the right-hand face, while the left-hand companies move contrary
wise

wife and form the left; the pioneers go into the square, and the grenadiers march obliquely to the right, and leave an interval for the front of the square, with which they dress; the light-infantry march also obliquely to the left, and dress with the rear face of the square: the field-piece that was on the right of the battalion, covers the angle of the right and rear face, and the other piece that of the left of the front face, and right of the left face, and the square being halted,

Reduce the square.

The front and rear faces continue marching, the right-hand companies of the other two divisions wheel to the left by files, and the left hand companies in the like manner to the right: when the Commanding-officers of companies see them joined, they will give the word of command,

To the front turn.

The grenadiers and light-infantry will move off and take post, as also the pioneers, as directed in the former direction for reducing the square, and the field pieces are to return to their posts.

Take care to form battalion.

Upon which the divisions are to gain their proper distance,

To the left wheel; March; Halt.

The battalion is then formed in charging order.

To form an oblong Square by Companies on the March.

Close to half distance.

Form the oblong square.

The eight battalion companies being told off in two platoons, they wheel to the right and left in every respect as directed for forming the square by grand divisions, with this difference, that the grenadiers form the front face, and the light-infantry the rear face; the pioneers march into the square.

Halt.

On which the square stands fast.

Reduce the square.

The pioneers wheel as before directed, for reducing the square by grand divisions.

March to close order.

The companies close up.

Form battalion.

The grenadiers turn to the right, and march by files to their post on the right; the first Captain's company stands fast, the other seven companies, the light-infantry, and pioneers turning to the left, march by files: when the fifth Captain or officer commanding his company sees he has ground enough to form on the right of the first Captain's company, he gives the word, *To the front turn*, upon which it marches up, joins and dresses; when the officer orders them to

Halt.

Halt.

And so on in like manner the other six companies, light-infantry and pioneers; which last takes post in the rear of the Lieutenant Colonel.

To form Column by Companies from the Center.

The two center companies move on slowly, while the grenadiers and light-infantry advance obliquely, and take post at the front of the center companies; the three battalion companies on the right face to the left, and the three on the left face to the right, and march off by files.

When the officers see their companies join, they are to give the word of command,

To the front turn.

On which the column is formed.

Form battalion.

The two center companies keep moving without gaining any ground; the grenadiers and light-infantry march by files to their posts on the flanks of the battalion, and the six battalion companies face to the center and march by files; and as soon as they have got ground enough to march in front, the officers of companies will give the word *To the front turn*: when they have got up, a signal, or word of command is given from the center, for the battalion to move forward.

Second Method.

Grand divisions to the center form column by files to the front ; March.

Each grand division leads out by files, and marches obliquely towards the center, and forms in one body on the march.

The grenadiers and light-infantry advance obliquely and take post at the head of the grand divisions : the column is then formed.

Take care to form battalion.

The grenadiers and light-infantry face outwards, and march by files to their posts, during which time, the grand divisions are turned to their front and gain their proper distance.

Form battalion.

They wheel, form, and dress.

Grand divisions to the rear ; form column by files ; March.

By files they lead out to the rear, marching obliquely towards the center, and form in one body on the march : the column is then formed.

Take care to form battalion.

The grenadiers, light-infantry, and grand divisions turn to their fronts, and gain their proper distance.

Form battalion.

They wheel and form.

Third

Third Method of forming Column.

*By grand divisions form column to the right ;
March.*

The battalion are now supposed to be in one line : the grand division on the right marches twelve paces, the second eight paces, the third four paces, and the fourth on the left stands fast. When the divisions have made the number of paces ordered, the three divisions on the left, with the light-infantry, face to the right, and march by files, till they cover the right-hand grand division ; which then receives the word from the officer, *To the front, turn* : the grenadiers march obliquely to the left, till they come opposite the center of the first grand division ; and the light-infantry cover the rear of the column.

March to close order.

They close up to the front, and complete the column.

Form battalion.

The grenadiers turn to the right, and march by files to their former post ; the first grand division stands fast ; and the other three, with the light-infantry in the rear, turning to the left, keep marching by files. When the officer commanding the second division sees he has ground enough to form on the left of the first grand division, he gives the word, *To the front turn* ; on which it marches up and joins the first grand division : two divisions, and that of the light-infantry, form in the same manner.

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From the right advance by files.

The three right-hand files of the grenadiers and light-infantry, as also that of the battalion, move forward; the rest face to the right and follow the advancing files.

To reduce.

The three right files stand fast; the others face to the left, and wheel to the right.

To advance from the right by wings.

The three right files of each wing, grenadiers and light-infantry, move forward; the rest face to the right and follow.

To reduce.

The three right files of each stand fast; the rest face to the left, and wheel to the right.

To advance from the right of grand divisions.

The three right files of each, grenadiers and light-infantry, advance; the rest face to the right and follow.

To reduce.

The three right files stand fast; the rest face to the left, and wheel to the right.

To advance from the center of the battalion.

The six center files move forward; the grenadiers and light-infantry advance by files; the wings of the battalion face inwards and march by files, following the center.

To reduce.

Except the six center files, the whole face outwards; when each wheeling to the center, form the battalion.

To

To advance from the center of wings.

The six center files of each wing move forward; the grenadiers and light-infantry advance by files; the flanks of each wing face right and left to the center and follow.

To reduce.

The six center files of each wing stand fast; the others face outward, and wheel to the center and form battalion.

From the center of grand divisions advance by files.

The six center files of each grand division advance; the rest face to the center of each grand division and follow; the grenadiers and light-infantry advance by files.

To reduce.

The six center files of each grand division stand fast; the rest face outward and wheel to the center.

From grand divisions form companies.

The right-hand company of each grand division continues marching forward; the left-hand companies turn to their right and march by files: when the officers see that they cover the right-hand companies, they will turn them to the front; while the grenadiers and light infantry, inclining to their right, cover the front and rear companies.

In this manner the battalion is to be formed into wings, grand divisions, companies, and platoons; the signal is the pioneers march. To form large bodies from small ones, then the troop, on beating of which, if the battalion is marching in platoons, the

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right-hand ones of each company will keep moving, without gaining any ground; the left-hand platoons will march obliquely to their left, and form on the left of the right-hand ones: the grand divisions, in like manner, will be formed from companies; the wings from divisions; and battalion from wings.

In marching by the oblique step, in ranks, companies, sub or grand divisions, wings, battalion, or column, a particular attention must be paid by the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers, that they keep parallel to their front.

From three ranks to form two.

Every second and third file being told off from the right, opens an interval sufficient for a file to march into.

March.

The men in the rear of each file face to the left, and come up with a quick pace into the interval.

From two ranks to form three.

The men that moved up, fall back again into their former file.

Spring to the center.

Which forms the battalion.

Second Method.

From three ranks form two.

Upon which the files being told off front, rear, open an interval; the right of the center rank doubles to the left of the right
of

THE MILITARY INSTRUCTOR. 25

of the front rank ; left of center rank covers him ; the rear springs up to cover ; battalion close to the center.

From two ranks to form three.

The men who moved up from the right of the center rank into the front, falls into its proper place, and the men that cover him into his ; and as the battalion is on the march, the two ranks open to their former distance, and leave room for the men that doubled up to front, and the other that covered him to form their center rank again.

From three ranks form six.

The front files move forward, and the rear files cover them in the rear ; spring to the center.

From six ranks form three.

The files now six deep, open an interval sufficient for the rear half files to march up again to their former post.

March.

The rear files move up, and the battalion is formed.

When a Battalion disperses, how it forms itself again.

The great advantage of this consists in a battalion being able to form in a moment ; therefore every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private man, must know his right-hand man, file leader, and company ; that he may, with the utmost quickness, be formed ready for whatever may present itself :

itself: when a battalion is suddenly alarmed, repulsed by the enemy, or has performed this evolution, it may be formed again with the utmost celerity. The Commanding-officer should therefore accustom his battalion to this evolution, in order that they may know how to form themselves when ordered.

Take care to disperse: March.

The officers, with the colours, march six paces forward.

Along Roll.

By the two orderly drummers disperses the battalion.

To arms.

The battalion forms, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and private men, fall into their own files and dress by the colours.

N. B. the Commanding-officer ought to be careful of informing his men that their dispersion by an enemy is the greatest misfortune which can happen to a battalion; but that, even in this case, they are not to look upon the action as lost; for, by their being accustomed to rally, he may soon be able to form them again, and redeem their honour.

Battalion pass the bridge; March.

The grenadiers and light-infantry advancing briskly to the river, fire obliquely at the head of the bridge, till the front of the battalion comes up to it, when they should march and follow the battalion by files; the two center platoons of the battalion moving forward; the wings face to the center, and wheel by files in the rear of the center platoons. When the battalion has passed the
bridge,

bridge, the Commanding-officer should give the word of command,

Form battalion.

On which the two center platoons are to stand fast, and begin to fire by word of command from their respective officers; the other platoons marching on, till the front file of each platoon comes close to the center platoons; then the officer commanding gives the word, *To the front turn*; when, marching to the right or left, they wheel up to their proper places in battalion, and begin to fire as soon as formed: the battalion keeps a continued fire from the center to the flanks (including the grenadiers and light-infantry) till the Commanding-officer orders them to cease.

Battalion repass the bridge.

The grenadiers and light-infantry, with the two center platoons, make ready, and the battalion faces outwards. Upon the word *March* to the battalion, the grenadiers, light-infantry, and center platoons, will begin firing. When the grenadiers and light-infantry have fired, they will march obliquely to the center, halt and fire, at least once, before they join in the front of the center platoons, who will have fired as often as possible.

March.

The right and left wing of the battalion countermarch in the rear, wheeling by files on the ground they stand on, until the head files of each meet in the rear of the center platoons; at which time they wheel up and continue their march for the bridge. When the last files of the wings have wheeled, the two

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two center platoons get the word of command from their own officers, *To the right about ; March*—and march in the rear till the battalion have repassed the bridge : when the head files have passed, they wheel to the right and left outwards, taking care to observe the proper distance for the battalion to form : the center platoons will march four paces beyond the battalion, where they turn to the right and left outwards : the grenadiers and light-infantry will fire once, after the center platoons go to the right about ; they then recover their arms, and go likewise to the right about : when they have passed the bridge, and come close to the center platoons, they will turn to the right and left outward, and march by files along the rear of the battalion to their posts on the flanks ; the Commanding-officer then gives the word of command, *Turn to the front ; Halt* : which being done, the center platoons march up into their interval, and form battalion.

Battalion passing defile with Cannon.

The battalion having advanced in line to the defile.

By companies pass defile.

