



## Über dieses Buch

Dies ist ein digitales Exemplar eines Buches, das seit Generationen in den Regalen der Bibliotheken aufbewahrt wurde, bevor es von Google im Rahmen eines Projekts, mit dem die Bücher dieser Welt online verfügbar gemacht werden sollen, sorgfältig gescannt wurde.

Das Buch hat das Urheberrecht überdauert und kann nun öffentlich zugänglich gemacht werden. Ein öffentlich zugängliches Buch ist ein Buch, das niemals Urheberrechten unterlag oder bei dem die Schutzfrist des Urheberrechts abgelaufen ist. Ob ein Buch öffentlich zugänglich ist, kann von Land zu Land unterschiedlich sein. Öffentlich zugängliche Bücher sind unser Tor zur Vergangenheit und stellen ein geschichtliches, kulturelles und wissenschaftliches Vermögen dar, das häufig nur schwierig zu entdecken ist.

Gebrauchsspuren, Anmerkungen und andere Randbemerkungen, die im Originalband enthalten sind, finden sich auch in dieser Datei – eine Erinnerung an die lange Reise, die das Buch vom Verleger zu einer Bibliothek und weiter zu Ihnen hinter sich gebracht hat.

## Nutzungsrichtlinien

Google ist stolz, mit Bibliotheken in partnerschaftlicher Zusammenarbeit öffentlich zugängliches Material zu digitalisieren und einer breiten Masse zugänglich zu machen. Öffentlich zugängliche Bücher gehören der Öffentlichkeit, und wir sind nur ihre Hüter. Nichtsdestotrotz ist diese Arbeit kostspielig. Um diese Ressource weiterhin zur Verfügung stellen zu können, haben wir Schritte unternommen, um den Missbrauch durch kommerzielle Parteien zu verhindern. Dazu gehören technische Einschränkungen für automatisierte Abfragen.

Wir bitten Sie um Einhaltung folgender Richtlinien:

- + *Nutzung der Dateien zu nichtkommerziellen Zwecken* Wir haben Google Buchsuche für Endanwender konzipiert und möchten, dass Sie diese Dateien nur für persönliche, nichtkommerzielle Zwecke verwenden.
- + *Keine automatisierten Abfragen* Senden Sie keine automatisierten Abfragen irgendwelcher Art an das Google-System. Wenn Sie Recherchen über maschinelle Übersetzung, optische Zeichenerkennung oder andere Bereiche durchführen, in denen der Zugang zu Text in großen Mengen nützlich ist, wenden Sie sich bitte an uns. Wir fördern die Nutzung des öffentlich zugänglichen Materials für diese Zwecke und können Ihnen unter Umständen helfen.
- + *Beibehaltung von Google-Markenelementen* Das "Wasserzeichen" von Google, das Sie in jeder Datei finden, ist wichtig zur Information über dieses Projekt und hilft den Anwendern weiteres Material über Google Buchsuche zu finden. Bitte entfernen Sie das Wasserzeichen nicht.
- + *Bewegen Sie sich innerhalb der Legalität* Unabhängig von Ihrem Verwendungszweck müssen Sie sich Ihrer Verantwortung bewusst sein, sicherzustellen, dass Ihre Nutzung legal ist. Gehen Sie nicht davon aus, dass ein Buch, das nach unserem Dafürhalten für Nutzer in den USA öffentlich zugänglich ist, auch für Nutzer in anderen Ländern öffentlich zugänglich ist. Ob ein Buch noch dem Urheberrecht unterliegt, ist von Land zu Land verschieden. Wir können keine Beratung leisten, ob eine bestimmte Nutzung eines bestimmten Buches gesetzlich zulässig ist. Gehen Sie nicht davon aus, dass das Erscheinen eines Buchs in Google Buchsuche bedeutet, dass es in jeder Form und überall auf der Welt verwendet werden kann. Eine Urheberrechtsverletzung kann schwerwiegende Folgen haben.

## Über Google Buchsuche

Das Ziel von Google besteht darin, die weltweiten Informationen zu organisieren und allgemein nutzbar und zugänglich zu machen. Google Buchsuche hilft Lesern dabei, die Bücher dieser Welt zu entdecken, und unterstützt Autoren und Verleger dabei, neue Zielgruppen zu erreichen. Den gesamten Buchtext können Sie im Internet unter <http://books.google.com> durchsuchen.

---

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

Google™ books

<https://books.google.com>



NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES



3 3433 00859278 8

MICROFILMED  
FOR NYSILL  
DATE 5/30/79

**MINNEY**

FOR THE  
...  
...

*C. H. Harrison*













CUTHBERTSON'S

*Capt. Bennett*

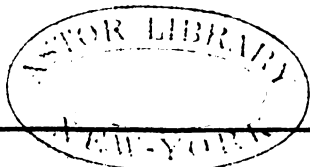
SYSTEM,

FOR THE COMPLETE

Interior MANAGEMENT and ECONOMY

O F A

BATTALION of INFANTRY.



---

A New EDITION, with Corrections.

---

B R I S T O L :

Printed by ROUTHs and NELSON, for A. GRAY, Taunton; and  
sold by W. CAVEL, G. ROBINSON, Messrs. WALLIS and STONE-  
HOUSE, in London; and by other Bookfellers.

M,DCC,LXXVI. 67



Right Hon. Lord Viscount

# BARRINGTON,

His MAJESTY's Secretary at War, &c.

*My Lord,*

**H**AVING been so much persuaded, by some respectable Officers in his Majesty's Service, to get printed a new Edition of the late CAPTAIN CUTHBERTSON's Treatise on the Management and Oeconomy of a Battalion of Infantry, we have chearfully engaged ourselves therein, with a view of preserving so valuable a Work from that oblivion to which it seemed to be hastening: hoping, that by so doing, we shall render essential service to the magnanimous Army of this Realm, by laying down a System for the good Order and Discipline of the Regiments which compose it.

When we considered the important Office which your Lordship holds in the War-department; as well as the particular honour you have done the former Edition of this Work, by subscribing thereto, we could not be at a loss in knowing whom we ought to dedicate it to.—Were we disposed to panegyryze your Lordship, in this Dedication, we may inform

the world of your complete Skill in the military Science; of the Dignity with which you have long filled a weighty Office over the Army; and we may offer other Species of praise equally true; — but it would ill become us to inform the world of these things which are already so well known, and which would suffer much by our plain imperfect representation of them. For this reason, and that nothing which we say may be construed, by the censorious, into Adulation, we shall content ourselves by expressing one simple Truth, that of assuring your Lordship, — that we are,

With true Respect,

Your LORDSHIP's

most humble Servants,

The EDITORS.

## C O N T E N T S.

## C H A P. I.

<i>Of the Choice of Ensigns, and recommendation of their Officers to Preferment.</i>	Page 1
Chap. II. <i>Of the Qualifications necessary in a Serjeant Major.</i>	3
Chap. III. <i>Of the Qualifications necessary in Serjeants and Corporals, with some Rules relative to their Conduct.</i>	5
Chap. IV. <i>Of the Qualifications necessary in a Drum and Fife-Major, and the Appointment of Drummers and Fifers.</i>	9
Chap. V. <i>Of forming Companies into Squads of inspection, under the care and management of the Non-commission-officers, and the general use of it.</i>	14
Chap. VI. <i>Of Squaring the Companies of a Regiment, and always keeping them on an Equality, in Size and Looks.</i>	15
Chap. VII. <i>Of the Stoppages necessary to be made in a Regiment.</i>	20
Chap. VIII. <i>Of messing, and the Advantages attending it; the Officer's Messs considered.</i>	25
Chap. IX. <i>Of the necessity of regularity in quartering Soldiers on a Town, or in Barracks; and of distributing them properly to Tents, during a Campaign, with other useful rules.</i>	31
Chap. X. <i>Of the Treatment of the Sick, and management of a Regimental Hospital.</i>	42
Chap. XI. <i>Of Recruiting, and what is to be particularly attended to on that duty.</i>	54
Chap. XII. <i>Of the Cloathing of a Regiment in general, with some Observations on the several Appointments of it.</i>	67
Chap. XIII. <i>Of the Arms and Accoutrements, and the methods for always keeping them in the best Condition.</i>	89
Chap. XIV. <i>Of the Dress of a Regiment, with Rules for constantly keeping neatness and Uniformity.</i>	107
Chap. XV. <i>Of the Ammunition, and the Methods for preserving it from being damaged.</i>	116
Chap. XVI. <i>Of Courts-martial and Punishments, and the Establishment of an Order of Merit.</i>	119
Chap. XVII. <i>Of Divine Worship, and suppressing all sorts of Immoralities among the Soldiers.</i>	129
Chap. XVIII.	