The center companies move forward ; the wings face to the center and march by files, till the companies join in the centre of the defile, when the officers will give them the word, *To the front turn* ; the rest of the companies follow and do the same.

Form

Form battalion.

The two center companies stand fast; the rest march up obliquely and form battalion.

N. B. The Field-pieces are kept in the rear, as the enemy are supposed to be pursuing.

Directions for the Conduct and Government of the Soldier.

The soldier must pay the greatest attention to the articles of war when he hears them read; he must remember the oaths he has taken to his Majesty's service, and the Divine Vengeance that will attend the violation of them; he must have an ambition to learn to despise danger, and prefer to fall like a brave man, rather than be branded with the name of coward, or deserter*.

He is to be sober and orderly in his behaviour, respectful to his superiors, and obedient

* A great many of the lower rank are void of honor, who on the least vicissitude of fortune or expectation of advancement, desert their colours and join the opposite party; but those never fail, though they are at first encouraged, of meeting a reward equal to their dishonor; for those to whom they desert cannot confide in them; lest they should act by them as by their former masters: if at any time they are taken prisoners, they are sure to meet with the reward due to their demerit; therefore of how weak and unthinking a disposition must that man be, who has once insisted to serve his King and Country, if he deserts; for, whether in peace or war his good conduct may afford him the sweets of this world, and even his enemy will esteem him for his loyalty; when, on the contrary, his weakness throws him not only into the hazard of life, but he is even disregarded and treated as a vagabond by those to whom he deserted: though it is certain the best

dient to all officers, from the Commander to the Launcè Corporal, and obey the latter as if coming from the mouth of the former, as in reality they do; the corporal being the usual way by which they are conveyed.

He should be brave, vigorous, and careful; keep his uniform, as well as other apparel, neat and clean; his arms and accoutrements bright and in excellent order; the use of the former he ought diligently to study, and also his different duties; he should be master of the beats of the drum and tunes of the fife, and attend his colours faithfully upon all occasions.

He is ever to be alert, and observe his orders; ask no reasons for them, or dare to think them of little consequence; the excuse of a soldier convicted of quitting or sleeping upon his post, frequently is, that he thought no bad consequences could attend it; how absurd! The necessity of his being posted there is evident by his being ordered there; and there might, unknown to him, be a quantity of powder, &c. concealed, that his officer might not think proper to inform him of. *It was his orders, and let them be his guide.*

In time of war or rebellion, he is not to suffer any person to advance upon him when sentry, except a friend, the patrol, relief, or round; and they are to be challenged at about twenty yards distance: the first answering, friend, and naming his name and busi-

ness, best officers always encourage them, as it is the surest means to diminish the enemy's force. But let no deserter ever suppose the intent is to serve him; which circumstances, if they were well considered by the soldiery, would cement the battalion in firmness, under the greatest hardships, and most obstinate engagements.

ness,

ness, is to be permitted to pass, in case he has no suspicion of his being an enemy : the second will answer, patrol of the guard, and name the guard ; pass, patrol : the third will answer, relief ; advance, relief : and the fourth will answer, round ; pass, round, all's well : but in case planted sentry at the guard-room door ; he will say, stand, round, Serjeant, turn out the guard ; after which he is not to suffer them to advance till all the other requisites are performed.

When sentry, if any troops appear in sight, a fire breaks out, a tumultuous assembly happens ; or taken so ill as to deprive him of the use of his arms, he is immediately to call out to the next sentry to pass the word to the guard, in order to be relieved ; for a sentry sleeping on his post, or leaving it before he shall be regularly relieved, or suffering himself to be surprized upon it, shall be punished without mercy.

When a commissioned officer advances near his post, he is to stand shouldered, carrying his arms well and giving a full front ; to those whom he is to rest, keeps walking backwards and forwards ; after he has paid him the compliment, he is to stand shouldered.

If any guard, party, or body of troops marches by his post, with drum beating or fife playing, he is to rest his arms, and remain so till they have marched by ; but if neither drum or fife beat or play, he is to stand shouldered.

When sentry, he is not to suffer himself to be relieved but by a Corporal or Launce-corporal of the guard ; nor is he to wear a watch-coat, except in very rainy weather, and then he must not take shelter in his box, if it

is

is possible to stand the rain and storm without detriment to his arms: he is to make no noise by finging, whistling, or otherwise, or suffer any person so to do on his post.

When in quarters, he is to behave in a decent foldier-like manner, not giving the landlord any more trouble than there is a necessity for, but endeavour to obtain his good-will by a propriety of conduct, which will ever distinguish the foldier and the christian; and avoiding all quarrels and arguments with them and others; if on the other hand, he finds the landlord ill treats him, or does not give him his allowance, he will make his complaint to the Commanding officer of his company.

If taken sick, he is immediately to send to the non-commissioned officer commanding his squad, who will acquaint the doctor of the regiment, as no man must apply to old women, quack doctors, or any other person, as they will ruin the constitution, and make the disorder more difficult to cure.

When on furlough, he is strictly enjoined to appear as clean and well-dressed as at any other time; for should it by chance be known he has been otherwise, he will never again be indulged with that liberty.

The soldier must not carry coals, or any other thing on his head when he may have his regimental cloaths or hat on; nor must they carry any children about the barrack-yard, town, village, or camp; nor is he allowed to work if he does not produce to his officer a coat, waistcoat, and hat for that purpose, nor excused from his being under arms, under pretence of working, or any other reason, but that of being included in the surgeon's list.

When he meets an officer of the army or navy, he is to stand fast, giving him a full front, at the same time pull off his hat with the left hand, letting it fall in a graceful manner to the extent of his arm; to be careful of his carriage, and not to contract an unsoldier-like air; if a cap on, he must bring up the back of the right hand to the front of his cap, and remain so till the officer passes.

When a soldier is discharged at his own request, and provides another man in his room, it is but reasonable, that he should leave every part of his cloathing behind for the use of the recruit, as it cannot be expected, after granting such a piece of indulgence, that the Colonel should be at the expence of providing extraordinary cloathing for this man, or suffer him to remain in coloured cloaths for any time.

When a soldier breaks any part of his arms or accoutrements, or by any other unavoidable accident which he can clearly prove, his officer commanding the company is undoubtedly to be at the expence of the repair: but should it appear to have been the consequence of neglect, or carelessness, the soldier, besides paying for it, ought to be punished.

The soldier to retire to his barrack or quarters whenever there is any mob, bull-beating, or foot-ball matches, on pain of being punished for disobedience of orders.

The soldier convicted of selling his cloaths, necessaries, arms, accoutrements, powder, ball, or ammunition bread, will be punished with the utmost severity.

No soldier to fire his piece without orders, or occasion a false alarm by drawing swords, beating of drums, sounding of trumpets, fifes, or by any other means what-

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ever

ever, if in Great Britain or Ireland, shall be most severely punished, and if in foreign parts, to be tried by a general Court Martial.

No soldier drunk on his guard, party, duty, or under arms is to expect to be shewn the least lenity.

When the soldier cannot draw his piece, he is to take it to a non-commissioned officer.

The soldier is not to make use of his bayonet to turn the cock screw of his lock, or otherwise abuse that weapon.

The soldier not to take his arms or accoutrements out of his barrack, quarters or tent, unless for duty, or to learn his exercise, without leave from a commissioned, or non-commissioned Officer,—and as each soldier's firelock is properly numbered, so that every man may know his own: no one is to presume to put any private mark upon it.

The soldier that is ordered to the drill, and does not go, shall be sent to the black hold for 48 hours: for the second neglect, one week: for the third, to be tried by a Court Martial.

The soldier that quits his rank, or begins the action without orders, ought that instant to be put to death.

No soldier to cut off his hair, except certified by the surgeon or mate: nor is he, when returned in the sick list, to go out of his barrack or quarters without leave: if well enough, he is expected to appear in every respect dressed according to the order of the regiment.

If aggrieved or ill used by any non-commissioned officer, he must on no account use any abusive language to him; on the contrary, he is first to obey, and then lay the complaint before his Captain or officer commanding

manding the company, who will procure him justice; but he is to observe, that they are not to be encouraged to make false and frivolous complaints, for in such cases, they will be the sufferer.

Of fixing Flints.

Flints should be screwed in firm, between a thin piece of lead, it having a surer hold than leather, and the soldier ought to have in his pouch a small bit of wood, shaped like a flint, to use at exercising, in performing the firing motions.—When the firelocks are not in use, the cocks are always to be let down, as nothing more hurts the main spring.

Explanation of the Names of the several Parts of the Firelock and Bayonet.

Barrel.	Tail Pipe,	Cock,
Muzzel	Swell of Tail-	Butt,
Stock	pipe,	Bayonet
Rammer,	Feather Spring,	Shank,
Sight,	Hammer,	Socket.
First Loop.	Trigger and	Notch of the
Loop and Swival,	Guard,	Socket.
Third Loop,	Touch-hole,	

To clean the Barrel.

After every firing day the barrel is to be wash'd, by taking it out of the stock, and putting the breeching into water, leaving the touch hole open: then with an iron ramrod and worm, with a piece of toe or rag, draw up and down the barrel till it becomes quite clean; when dry, rub it out with another piece of dry rag, and the outside of the barrel with buff leather. The lock not to be taken to pieces but when necessity requires it.—and that is, when the trigger or hammer goes stiff or sounds unpleasant to the ear.

Directions.—For fixing up their firelocks by files.

By locking the bayonets and ramrod tops together, and spreading out the butt ends to an exact triangle, at such a distance as to form a steady foundation.

To clean Accoutrements.

They should be cleaned with a ball of white pipe clay, to be crumbled into very small pieces, mixed with allum, and laid on very thin with a soft brush; it is preferable to whiting or oaker: when good pipe clay cannot be had, search must be made to find a kind of whitish, which, when properly cleaned and washed, and then mixed as one part to seven, will answer pretty well.

The Complement of Necessaries, &c. for the Soldier.

One coat, one waistcoat, one pair of cloth breeches and another of ticking; one hat and cockade, three shirts, two white stocks and one black, three pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, one pair of spare soles, two pair of black linen gaiters, and one pair of half gaiters, two pair of white linen tops, and one pair of black leather tops, one forage cap, a piece of buff leather for cleaning the arms, one ball of pipe clay, turnkey, worm, brush and picker, one oil bottle, one stopper, one hammer cap, one pair of shoe buckles, and one pair of garter buckles, one stock buckle, one knapsack and sling, one haversack and sling, two combs, one little bag to hold hair powder, one colouring and two shoe brushes.

Regulations for fixing the price of the regimental Taylors.

For

For the Soldier.

His coat altering, ten pence ; his waistcoat, five pence ; his breeches, six pence ; foraging cap, two pence ; stopper, one penny ; long gaiters, seven pence ; half gaiters, four pence half-penny ; white linen gaiter tops, two pence ; making breeches intire, nine pence.

Of the Conduct and Duty of the Corporal.

The corporal should be honest, sober, and diligent, well skilled in the use of the firelock, and ability to teach it ; his arms and accoutrements to be kept in such a state of perfection as ever to be desirous of shewing them ; a neatness in his dress, and a quickness of comprehension, with a knowledge of reading, writing, and accounts necessary to discharge the duty.

He is to have the care of the men of his squad, and to be answerable *for their soldier-like appearance* ; to instruct them in their several duties, and teach them the respect and obedience they are to pay to superiors : when visiting their quarters, he is without favor or affection, to report those men complained of by their landlords ; if absent, or any of their arms, accoutrements, or necessaries missing.

Before he marches off his men for the general parade or place appointed for their assembling, he is to inspect their arms, accoutrements, and cloaths, to see if they are in perfect order, their firelocks well flinted, and that they have their due quantity of ammunition, and whatever else is necessary for the duty they are ordered on.

He is to number off the relieving guard, beginning where directed, and to march them by a bold regular step, commanding a perfect silence and attention, planting the most un-

38 THE MILITARY INSTRUCTOR.

experienced soldier at, or nearest the guard-room ; and he must be careful at posting a sentry ; that he understands his orders, and the method of challenging rounds, &c. and insill into them, that the security of the post, depends upon their vigilance.

No man is to be posted sentry, who is the least in liquor.

He is upon his relieve to examine the sentry boxes, and whatever belongs to the post that the sentry had in charge, and if he finds any thing missing, broke, or out of order, he is not to relieve him, until he has acquainted the officer of the guard.

If the corporal either relieves or posts a sentry irregular, he will be broke for it : or does not make them go through every motion practised in the relief.

When a man is sent to the infirmary, the corporal of the squad he belongs to must give to the serjeant in waiting there, a return of such arms, accoutrements, and necessaries as he brings, taking a receipt for the same : when such man dies, or is discharged, the corporal who delivered them should receive them again, and compare them with the return he gave in ; and if upon examination he finds a deficiency, he is to report the same to the officer commanding his company.

A corporal of a company must attend every morning at the infirmary to receive the recovered men, and every man discharged, should be duty-free for seven days and more, if the surgeon directs.

Orderly corporals neglecting to give in their morning reports, will be brought to a court martial.

FORM

FORM OF REPORT.

Report of the Sick and Lame in morning	Company 177	
Lame in quarters, A. B. serjeant, John-street		1
Ditto in barracks, C. D. corporal No, 8.		1
Sick in infirmary, E. F. private		1
To the Surgeon.	Total	3
G. H. Corporal.		

He is never to go for orders without his firelock and duty roll ; his arms advanced, when marching the relief or a party, and when addressing an officer they are to be recovered

He must shew a good example to the soldiers, and never drink or game with them ; nor must he ever presume to strike them, when he can possibly confine them ; they are in general to be treated with respect and good nature, and every pleasing method pursued to make them fond of *their King, their Country, and their Corps* : yet at the same time, must insist on the strictest obedience from the men, which will readily be accomplished, by never conniving at their faults.

The corporal is to have an iron ramrod with a worm at the end, a punch to make holes, and a cloaths brush for the use of the men of his squad.

Form of return which each non-commissioned officer commanding squads are to make to the eldest serjeant of their respective companies on the evening, *if possible*, that they receive their mens billets, in order that he may make one out of the whole, and deliver it to the officer commanding the company.

D 4

Return

Return of the Mens Quarters, &c. A. B. Squad				
Names. Mens	Landlords Names.	Trades.	Streets.	Signs.
				A. B. Corporal day of

Of the Conduct and Duty of the Serjeant.

A good serjeant is very essential, for the due support of discipline, and good order. Therefore he is to be careful, sober, and honest, and exact in all his dealings; diligent, active, and resolute upon all duties; expert at his arms, and a good accomptant; a neatness in his dress, with a manly, soldier-like appearance.

He is always to endeavour to be the first upon the parade or place appointed for their assembling, to rectify any thing amiss or out of order in their dress, arms, accoutrements, or ammunition, and that they are well sized* in their ranks, and to make every morning a report to the officer commanding the company. (See page 43.)

He is to prevent drinking, gaming, swearing, or any other kind of immorality, either

* The sizing of a company well, adds greatly to its appearance; for which reason it is proper it should be well attended to: the common practice is, that the tallest men should be in the front rank: yet if a soldier has a fine person, a good face, and is remarkable well made, he should be put in the front in preference to one that is something taller and not so good in figure; each should be sized separately, placing the tallest on the flanks, and the lowest in the center.

on.

on guard, or elsewhere among the soldiers; and to take particular care that the sentries challenge the rounds, &c. without confusion, and when negligence appears amongst those under his command, he should exert his authority over them; and insist upon an implicit obedience in order to reform them; nor is he to conceal from his officers any of their bad conduct; on the contrary, he is to report them, *by which he will be feared by the bad, and be beloved by the good.*

He is not to sell any kind of liquors on any pretence whatever: as the commanding officer will not pay any debt the men may contract on that account.

If the serjeant drinks or keeps company with any soldier, drummer, or fifer, or conceals from his officer any indecent, or unsoldier-like behaviour among them, he will be reduced for it.

If any man be slothful, or not dress'd according to order, he must assist in making him obedient to it, and report the behaviour of such man to his officer.

The ammunition delivered out for the use of the company, to be kept by the eldest serjeant of it.

He is not to advance any money to the private men without orders; and before they are accounted with for their stoppages and arrears, he is to return a state of all just debts that have come to his knowledge, in order that after the men are supplied with their full complement of necessaries; and if a balance remain in their favor, it may be applied to discharge those just demands.

The serjeant, who shall be employed to buy necessaries for the men, shall not make any profit or advantage thereby, except that
of

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of making up the linen, if made by his wife or daughter, and this to be absolutely at the choice of the men for whom it is bought, and who shall be present at the buying, and see the money paid; nor shall he extort from the men under pretence of money advanced, since the officer who commands the company will supply what is wanting; and as an effectual stop to all proceedings of this kind, if any one shall make full and clear proof of the above-mentioned fraud, he shall receive one guinea reward, and be put in any other company he desires.

He must not go on party or on furlough, without leaving whatever accounts of the company he may have by him, either with his officer or a serjeant.

The serjeant, if Pay-master-serjeant of the company, is to stop from the men for all repairs of arms or accoutrements, which can be made appear before a regimental court-martial to have been damaged, lost, or spoiled by their neglect: no man properly provided with necessaries should be stopped more than his arrears, except his necessaries are much worn, and he also indebted to his officer; in which case he is to be stopped six-pence weekly besides his arrears: if it is necessary to stop more, it must be by order of a court-martial, and then it is not to exceed the half of his pay, though the man should have made away with all his necessaries, which is too often the case; and to prevent punishment, are sometimes so abandoned as to desert their colours: when he goes for orders, he is to have his arms, duty, and size roll, with pen, ink, and orderly book; besides the usual small articles, he is to carry a mould to cast bullets, and a ladle to melt lead in, a former to make cartridges, and a ream of brown paper.

Morning Report of		Company,	
the	Day of	17	
		Names.	
Serjeants.	Present fit for Duty	—	
	On Duty	—	
	Total	—	
Drummers.	Present fit for Duty	—	
	On Duty	—	
	Total	—	
Fifers.	Present fit for Duty	—	
	On Duty	—	
	Total	—	
Musicians.	Present fit for Duty	—	
	On Duty	—	
	Total	—	
Rank and File.	Present fit for Duty	—	
	Ditto not fit	—	
	On Duty	—	
	Sick in	Camp	—
		Quarters	—
		Barracks	—
		Infirmary	—
		Hospital	—
	Recruiting	—	
	On Furlough	—	
	On Command	—	
	Absent by Leave	—	
Ditto without	—		
Prisoners	—		
Total	—		
<i>A. B. Serjeant.</i>			

Report

Report of the Barracks, Messes, and Regimental Infirmary of his Majesty's of Foot, at the Day of 17 I visited the Barracks, found them , rooms, galleries, and stairs Infirmary, attended, Complaints No. of Patients		Regiment						
Quality and Quantity.								
	Beef.	Pork.	Broth.	Vege- tables.	Bread or Po- tatoes.	Meal and Salt.	No. of Messes.	What number in each.
Messes supplied with Colonels Lieut. Colonels Majors Grenadiers Light Infantry } Captains								
Total								
To the Officer commanding his Majesty's Regiment of Foot.								Subaltern to sign here.
If the Regiment is encamped or billeted, a part of the head of this report must then be altered.								

Return

Company in his Majesty's
Day of 17

Return of the Ammunition, Flints, &c. in
Regiment of Foot, this

Company.	Cartridges with ball.	Cartridges without ball.	Loose ball.	Pounds of lead.	Sheet lead for flints.	Flints.	Mould to cast bullets.	Iron former for cart- ridges.
Total.								

Inspection Report of Arms, Accoutrements, &c. in Regiment of Foot, the		Company in the	
Day of		17	
State of Arms. Accoutrements, including those in Store.	Firelocks.		
	Iron Ramrods.		
Serviceable Repairable Unserviceable Wanting	Bayonets.		
	Swords.		
Total	Match Case.		
	Powder Horn.		
Private	Ball Bags.		
	Shoulder Belts.		
Music	Bayonet Belts.		
	Slings.		
Fifers	Carouch Boxes.		
	Hallberts.		
Drummers	Sabres.		
	Swords.		
Corporals	Sword Belts.		
	Drums.		
Sergeants	Drum Sticks.		
	Drum Cases.		
Total	Swords.		
	Sword Belts.		
Under Arms	Rifles.		
	Brass Cases.		
Sick	Swords.		
	Sword Belts.		
Furlough	Aprons.		
	Hatchets.		
Command	Saws.		
	Spades.		
Recruiting	Pick axes.		
Pritoners			
Abt. by leave			
Do. without			
Wanting			
State of the Company.		Total	

Officer that inspected the
Company to sign here.

Inspection Report of Cloaths and Necessaries, &c. in
 Regiments of Foot, the
 Day of 17
 Company in his Majesty's

State of Necessaries, &c. including those in Store.	Coats.	Waistcoats.	Cloth	Breeches.	Do. Tickings.	Watch Coats.	Hats.	Shirts.	Black.	White.	Stockings.	Shoes.	Spare Soles.	B. Gaiters.	Half Linen.	Leather.	Linen.	Forage Cap.	Leath. for Arms.	Balls of P. Clay.	Punchion.	Turn Key.	Worm.	Brush and Picker.	Oil Bottle.	Stopper.	Shoe	Knee	Stock	Knapsack.	Haversack.	Horn Buckades.		
In store —																																		
Serviceable —																																		
Repairable —																																		
Unserviceable																																		
Wanting —																																		
Total																																		

Under Arms	
Sick	
Furlough	
Command	
Recruiting	
Abl. by leave	
Do. without	
Wanting	
Total	
State of Company.	
Private	
Fifers	
Music	
Drummers	
Corporals	
Serjeants	

Officer that inspected the
 Company to sign here.