- Chap. XVIII. *Of discharging Non-commission-officers and Soldiers, and recommending them to the Invalids.* 133
- Chap. XIX. *Of granting Furloughs to Non-commission-officers and Soldiers, with the necessary Restrictions for it.* 138
- Chap. XX. *Of Desertion, and the Precautions to be taken to prevent it as much as possible.* 143
- Chap. XXI. *Of Regularity in keeping the Regimental Books, with the general Use of them.* 146
- Chap. XXII. *Of Respect and Compliments from the Soldiers to the Non-commission-officers, and from both to the Officers.* 148
- Chap. XXIII. *Of working men, with the Restrictions necessary to be laid on them.* 152
- Chap. XXIV. *Of Servants and Bat-men, with some necessary Rules relative to them.* 154
- Chap. XXV. *Of the Marriage of Non-commission-officers and Soldiers, and the Methods for preventing improper ones, as much as possible.* 156
- Chap. XXVI. *Of the Burial of Non-commission-officers and Soldiers, and the distinction to be paid in it, to the memory of Men of Merit.* 158
- Chap. XXVII. *Of the Choice of Pioniers and Camp-colour-men* 160
- Chap. XXVIII. *Of the Exercise and Manœuvres of a Battalion, the Methods for establishing Exactness in both, and for constantly keeping it on that Footing.* 161
- Chap. XXIX. *Of Regulations for doing Duty; Directions for Guards and Centinels, with some general Rules to be observed in a Regiment.* 178
- Chap. XXX. *Of the Precautions to be used by a Regiment, when on Board Transport ships, for the advantage of both Officers and Soldiers.* 184
- Chap. XXXI. *Of a Light Company, with a Scheme for training one in Time of Peace, though not allowed on the Establishment.* 189



T H E

P R E F A C E.

**T**HE Reputation a Battalion acquires by supporting a strict Discipline, and the Satisfaction with which the Service is conducted, when once a regular method is established, for performing even the most minute Parts of it, should be an inducement for Officers to exert themselves in their several Degrees of Rank, since in every Piece of Applause, to which a Regiment can lay claim, a considerable share of Merit devolves to them; as it will always be allowed (and with great Justice) that its good appearance is entirely derived from their remarkable Attention.

The first step necessary for the Establishment of Regularity and Oeconomy in a Battalion, is undoubtedly the most exact Subordination and Obedience throughout the whole; yet in the enforcing these, a high degree of Judgment, Coolness and Affability is absolutely requisite, from the Superior to the other Officers, else that Harmony, with which every Individual should engage most cheerfully in the Work, can never be obtained; and without it, Experience daily proves, Perfection cannot easily be established in a British Corps.

The good Opinion of the Officers being once gained, in Favour of their Commander, nothing remains to insure Success, as he, like a fond Parent, contrives, and recommends to their attention, such Schemes, as may conduce to the honour of the Family, (in which light, every good Corps should absolutely consider itself) and they like obedient Children, sensible of his Experience and Judgment, and anxious to oblige, exert themselves in forming Non-commission-

*commission-officers to his mind, and reducing the Private Men, in all Respects, to whatever Regulations he has formed for their Conduct.*

*Whenever Negligence or want of Order appears in a Regiment, on examining the Cause, it certainly will be found that the Person in the chief Direction has not Capacity or Steadiness enough to adopt a certain Rule for Interior Management; or if he has, that he attempts to enforce that Rule by the most severe Austerity, without the least Endeavour to soften the Appearance of its being so, by occasionally throwing in gentle persuasive Arguments, by which alone, Gentlemen (particularly those of British Constitution) are to be governed.*

*It was not the rigid Soldier altogether, that convinced the Corps, which a late ever to be honoured \* Brigadier commanded, of the Practicability of their being in a short Time equal, if not superior, to the highest finished Troops in Europe; the accomplished Gentleman had an extraordinary share in that event: He first pointed out to his Countrymen, to what perfection and exactness an English Soldier might be brought: and though every Commander of a Battalion cannot flatter himself with the happy Success, which attended him in that particular, yet it is surely an object worthy the endeavours of every man, entrusted with so honourable a Command, to pursue all methods, which may, in the smallest Degree, tend to the imitation of a Plan designed by so able and respectable an Officer.*

---

\* Brigadier JAMES WOLFE.