Names.		Countries.				Age		Size.		Ser-vice		Where born.		Debt of each Man		Casualties.
		English	Scotch	Irish	Foreign	Feet	Inches.	Years	Months.	Town.	County.	l.	s.	d.		

A WEEKLY PAY-NOTE.

One Week's Pay and Arrears for _____ of _____ Company,
 from the _____ 17th to the _____
 both days inclusive.

To	Sergeants	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
To	Corporals	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
To	Drummers	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
To	Fifers	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
To	Musicians	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
To	Private Men	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		} £. s. d.					
To	flints	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
To	sheet lead for flints	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
To	cartridge Paper	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
To	repair of arms	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		} £. s. d.					
Total							

Received the above sum, in full of all demands, to the _____ day of _____
 17th A. B. Pay-master Sergeant.

£

RETURN

Return of Provisions bought for		Company in his Majesty's		Reg. of Foot,													
from		to		17													
Messes.		Quantity and Quality.						laid out for each Mess.									
	No. in each Mess.	Beef at		Mutton at		Pork at		Bread or Potatoes.		Meal and Salt.		Vegetables.		Fish.			
		lb. per lb.	grs.	lb. per lb.	grs.	lb. per lb.	grs.	lb.	grs.	D.	S.	D.	L.S.	U.	L.S.	D.	
Sergeant	's																
Sergeant	's																
Sergeant	's																
Corporal	's																
Corporal	's																
Corporal	's																
Married	—																
Sick	—																
On Furlough	—																
On Command	—																
Recruiting	—																
Officers servants	—																
Total effective																	

} Not Messing.

A. B. Sergeant.

RETURN

RETURN of the Casualties of a Company

17

Company.	Men's Names.	Dead.	Deserted.	Draughted.	Discharged.	Drummed out.	Cloaths.				Necessaries.				Remarks.	
							Coat	Waistcoat	Breeches	Hat	Shirts	Stockings	Rollers or Stocks.	Spartedathes		Shoes

Regulations of Price for Regimental Work done for the Serjeant.

			<i>l. s. d.</i>
For altering coat	—	—	0 1 6
———— waistcoat	—	—	0 0 5
———— breeches	—	—	0 0 6
Making his breeches entire	—	—	0 1 4
Making his foraging cap	—	—	0 0 2
———— stopper	—	—	0 0 1
———— long gaiters	—	—	0 0 7
———— short ditto	—	—	0 0 4½
———— white linen tops	—	—	0 0 2

Of the Duty and Conduct of the Serjeant Major.

The Serjeant Major should be possess'd of many accomplishments, as he in certain cases is to point out the duty of the non-commissioned officers and private men, and who is upon certain occasions, sometimes to dissipate their fears, rouse their courage, and should shew advantages, or lessen unfavourable appearances. He should be a man of real merit, a complete serjeant, and a good scholar; and sensible in conversation, in order to attract the eye of those under his command: he should be a person who had discovered an early genius for discipline; ready at his pen, and expert in making out returns, details, rosters, &c. skilful and quick in telling off the regiment into files, platoons, divisions, or in any other form required of him: to take care to warn the just proportion of non-commissioned officers and private men for duty.

He is to be present at all parades of the battalion, either for guard-mounting, piquets, sending of detachments, punishment, &c. to see the just number of men who were ordered

ordered for duty, are brought from each company; that they are perfectly sober, clean, and uniformly dressed, and that their arms and accoutrements are in good order, and that each man is furnished with his proper complement of ammunition, and one spare flint.

It is his duty to keep a watchful eye over the behaviour of the non-commissioned officers and private men; and if he perceives any misdemeanours among them, or a remissness of duty, he is immediately to report them to the adjutant.

Succession of Non-commissioned officers, &c. in his Majesty's		from the		Day of		Reg. of Foot	
						177	
Rank.	Names.	Years when promoted in the Corps.		P R O M O T E D.			
		Of Age.	Of Serv.	In what Company.	When.	By what Field Officer.	In whose Room.
Serjeant-Majors.							
Q. Master-Serjeants.							
Serjeants.							
Corporals.							
Drum-Majors.							
Fife-Majors.							
Musick-Masters.							

E X P L A N A T I O N.

The upper line of figures denotes the number of private in each company; twelve men being demanded for duty, begin with number one, Colonel's company, and so down; and then begin again under number two, and so on till you have counted twelve blank squares, then put twelve, which marks the endings in Major's company; those squares filled are overflaugh; tho' in some rosters that contain a number of figures, the blanks there shew them.

Roster

THE MILITARY INSTRUCTOR.

Roster to regulate the Duty of the Private Men, when the Grenadiers and Light Infantry Companies are neither detached from their Corps or encamped, from the Day of to 17

Companies.	Number of Men fit for Duty in each Company.																													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Colonel's	1					⊗												⊗												⊗
Lieut. Colonel's	2	⊗								⊗															⊗					
Major's	3	12												⊗															⊗	
Grenadiers	4																													
Light Infantry	5				⊗						⊗										⊗							⊗		
Capt. 's	6									⊗						⊗					⊗									
Capt. 's	7		⊗										⊗																	
Capt. 's	8									⊗							⊗										⊗			
Capt. 's	9																													
Capt. 's	10				⊗							⊗													⊗					

Duty

Duty Roll for Serjeants from the		Day of																												17			
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		29	30	
C O	C O	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	⊗	Serj. Major	
																																	Drill Serj.
																																	Quarter Master Serj.
																																	On Comm.
																																	Re- cruit- ing

Endings in Column one, Major's company number seven, Letter J. Similar Duty Rolls are to be kept by Drum and Fife-major.

FURLOUGH.

F U R L O U G H.

By _____ commanding his Ma-
 jefty's _____ regiment of
 whereof _____ is Colonel.

Permit the bearer hereof
 private foldier in the above regiment, and
 _____ company, aged
 _____ years, fize _____ feet _____ inches
 high without shoes, born in the parish of
 _____ in the town of
 in the county of _____ by occupa-
 tion a _____ to pass and repass from
 his present quarters at _____ in
 _____ to _____ in
 he having leave of absence for the space of
 _____ days, to which time he is substituted,
 and at the expiration of which he is to re-
 pair to the quarters of the company he be-
 longs to, wherever it may happen to be (sick-
 ness and contrary winds excepted) on pain of
 being treated as a deserter, should he not
 punctually comply with the terms of this
 furlough.

Given under my hand and seal of the re-
 giment, this _____ day of _____ 17 _____

(Seal.) _____ to the
 above regiment of _____

N. B. It is requested that no officer, either
 civil or military, will renew this furlough,
 except for the reasons before mentioned.

P A S S.

P A S S.

Permit the bearer hereof
of _____ company, aged _____
years, _____ feet _____ inches high
without shoes, born in the parish of _____
in the town of _____ in the county of _____
by occupation a _____
to pass and repass without any let, hindrance,
or molestation whatsoever, provided he con-
tinues his march according to the true intent
of this pass, and does not remain above
twenty-four hours in one place, excepting in
case of sickness. This pass to continue in
force for _____ days, and no longer, from
date hereof.

Given under my hand and seal of the re-
giment, this _____ day of _____ 17 _____

A. B. commanding the
regiment of foot.

To all his Majesty's officers, civil and mili-
tary, and others whom it may concern.

DIS.

DISCHARGE.

By _____ of his Majesty's
 regiment of foot, _____ com-
 manded by _____

These are to certify, that the bearer here-
 of _____ private soldier, has
 served in the above regiment, and
 company, for the space of _____ years ;
 is, for the reason below mentioned, discharged
 from the said regiment, he having received
 his pay, arrears of pay, cloathing of all sorts,
 and all other just demands, from the time of
 his inlisting in the said regiment to this day
 of his discharge, as appears by his receipt on
 the back of his discharge ; he is discharged,
 having

And to prevent any ill use
 that may be made of this discharge, by its
 falling into the hands of any other person
 whatsoever, here follows a description of the
 abovesaid _____ aged
 years, _____ feet, _____ inches high,
 _____ complexion, _____ hair,
 eyes, born in the parish of _____ in the
 county of _____ by trade _____

Given under my hand and regimental
 seal, at _____ this _____ day of

17

(Seal.)

To all whom it may concern, civil and
 military.

I do acknowledge to have received all my pay, arrears of pay, cloathing of all sorts, and all other just demands, from the day of my inlisting into the said regiment to this day of my discharge.

[Signed by the discharged man.]

Witness present,

N. B. If the person discharged is entitled to his Majesty's royal bounty, it is to be mentioned in the discharge, and accordingly to be recommended.

*Of the Conduct and Duty of the Quarter
Master-Serjeant.*

This post being of great consequence, becomes an object of great attention ; requiring one possessed of abilities, much judgment and information, as flagrant abuses seldom grow up at once. He should be honest and just in all his dealings, exact at his pen, and a ready accomptant ; well skilled in the detail of his regiment, and perfectly acquainted with every individual circumstance of its duty.

In garrison, he is to be employed in seeing the barracks or quarters kept clean, and their arms properly hung up, and to receive all articles belonging to the viviers, infirmary, or hospital, and on all distributions of carriages, provisions, coals, wood, or any other firing, as also materials for work, he is to receive and distribute them according to order ; he must keep exact accounts, and returns of what is unnecessary or ordered, that the regiment may not be charged with what is missing ; he must be very careful in inspecting the bread and provisions, that no unwholesome food be received, and no deliveries made but according to order.

He is also to take care that the pioneers in clearing away a passage for the corps, set up branches of trees, from fifty to one hundred yards, with leaves, furze, straw, grass, or hay fastened to them ; and where there are any hollow ways which are narrow the pioneers must widen them, also fill up all holes, &c. which may prevent the cannon and baggage from moving on with the regiment.

As the pioneers and camp-colour-men march under his command when the quarter
master

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master is absent, he is not to suffer them to maraud or steal, as it is a disgrace to the military profession. and they deserve no more quarter than such men give to poor peasants, &c. Licentious men spread a plague instead of giving protection; and where terror and dissolution march before the camp, their is a thousand undone peasants, &c.

No sutler to be suffered to pitch his tent in the front of the camp.

Breadth and Depth of Ground necessary to be taken up for encamping a Battalion of Ten Companies with Field-pieces.

The front, containing one hundred and seventy-five yards, is divided as follows:

		Yards.	
For pitching	}	8 double rows of tents at five yards each —	40
		2 single rows at two yards and half each, for grenadiers compa- ny —	5
		Ditto for light infantry	5
The breadth of	}	grand street —	21
		8 lesser streets at 13 yards each	104
Total Front		175	

Situation of the Battalion guns.

		Yards.	
From the side of the Serjeants tent to the center of the	}	1st gun	4
		2d gun	6
Left of the next regiment		20	
Interval		30	
Front and interval		200	
N. B. The			

N. B. The muzzles of the battalion guns are in a line with the front of the serjeants tents, except ordered otherwise.

The rearmost of the gunners tents are in a line with the rear of the battalion tents.

The subalterns of the artillery are in a line with the subaltern of the battalion.

Six men will draw the light six pounder in the field, and they are commonly charged with a quarter of the shots weight.

Depth 320 Yards.

		Yards.				
From the front pole of the officer's tent of quarter guard to the center of the bells of arms ditto		8				
To the parade of quarter guard		4				
To the first line of parade of battalion		50				
To the center of the bells of arms		30				
From the center of the bells of arms to front pole of serjeant's tents		4				
For pitching ten tents with their intervals at three yards each		30				
From the rear of battalion's tents to the front of subalterns		20				
From front of	{	Subalterns	} to the front of	Captains	24	
		Captains		Field Officers	24	
		Field Officers		Colonels	12	
		Colonels		Staff Officer	16	
Front tents	{	Staff Officers	} of	1 row of Bat-man's tents	18	
		row of Bat-man's		1st Row Pickets	2	
{ 1 } { 2 } { 3 }	{	Pickets	} to	2d } for horses	12	
		Ditto		2d Row of Bat-man's tents	2	
		Bat-man's		Front of Grand Sutier	14	
Front Center front	{	Grand Sutler	} to	Kitchens	20	
		Kitchens		Center front of	Petit Sutlers	5
		Petit Sutlers		Center	Bells of arms	10
				Of rear guard	15	
Total depth					320	

The

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The front poles of the quarter-guard tents are in a line with the poles of the center company, and in a line with the center of their bells of arms.

The bells of arms front the poles of sergeants tents.

The colours and espontoons are planted, and the drums placed in the center of the grand street, in a line with the bells of arms

Each company pitches twenty tents, of ten in a row.

The lieutenant-colonels and major's tents front the center of the second street from right and left of the battalion.

The Colonel's tent is in the line of the grand street fronting the colours.

The Staff-officers front the center of the second street on the right and left of the grand street.

The Bat man's tents front towards their horses ; and the grand Sutler's is in the rear of the Colonel's.

Inner diameter of the kitchen is sixteen feet, surrounded with a trench three feet broad, and the earth thrown inwards ; the centers of the kitchens front the center of the streets of their company.

The front poles of the petit-sutlers tents are in a line with the center of the kitchens, allowing to each petit-sutler six yards in front, and eight in depth, enclosed with a trench of a foot in breadth, and the earth thrown inwards.

The rear guard front outwards ; the front poles are in a line with the center of their bells of arms, and each six yards distance.

The parade of the rear-guard is four yards from their bells of arms.

“ If

“ If a battalion is to remain very late in the field, it is more than probable they will be ordered to hut, to do which, the soldiers are to provide square hurdles large enough to cover a tent, when resting slope-ways against the upper edge of each other; they must be above a foot on every side longer than the tent, to leave sufficient room for striking: a piece of wicker-work is next to be fitted to the front, by way of a door, to move at pleasure; these hurdles and wickers being properly made and fixed, a thick coat of thatch (either straw, sedge, or rushes) is to be laid on them, well secured and bound; nothing can be warmer than one of these habitations, when the soldiers are in it, have drawn to the door, and pinned the tent quite close on every side. Huts dug into the earth, or built with fods, are at an advanced season of the year extremely damp, and of course unhealthy for the soldiers; the hurdle ones, on the contrary, are always dry, as the front can be entirely laid open in fair weather, by removing the wicker door, and turning up the bottom of the tent in such a manner, that the air may have an uninterrupted passage round the inside of them.

“ The same necessity that obliges them to hut, towards the close of a late campaign, will require many other precautions to make the soldiers comfortable; and in particular during the time of cooking, when the inclemency of the weather almost renders it impracticable in the open air; to obviate therefore, the distress to which they must at that juncture be exposed, young trees should be collected, about the size and length of hop-poles, and placed in a circular form round the outside of the kitchens, sloping upwards to a point exactly in the same position the poles

poles are fixed after the hop-gathering is finished, leaving a sufficient opening on one side for the men to enter, and weaving small boughs or rushes through the poles; the kitchens being defended in this manner, the soldiers remain no longer exposed to the inconveniencies of the weather; and are enabled, not only to dress their victuals without the smallest interruption, but by making a large fire in the center of the kitchen, to enjoy themselves with great comfort and satisfaction, until they chuse, or it is proper to retire to their huts.

The officers also will, towards the conclusion of a late campaign, require aids to fortify them against the rigours of the season, which can readily be obtained, by ripping out a breadth from the walls of their *marquées* on either side the door, and building up a chimney of fods, with a proper funnel higher than the ridge-pole; a good fire, with a pretty deep trench round the tent, to drain all moisture from the spot it covers, and a pair of stout weather cords*, properly attended to, will enable them to stand the severities of the weather, in as comfortable a manner as can in such a situation be expected.

* By neglecting to slacken or tighten the weather and other cords of a tent, according to the dryness or dampness of the air, and likewise to watch the starting of the pins, in rainy weather, it either is exposed to frequent rents, or to be blown down.

Account

June 10	Day of receiving.	1778.	Account of BREAD, FORAGE, FIRE, and AMMUNITION, received for the Regiment of Foot, commanded by		
	Rations per man.	Bread.			
	To what day included.				
	Total loaves received				
	Number of Bundles.	Straw for tents.			
	To what day inclusive.				
	Number of faggots.	Firing.			
	To what day inclusive.				
	Rations of hay.	Forage.			
	To what day inclusive.				
	Rations of oats.				
	To what day inclusive.				
	For exercise.	Ammunition.			Powder.
	For duty.				
	Number of balls.				
	Number of flints.				

As it may possibly happen that the Quarter-master Serjeant, may be ordered with the pioneers and camp-colour-men, to make an abbatis, palifades, or to throw up a parapet, I shall explain the nature and use of them.

Abbatis, a defence much used to defend an encampment, a pass, entrance, &c. consists of trees hewn down, whose boughs are stripped of their leaves, and pointed. The method of pointing these trees is to have their trunks buried in the ground, and their boughs fastened, by interweaving them with each other; a small ditch must be towards the enemy, and the earth thrown up properly against the lower part of the defence, will add to its strength, and render it very dangerous and difficult to pass.

Palifades are a kind of stakes made of strong split wood, of about nine feet long, three feet deep in the ground, in rows about six inches asunder. They are placed in the covert way, at three feet from and parallel to the parapet or side of the glacis, to secure it from being surprized.

Parapet is an elevation of earth, designed for covering the soldiers from the enemys' cannon, or small shot; wherefore its thickness is from eighteen to twenty feet, its height is six on the inside, and four or five on the side next the country. It is raised on the rampart, and has a slope called the superior talas, or glacis of the parapet, on which the soldiers lay their firelocks on, to fire over.

Of the Conduct and Duty of Drill Serjeants and Corporals.

Their merits must be well considered, and their qualities duly weighed and examined: They should be men remarkable for their expertness in performing every part of the manual exercise, firings, manœuvres, marchings,

ings, and wheelings, &c. They should have a command of speech, and give their instructions with clearness and firmness: They should be mild in disposition, and free from moroseness and ill-nature; a stranger to hatred, and a friend to the recruit, as they must expect to find many young lads awkward, careless, lazy, and want of memory; these certainly are very disagreeable circumstances to those employed to teach them, and must often ruffle their tempers; but the only way to reconcile these difficulties with affection, is to be cool and patient; to instruct them in an obliging good-natured manner, at the same time they must encourage an opinion of respect and obedience, which every recruit must be instructed to have for their officers.

The first thing necessary to be taught them is to give them the air and dress of a soldier, in order to drive out the clown, to set them well upon their limbs, &c. agreeable to the position of a soldier under arms, page 13.

Secondly, they are to be taught the military step, in order to give them a free and easy carriage, which can only be acquired by practice of marching quick or slow in regular order: it is of consequence on the march, or in the line, that they keep their ranks well dressed; for men who march in an irregular manner, or are not drawn in a strait line, and the files covered, are in disorder, and if fallen upon by an enemy, must be defeated.

Nothing is more essential, for a man may be attacked in four parts; in front, in the rear, and on both flanks, but he can defend himself and annoy the enemy only when his face is towards them.

Marching is reduced to three points; front and both flanks (because it is impossible to do it regular for any time backwards) and by this

means you face the enemy whenever they present themselves: the different steps to be taught them are three; slow, fast, and oblique, which may be termed traversing.

The next consideration is to give them arms and accoutrements, the manner of wearing the latter and carrying the former, as also how to fix their flints to procure the most fire (where fire is certain, it generally kills) that they take good aim, and properly adjust their ball.

Shouldered, which is the first position of the soldier under arms, ought to be minutely attended to, it being the most graceful, and from which all other motions are to be performed.

They must be taught the different facings and wheelings by ranks, files, and companies till they are thoroughly grounded in them; then the manual and platoon exercise, firing singly at the target, and then by files, and the different sounds and signals of the drum.

As it is necessary that the recruits should be instructed to know the sounds and beatings of the drum before they are dismissed from the drill; as, whether it be the general, assemblée, march, reveille, troop, retreat, tat-too, to arms, parley, chamade, &c. as they are thereby taught to march and perform their exercise, manœuvres, &c. It is also very proper to teach them every other sound and signal.

To beat the general, is an order for the whole to make ready to march; the assemblée, to repair to their colours; and the march, commands them to move; the reveille, at day-break, warns the soldiers to rise, and the sentries to cease challenging; the troop, assembles them together, to call over the roll

roll and inspect the men for duty; the retreat is beat at sun-set for calling over the roll again, to warn the men for duty, and read the orders of the day; the tat-too beats at ten every night in summer, and nine in winter; the soldiers must then repair to their quarters, barracks, or tents, when the non-commissioned officers of each squad call over their rolls, and every man must remain there till reveille-beating next morning; a beat to arms, is to advertise them to stand to their arms, or to repair to their alarm-posts; and a parley, or chamade, is to desire a conference with the enemy.

S I G N A L S.

Turn or face to the right	}	1	single stroke and flam.
Turn or face to the left		2	single strokes and flam.
To the right about	}	3	single strokes and flam.
To the left about		4	single strokes and flam.
To wheel to the right	}	Roll, 1	Single strokes and flam.
To wheel to the left		Roll, 2	
To wheel to the right abt.		Roll, 3	
To wheel to the left abt.		Roll, 4	
To front - - - -			Strong double flam.
To make ready - -			Preparative.
To cease firing - -			General.
To march - - - -			March.
Quick pace - - -			Quick march.
To charge bayonets -			Point of war.
To form battalion - -			To arms.
To ease	}	your arms	Tow-row-dow.
To secure			First part of the tat-too.
To shoulder			Last part of ditto.

To call the Adjutant	}	First part of the troop.
To call a Serjeant and Corporal of each com- pany - - - - -		Three rolls, six flams.
To call all the Serjeants and Corporals	}	Three rolls, nine flams.
To assemble the pioneers		Pioneers' march.
To assemble the drum- mers and fifers.	}	Drummers' call.

Of the public beatings of the Drum in Garrison.

To beat the general, is an order for the whole to make ready to march; the assemblée, to repair to their colours; and the march commands them to move; the reveille, at day break, warns the soldiers to rise, and the sentries to cease challenging; the troop, assembles them together, to call over the roll and inspect the men for duty; the retreat, is beat at sunset, for calling over the roll again to warn the men for duty, and read the orders of the day; the tat-too, beats at ten o'clock every night in summer, and at nine in winter; the soldiers must then repair to their quarters or barracks, when the non-commissioned officers of each squad call over their rolls, and every man must remain there till reveille beating next morning; a beat to arms, is to advertise them to stand to their arms, or to repair to their alarm-posts; and a chamade, is to desire a conference with the enemy.

Succession

Succession of Drummers, Fifers, and Music in his Majesty's Regiment of Foot,
 from the Day of 17
 To be kept by the Drum-Major, Fife-Major, and Music-Master.

Names.		Age.		Feet.		Inches.		Quarters.		Feet.		Inches.		Quarters.		Size after growing.		Description,		Trade or Occupation.		Where born.		Enlisted.		Former Service.		From what Corps.			
																		Colour of		Marks of Features.				Where.		In what Corps.		From what Corps.			
										Hair.		Complexion.										By whom.		Town.		Year.		When.		When.	
										Eyes.		Town or Parish.		Kingdom.										County.		Day.		Years.		Where.	
										Quarters.		Feet.		Inches.		Quarters.								Year.		Months.		Years.		When.	

Of FIRINGS.

Of presenting standing.

The position of kneeling is by no means necessary for men that are only three deep ; it is needless to prove that the fire is thereby slackened, and the arms injured.

Let the first rank incline to the right, by carrying the right foot square behind the left heel and presenting.

The second rank make a half turn to the right at the same time that it presents.

The third rank is to move the left heel before the point of the right foot, shifting the foot at the same time to the right, in order to present between the two files, the body leaning forward.

Three Vollies in the Air.

The ranks are to stand at half distance and make ready as center rank ; *preparative ; make ready ; present*, they present in the air ; *fire*, they fire, come to the priming posture and proceed to load and shoulder : *preparative ; make ready ; present ; fire*, go on as before : *preparative ; make ready ; present ; fire*, they fire and recover : *flam*, they half cock ; *flam*, they shoulder ; *flam*, they shut pans ; after this, they are to give three huzzas, first taking off their hats with two motions ; take the right side of the forecock in the right hand ; tell one, two, lift it off, and hold it above the head ; after the huzzas, then put them on at two motions, viz. bring the hats to their heads, fix them ; tell one, two, and let their hands fall gracefully down by their sides.

A Feu

A Feu de Joye.

The ranks are to be closed at half distance; and, when they present, they are to raise their muzzles pretty high in the air; the men of each file are to fire together; that is, each file distinctly by itself, and so run quick from one file to another, from right to left, as fast as possible.

Oblique Firing.

When a battalion is ordered to fire obliquely to the right, the front rank turns on the left heel, throwing the right leg back to the left of the center rank men in that file; the center rank face on both heels; the rear rank turns on the right heel, stepping forward with the left toe to the center rank men of that file.

Present.
Fire.

The whole come to their proper front, load and shoulder.

Oblique Firing to the Left.

The front rank turns on the left heel, stepping back with the right foot to the right of the center rank men of that file; the center rank turns on both heels to the left; the rear rank turns on the left heel, stepping forward, with the right toe to the center rank heels of the same file.

Present.
Fire.

The whole come to their proper front, load and shoulder.

N. B. In both the above firings, the officers go in the rear of the intervals.

Of

*Of the Firings made use of against an Enemy
in Garrison..*

To fire the Street Firing.

This firing is only used when troops are under the necessity of engaging in a street, defile, or highway, where many men cannot march in front: in whatever manner you fire in front, it must not be equal to the breadth of the place; an interval must be left on each flank; down which those who have fired, may have room to march by files to form in the rear.

*Take care to perform the Street Firing.
March.*

The fifers and drummers play and beat a march: the whole step off with their left feet; and upon the preparative, the first company gets the word from their own officer,

*Halt.
Make ready.
Present.
Fire.*

After which, the men recover their arms, and face outwards from their center.

March.

They go down the flanks by files, form in the rear; load, shoulder, and keep marching to the front, 'till they are ordered to fire again.

When one company has fired, the next takes up its ground, fires, and files off in the same manner: when the general beats, the firing ceases.

N. B. This

N. B. This firing is to be performed retreating, by each company firing without advancing to the ground of the one that fires before. The usual notice for this fire is a preparative, and the retreat being immediately after.

Parapet Firing.

When a breast-work or parapet is to be defended, I would draw up my men two deep; not only to extend my front, but to prevent disorder in going through the intervals.

Upon the preparative.

The front rank, with the officers, march up to the breast-work, or parapet; the men with recovered arms, and the officers with theirs advanced, who then give the word of command,

Present.

Fire.

After which they recover their arms, go to the right about; and, upon the word

March,

they go to the rear; the other rank marching up with intervals open for them to pass through.

Execution Party.

The men are to be formed into one body;* and to be commanded by a serjeant, who is carefully to examine their arms, and to see they are properly loaded, and good flints

* The soldiers pitched upon for this most disagreeable duty should be composed of such men who have deserted, or been punished by the sentence of a court-martial.

fixed

fixed in them : he is then to give them a clear idea of what they are to perform before-hand, *that no mistake may be committed.*

The party being ordered to attend, stands shouldered, till the prisoner has finished his devotion ; upon which, the serjeant moves his hand, and the party makes ready : when the prisoner makes a signal, which is always done, the party immediately present, silently, without making the least noise with their feet, levelling directly at his breast : the moment they have presented, the serjeant moves his hand again, upon which the men instantly fire.

There is a reserve in the rear, ready to fire, if the first should not have taken proper effect ; as also the provost with a case of pistols loaded *.

Of Bat-men, Foragers, &c.

As the care and preservation of the bat-horses of a regiment, in a great measure depends upon the bat-men, it requires great judgment to appoint them : a remarkable degree of honesty and sobriety are absolutely necessary to be attended to ; beside, they must be strong men, thoroughly acquainted with the nature of packing up and loading the horses, that an equal weight may hang on each side, so as not to gall them : that they fodder them regularly, rub them down, curry them well, and examine their shoes

* A Provost-martial, is an officer appointed to secure deserters, spies, and all other criminals : he goes round the encampment, garrison, and its environs : hinders the soldiers from pillaging, indicts offenders, executes the sentence pronounced, and regulates the markets, weights and measures,

and

and hoofs, every time they return from water, and that they have their due quantity of pickets *.

When they are ordered to march, in order to forage, those in the front, must move on slowly, to prevent those that follow, being obliged to run.

When they come near an enemy, and where there are copses and villages contiguous, in which they may have planted ambuscades †. No man must be suffered either to wander from his party, or to venture to go into them; and if they can forage in the copses, the horses must be left at some distance from them, in the open fields; and the trusses, when made up, be brought out to them on foot, and be bound with four forage cords.

*Of the Conduct and Duty of the Music Master,
Drum and Fife Majors.*

They should be men whose regularity, sobriety, and good conduct, can most strictly be depended upon; that are remarkably clean and neat in their dress; that have an approved ear and taste for music, and a good method of teaching, without speaking harshly to the youth, or hurrying them on too fast.

They must take particular care, that those under their several commands, are properly and uniformly dressed; and as they are to be

* A picket is from three feet to six feet high, pointed and armed with iron at one end, to stick easily in the ground: that these pickets may be placed upright, it will be proper to fix a plumber to each.

† Ambuscade, or ambush, to lay in.—Is a lurking party in a wood or other convenient place—To surprize an enemy.

answerable

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answerable for their good appearance, they are never to overlook any neglect or irregularities committed by them.

As nothing but constant practise, will ever form an excellent band of music. A set of drummers and fifers, they must play and beat, at least once a day, when the duty of the regiment will allow of it.

The music master, will be allowed one guinea, for every boy he trains up and perfects in music. The drum and fife majors, to have half a guinea, for instructing and completing a drummer or fifer. During the time of their learning, they should receive no more than private mens pay. To furnish a fund for the music master, drum, and fife majors, to be paid.

The fifers in Ireland, are only mustered as private men; therefore, the fife major, must be paid by the regiment.

Of the beats of the drum and found of the fifes. See page 71.

Price of Regimental Taylors.

A drummer or fifer's coat altering,	1s.	od.
Breeches, ditto	0	4
Making a waistcoat, from his old		
coat,	—	0 9
Plain,	—	0 6

Of the Conduct and Duty of the Recruiting Serjeant.

As this duty is attended with many disagreeable circumstances, the commanding officer of the regiment, should avoid sending out such whose inexperience in that science, and whose turn to extravagance and debauchery, gives reason to suppose them unqualified for the task.

To

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To form the recruiting serjeant, he should have address, wit, and humour at command : he should be honest, diligent, and sober, and never embark but with caution, though success perchance should follow his standard.

The S P E E C H.

To all aspiring heroes bold, who have spirits above slavery and trade, and inclinations to become gentlemen, by bearing arms in his Majesty's regiment, commanded by the magnanimous

let them repair to the drum-head [*Tow row dow.*] where each gentleman-volunteer shall be kindly and honourably entertained, and enter into present pay and good quarters : besides which, gentlemen, for your further and better encouragement, you shall receive advance £ , and a crown to drink His Majesty King GEORGE's health ; and when you come to join your respective regiment, shall have new hats, caps, arms, cloaths, and accoutrements, and every thing that is necessary and fitting, to compleat a gentleman-foldier.

God save their Majesties, and success to their arms.

Huzza ! Huzza ! Huzza !

Form

Form of Beating Order.

G. R.

These are to authorize you, by beat of drum or otherwise, to raise as many volunteers in any county or part of our kingdom of Great Britain, as are or shall be wanting to recruit and fill up the respective companies of our regiment of foot, under your command, to the number allowed upon the establishment; and you are to cause the said volunteers, to be raised and levied, as before said, to march under the command of a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, in such numbers, and at such times, to any place or post you shall think proper: and all magistrates, justices of the peace, constables, and all other civil officers whom it may concern, are hereby required to be assisting unto you, in providing quarters, impressing carriages and otherwise, as there shall be occasion; and for so doing, this our order, shall remain in full force, for twelve months, from the date hereof, and no longer. Given at our Court at St. James's, this

day of

17

in the

year of our reign,

By his Majesty's command.

The

Form of an Attestation.

I, *A. B.* do make oath, that I am a protestant, and born of protestant parents, that I am no apprentice, nor belong to any regiment of militia, or to any other regiment in his Majesty's service; that I am by trade a _____ and, to the best of my information, was born in the county of _____ and kingdom of _____ and that I have no rupture, nor by lameness or otherwise disabled, but have the perfect use of all my limbs, and that I voluntarily enlisted myself, to serve his Majesty King George, as a private soldier, in the _____ regiment of _____ commanded by _____ and that I have received all the enlisting money which I agreed for. As witness my hand this day of _____ 17 _____

Witness present,
C. D. of the above

A. B. Recruit.

These are to certify, that the aforesaid _____ aged _____ years _____ feet _____ inches high, _____ complexion, hair, _____ eyes, _____ made, _____ came before me, one of his Majesty's _____ for the _____ and maketh oath (as above) that he had voluntarily enlisted himself, to serve his Majesty King George, in the abovementioned regiment: he also acknowledged, that he had heard the 2d and 6th sections of the articles of war read unto him, against mutiny and desertion, and took the oath of fidelity, according

G

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ording to the directions of the third section of the articles of war, as follows :

I, *A. B.* Swear to be true to our Sovereign Lord King George, and to serve him honestly and faithfully, in defence of his person, crown and dignity, against all his enemies and opposers whatsoever; and to observe and obey the orders of the Generals and Officers set over me, by his Majesty.

So help me God.

A. B. Recruit.

Sworn before me, the _____ day
of _____ in the year of our
Lord, 17 _____ at _____

E. F.

I have examined the above named man, and find him fit for his Majesty's service.

C. D. SURGEON.

Returns

Return of Recruits raised by **Regiment** 17 **for**

Names.	Age. Size.		Born.		Description.	Enlisted.		Former Service.		Necessaries.									
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.		Town.	County.	Hair.	Eyes.	Complexion.	When.	Where.	In what Corps.	Years.	Months.	Shirts.	Shoes.	Stockings.	

New form for Advertising of Deserters.

Deserted from his Majesty's regiment
of foot and company, quartered at
this day of A. B. private soldier,
years of age, feet inches high
without shoes, complexion, hair,
eyes, had on when he deserted,
coat, waistcoats, breeches, hat,
born at in the county of by trade a
enlisted by the day of 17

Whosoever secures the said deserter, so as
he may be brought to justice, having been
guilty of perjury, &c. shall receive from the
commanding officer of the said regiment, at
or of the agent at his house in the
sum of twenty shillings over and above what
is allowed by act of parliament. If any per-
son after this public notice shall detain, buy
or exchange, or otherwise receive arms,
cloaths, caps, or any other furniture belong-
ing to the King, from any soldier either be-
fore or after desertion, or cause the colour
of such cloaths to be changed, the persons so
offending shall have the penalty of five
pounds levied against him by distress and sale
of the offender's goods and chattels, in case
upon conviction he does not pay down the
said sum in money.

C. D.

in the above regiment.

It is requested of the several magis-
trates, as well as all well-wishers to his Ma-
jesty's arms, to cause this advertisement to
be cut out of the news paper, and to be post-
ed up in the most public place.

Lord

Lord Camden's Opinion (when Attorney General) on Apprentices enlisting for soldiers.

Query 1. As it often happens, that apprentices enlist in the army, whether they can be taken from their masters.

Answer. I am of opinion they cannot, for an apprentice is not *sui Juris*, or capable of contracting against his indenture; so that, whether he contracts with a private person, or with the crown as a volunteer, his contract, in both cases, is void, and the apprentice must be delivered up, if he is reclaimed by his master.

Query 2. Whether the law requires that, upon being reclaimed by their masters, they should be absolutely discharged from the service, or only that they should have a temporary furlough, or leave of absence, for the time of their apprenticeship?

Answer. I think the apprentice must be absolutely discharged, because the enlisting is void, by reason of the inability in the apprentice to list at all; provided always, that he is demanded by his master; for if he gives him up, I think the enlisting good.

Query 3. Whether persons, who have been enlisted while apprentices, and dismissed with such a furlough or leave of absence, can be proceeded against as deserters, if upon proper notice they do not repair to their regiment, troop, or company, when their indentures are expired.

Answer. The answer to the last *Query*, will do for this likewise; when the apprentice is once dismissed, upon the master's claim, he is discharged for ever.

C. PRATT, Attorney-General.
Attorney

Attorney General's Opinion concerning Soldiers making away with their Cloaths or Necessaries.

CAPTAIN *A. B.* of the _____ regi-
ment, represents, in a letter of the _____
of June, from _____ that
he had several hearings before the civil ma-
gistrates, with the inhabitants, for buying,
and taking in pledge from the soldiers, their
shirts, shoes and stockings, particularly in
regard to one _____ of Captain
_____ company, who sold four shirts,
two pair of stockings, and a pair of shoes,
leaving himself destitute of linen, &c. &c.

By the objections made by the attorney in
behalf of the defendant, neither the expect-
ed penalty or punishment is inflicted, pursu-
ant to the forty-fifth clause in the mutiny
and desertion bill, which enacts, "That if
any person shall knowingly detain, buy, or
exchange, or otherwise receive arms, cloaths,
caps, or any other furniture belonging to the
King, from any soldier or deserter, upon
any account whatever, or cause the colour of
such cloaths to be changed, the person so of-
fending, shall forfeit for every such offence,
the sum of five pounds, and upon conviction
of the oath by one or more credible witnesses,
before any of his Majesty's justices of the
peace, the penalty of five pounds be levied
by warrant, under the hand of the said
justice of the peace, by distress and sale of
the goods and chattels of the offender."

OB-

O B J E C T I O N S.

The attorney in behalf of the defendant, will not admit the soldier who sells his linen, necessaries, or cloathing, &c. to be an evidence against the person who buys or receives them; neither will the attorney allow what a soldier is provided with to belong to the king, except his red cloaths and hat; alledging, that shoes, linen, and stockings are the soldier's property, being bought out of his pay, so that he may do with them what he pleases.

A N S W E R.

Every soldier is provided with a compleat cloathing; the fund whereof arising from his pay (in which is included his cloaths, hat, shirts, shoes, and stockings) the three last species come within the denomination of cloathing; but these being of a more perishable kind, the soldier is to be provided with them from time to time, as necessity may require; and for that end, there is a deduction of six-pence out of his pay, pursuant to the fourteenth clause in the mutiny act.

Q U E R I E S.

Whether the soldier who sells, may not be admitted an evidence against the person who buys his cloathing, linen, &c.

Whether linen, shoes, and stockings are not, as much a part of his cloathing, and belonging to the King, as the cloaths and hat; the whole being bought out of the soldier's pay?

A N S W E R.

As there is no criminal prosecution, I am of opinion, that the soldier may be witness against the person who buys and sells his cloathing:

cloathing : the linen, shoes and stockings are, I conceive, within the intent of the recited clause ; the detaining, buying, or exchanging them knowingly, is an offence punishable in the manner therein directed.

D. RIDER.

MEMORANDUM.

If the afore-recited clause is not clear and express, with regard to the person buying the several species of small cloathing before-mentioned, every foldier may embezzle them, or be seduced so to do, by evil and designing persons.

APPENDIX

A P P E N D I X.

Turning out of the Line.

THE line turn out without arms whenever the General commanding in chief comes along the front of the camp.

When the line turns out, the private men are to be drawn up in a line with the bells of arms; the corporals on the right and left of their respective companies; the picquet forms behind the colours, their accoutrements on, but without arms.

The serjeants draw up one pace in the front of the men, dividing themselves equally.

The officers to be drawn up in ranks according to their commissions, in the front of the colours; two ensigns taking hold of the colours.

The field-officers advance before the captains.

When the commander in chief comes along the line, the camp-colours on the flanks of the parade are to be struck and planted opposite to the bells of arms; the
officers

officers arms are to be planted between the colours, and the drums piled up behind them; the halberts are to be planted between, and on each side of the bells of arms, the hatchet turned from the colours.

Forming and returning the Picquet.

The officers and men for the picquet, being ready dressed and accoutred, as soon as the drummer's call is beat, the men take their arms and form in the streets before the tents; the orderly serjeants and corporals having likewise their arms, are then to examine the men, and to form those of their respective companies into ranks, and dress with the line of tents.

When the retreat begins, they are to march them forward, the front rank even with the bells of arms, each orderly serjeant and corporal advancing three paces, and remain at the head of his men. The officers, serjeants, drummers, and fifiers, for the picquet, go to the head of the colours; and, taking their arms and drums, wait there: as soon as the retreat is ended, the adjutant orders, *advance to form the picquet*; upon which the whole march forward, in three ranks to the lines of parade; the officers, serjeants, drummers, and fifiers of the picquet, as well as the orderly serjeants and corporals, advancing twelve paces before the front rank; and when they are come to the ground, the adjutant orders, *Halt*; upon which the officers, serjeants, drummers, and fifiers, face to the right about: he then orders, *Form the picquet*, at which command, the whole, except the officers, serjeants, drummers, and fifiers of the picquet, face to the right and left
inwards

inwards to the center : *March*, they march together, closing to the center, and the officers, serjeants, drummers, and fifers, take their posts ; the orderly serjeants and corporals close likewise, but so as to be opposite the men of their respective companies, to answer for what may be wanting or amiss. *Halt*, the picquet faces to the front, and the orderly serjeants and corporals to the picquet.

The adjutant is then to go through the ranks ; and after having examined the whole, and found all complete, he orders all the orderly serjeants and corporals to their respective companies to call the rolls : they are to face to the right and left outwards, and march regularly with halberts and firelocks recovered ; the adjutant is then to acquaint the captain that his picquet is ready.

The captain and his officers are then to examine the mens arms, accoutrements, and ammunition ; which being done, he orders, *Prime and load*.

As soon as the colonel, or field-officer of the day, has acquainted the captain that he may return the picquet, the captain having cautioned the men to be ready to turn out at a moment's warning, orders, *Picquet, to the right and left to your companies* ; upon which the officers, serjeants, drummers and fifers, move three paces to the front, and the men face to the right and left outwards : *March* ; they march until they come opposite to the bells of arms of their respective companies, waiting for the next word of command, *Halt* : upon which, they face to the bells of arms, and the officers, serjeants, drummers, and fifers, face to the colours : *Lodge your arms* : they march and lodge them, as do the officers, serjeants, drummers, and fifers.

Method

Method of going and receiving the Rounds in Camp.

The field officer is to be escorted by a serjeant and four private men, with a drummer to carry the lanthorn.

Every sentry is to challenge the rounds, who are to answer, *Grand round*, whereupon he is to rest his firelock. When the grand rounds are challenged near the quarter or rear guards, the sentry, upon being answered, *Grand rounds*, is to reply, *Stand, grand rounds*, and call to turn out the guard, nor is he to suffer the rounds to advance, 'till all the requisites are performed.

The officer commanding the quarter-guard is to order a serjeant and a file of men to advance within six paces of the rounds, and there to halt and challenge again. When answered, *Grand rounds*, he replies, *Stand, grand rounds, Advance, serjeant, with the parole*, and then orders his file of men to rest their firelocks: the serjeant of the grand rounds then advances unattended, and gives the parole to the serjeant of the guard, who at the same time is to hold the spear of his halbert at the other's breast.

The serjeant of the round returns; and the serjeant of the guard, leaving his escort to prevent the rounds advancing, goes to the officer of the guard, and delivers to him the parole he received from the serjeant of the rounds.

The officer, finding the parole to be right, orders his serjeant back to his escort, and says, *Advance, grand rounds*, commanding his guard to rest their firelocks: at the same time the serjeant orders his men to wheel back

back from the center, and make a lane for the rounds to go through: the field officer goes along the front of the guard; and when he comes to the officer, he receives the parole from him,

He may count the number of men under arms; and, when he has asked such questions, and given such orders, as he judges necessary, he passes on, and the officer of the guard, orders his men to lodge their arms.

Method of going and receiving the Rounds in a Garrison.

When the town-major goes his rounds, he comes to the main-guard and demands a serjeant and four men to escort him to the next guard; one of the men carrying a lanthorn. He may go to which gate he pleases first; but all the other rounds, except the governor's or commandants, are to go according to the method prescribed them. As soon as the sentry at the guard-room door perceives the round coming, he should give notice to the guard, that they may be ready to turn out: when the round comes within twenty paces of the guard, he is to challenge; and when he is answered by the serjeant who attends the town-major's round, he is to say, *Stand, round*; after which he is to call out immediately, *Serjeant, turn out the guard; town-major's round*: no round is to advance after the sentry has challenged and ordered them to stand. Upon the sentry's calling, the serjeant is to turn out the guard immediately, with shouldered arms, and the officer is to post himself at the head of it; after this, he is to order the serjeant, and four men, to advance towards the round and chal-

challenge: when the serjeant of the guard comes within six paces of the serjeant who escorted the round, he is to halt and challenge briskly; the serjeant of the escort answering, *Town-major's round*; he replies, *Advance, serjeant, with the parole*; and then orders his men to rest their firelocks: the serjeant of the escort advancing alone, gives the serjeant of the guard the parole in his ear; he then returns to his escort; and, leaving the men he brought with him to keep the round from advancing, goes to his officer, and gives him the parole he received from the serjeant. The officer, finding the parole to be right, orders his serjeant to return to his men, and says, *Advance, town-major's round—rest your firelocks*; upon which, the serjeant of the guard orders his men to wheel back from the center and form a lane, through which the round is to pass: the escort remaining where they were, he goes up to the officer, and, laying his mouth to his ear, gives him the parole. The town major then examines if the gates are locked and well secured; whether they have taken possession of their night posts, and placed the additional night-sentries; counts the men who are under arms, to see if they are all on guard; and, if any are missing, enquires into the reason of their absence: he may likewise examine the night-orders, as also all others relating to the guard, and rectify any mistakes. After these things are done, he should send back the serjeant, and men who attended him, to the main-guard, and take the same number from this guard to escort him to the next; and so from one to another, 'till he has finished his round.

As the town-major's round is designed to see if the gates are locked, the night-posts fixed,

fixed, and the orders delivered right, I presume he may go either along the ramparts or through the streets, from one guard to another, as he shall think proper; but all other rounds, except the governor's, must go along the ramparts.

As soon as the round is gone, the officer is to order his men to lodge their arms.

The town-major is at liberty to take what time he pleases for going his round, so that it is completed between the time of shutting the gates and twelve o'clock; but it would be as well if he went at uncertain hours, and changed his way of going, in order to keep the guards alert; however, he should always go the first round, to verify the night-orders.

The town-major having finished his round, he is to wait on the governor early next morning, and make him a report of the state of all the posts, and the condition he found them in.

All other rounds must be received in the same manner as is directed for the town-major, only with this difference, that the officers on guard are to give the parole to the grand round; but all other rounds are to give it to them; and though the governor shall go his round, after the grand round is made by the captain of the main guard, he is to give the parole to the officer on guard; but, in this case, the governor may carry an officer to give the parole for him.

The captain of the main-guard is to go the grand round; the lieutenant, visiting round.

When the governor, or field-officer of the day, intends to go the grand round, notice of it must be sent to the captain of the main guard, to prevent his going, that he may be prepared

prepared to receive him ; it being usual for the governor, or field officer, to come to the main guard first, and take an escort along with him from thence to the next guard, or to conduct him quite round, if he thinks proper. The governor may order what number of men for his escort he pleases.

When the governor, or field officer of the day, goes the grand round, the captain of the main-guard is to go the visiting round.

The grand round, or any round which the governor, or field-officer of the day, shall make, may begin when he pleases ; because whatever round he meets, is to give him the parole ; whereas, when two other rounds meet, that which challenges first, has a right to demand the parole of the other ; but as this might occasion disputes in giving the parole, should both challenge together, or imagine they did, the place where they are to begin, and the hour which each round are to go at, must be particularly mentioned ; by which method they cannot possibly meet, but will follow one another in a regular manner, provided they are punctual to their orders.

N. B. All rounds should be reported by the several guards, the officers' names, at what hours they went, and every thing that happened extraordinary on them ; such as officers being absent on their guards, or negligent in their duty ; sentries drunk, asleep, not alert, or off their posts ; if they discovered any thing of consequence, heard any noise in the country, saw any number of people assembled together, or met with any disturbance.

The ordinary rounds are three ; the town-major's round, the grand round, and visiting round ; the extraordinary rounds are appointed

pointed to go every night, or every two hours, as the governor shall think proper.

As soon as the gates are shut, and the night orders delivered to the garrison, the town-major may begin his round; the design of which is, that he may see whether the gates and barriers * are shut, the additional night-posts and sentries posted, and the officers and soldiers on guard, and regular in their duty.

Of Guards.

Guards in the lines, are generally commanded by a captain; the *main-guard*, by the eldest subaltern that mounts; the *port-guards* and *magazine guards*, by subalterns, who draw lots for their guards on the parade, the youngest subaltern excepted, who always mounts guard under the command of a captain.

Guards ordinary, are such as are fixed during the campaign, and relieved every day. The *grand-guards* of the cavalry, the *standard* and *quarter-guards*, *picquet-guards* of each regiment, *guards* for the general-officers, train of artillery, bread-waggons, quarter-master general, majors of brigade, judge advocate, and provost-marshal, are also called *guards ordinary*.

Advanced guard, is the party of either horse or foot, which marches four or five

* Barrier, a gate made of wooden bars about five feet long, perpendicular to the horizon, which is kept together by two long bars going across, and another crossing diagonally: they are used to stop the cut that is made through the esplanade before the gate of a town.

hundred

hundred yards before the body, to give notice of any danger.

Advanced-guard, is likewise that small body of horse, under a serjeant or corporal, which is posted before the *grand-guard* of the camp.

Rear guard, is composed of two, three, or four squadrons of cavalry, commanded by a field-officer, and posted before the camp, on the right and left wing, towards the enemy for its security.

Picquet-guards, is a certain number of horse and foot, which are to hold themselves in readiness, in case of an alarm. The cavalry keep their horses saddled, and themselves booted, in order to mount in a minute. The foot draw up and form when the retreat beats, but are returned to their tents where they hold themselves in readiness, upon the shortest notice.

Forage-guard, is a detachment sent out to secure the foragers, and posted at all places, where the enemys' party can come to disturb the foragers. It is likewise called the *covering party*, and consists sometimes of horse, sometimes of foot, and often of both.

Corps-de-garde, are soldiers intrusted with the guard of a post, under the command of one or more officers.

Artillery guard, is a detachment from the army, to support the artillery. Their *corps-de-garde* is in the front, and their sentries round the parks. Upon a march they go in the front and rear of the artillery.

CONCLU-

CONCLUSION.

“ We take up arms not to revenge ourselves,

“ But free our country from oppressive wrongs.”

COURAGE, is that noble faculty of the soul which impels us to sacrifice every personal advantage, even life itself, to an ardent desire of faithfully discharging our duty: but the true hero is neither rash nor cruel; he is prudent, though active; resolute, though humane; and when the honor of his country demands a chastisement of its enemies, universal benevolence accompanies his virtuous resentment.

HONOUR, is a virtue particularly incumbent on the soldier to preserve unfullied; consequently all his actions should be guided by it: a man of true spirit would rather exert his patience, than his courage, except in defence of his honour, his King, and country.

SOBRIETY, is very becoming among all ranks of people, but in particular I would recommend it to the non-commissioned officers and private men, as it will preserve their health and understanding, and intitle them to a respectful regard from their officers. On the other hand, drunkenness weakens the mind, and ruins the constitution; beside,

beside, what a disgrace must it be to be seen so at any time, much less upon guard, party, duty, or under arms. As they cannot expect to be shewn the least lenity.

A foldier of virtue and religion is an honor to his regiment and country; a glory to humanity; a satisfaction to himself; and a benefactor to the whole world: he is rich without oppression or dishonesty; charitable without ostentation; courteous without deceit; and *brave* without vice.

As a good conclusion is an honour to our whole life; so an ill one casts back infamy, and sullies all that went before it.

E R R A T A.

Page 25, line 3, for *clse* read *close*.

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