---

---

A  
S Y S T E M

F O R T H E

Complete Interior Management and Oeconomy  
of a BATTALION of INFANTRY.

---

C H A P. I.

*Of the Choice of Ensigns, and recommendation of other  
Officers to Preferment.*

[A R T. I.

**I**N certain circumstances, a commanding-officer has it not in his power to object to the appointment of Officers in his Corps; particular connections, in a constitution like that of England, must ever be submitted to, and when, by these means, a man is forced upon a Regiment, there is scarcely an immediate redress, let his qualifications be ever so improper for the military profession; but as the majority of Ensigns through the Army are appointed by purchase, a commanding-officer, in that case, must be supposed to have the intire nomination of them, and when it so happens, he is certainly unpardonable, if he does not chuse such only, as are unexceptionable in every respect; because it is from these young plants, he is to form the future prospect of the goodness of his Corps; and it is by that alone, he can hope to guard against the mischief to be apprehended, from the in-

A

trusion

trusion of interest, too often exerted in favour of very improper persons.

## II.

Gentlemen, who have been educated in principles, which are a credit to their friends, should, without doubt, be the only ones chosen for so honourable a Profession, as it must be supposed, that they will in general, endeavour to support the dignity and character of a Soldier, which is of so refined a composition, that the smallest stain is never to be erased, with greater strictness and severity, than he, whose ideas of Honour are confined to very narrow limits, from wrong impressions imbibed in the early part of life, and a total neglect of education.

## III.

A good figure (at least a genteel one) is a circumstance to be also considered in the young gentleman, who offers himself for a pair of Colours, as it must be allowed, that a well-looking Corps of Officers are as striking to the eye, as a fine body of private men, which every commanding-officer, with great expence and trouble, eagerly attempts; and as consistency should be the rule of all his actions, an awkward, unseemly figure should never, with his consent, be incorporated as an Officer in the Regiment.

## IV.

From sixteen to nineteen, is the best age for entering on the military profession, lads being then, in general, strong enough to bear any sort of fatigue, and may by that time be supposed to have acquired some branches of polite and useful knowledge, particularly French, Drawing and Fortification, in all of which, every young gentleman intended for the Army, should be tolerably perfect; besides, at that age, they are more tractable in submitting to the duties of their profession, than men advanced in years, who by relying too much on their own judgment and abilities, are often unwilling to receive instructions on that head.

V. Young

## V.

Young men of pleasure, who have been entirely bred up amidst the corruption and vices of a Metropolis, are very seldom to be reduced to that application and attention, which are requisite for forming good Officers; therefore a Commander will do infinite service to his Corps, and most particularly consult his own ease, by avoiding persons of such an education: doubtless, there have been many instances, of men from this class making excellent Officers, yet as the contrary so often happens, they are not to be desired.

## VI.

A commanding-officer, who wishes to see his Regiment flourish, and act upon principles, which must establish a character in the opinion of the World, should not from any motive recommend an Officer to preferment, because he is senior of his Rank, unless his conduct and application to his duty has been such, as may entitle him to notice; the next Officer, perhaps, has greater merit, and if it is obvious, that, on that account alone, a preference is given to him, it may easily be conceived, to what a height the emulation of that Corps will soon be raised; and how must that senior Officer (if capable of the smallest reflection) be stung, by such a distinguished mark of disapprobation, from the father of the Regiment; will he not rouse from that inactivity, which exposed him to this censure, and endeavour to regain the good opinion of his fellow-foldiers? if not, his case is desperate, and the only remedy is to quit the Service, for which he is by no means qualified.

## C H A P. II.

*Of the Qualifications necessary in a Serjeant-Major.*

## A R T. I.

**T**HE choice of a Serjeant-major must never be influenced by any other consideration, than

A 2

that

that of real merit ; besides his being a complete Serjeant in every respect, he ought to be sensible, sedate, and have a good address : in particular, he must be above conniving at the least irregularities committed by the Non-commission-officers or Soldiers, from whom he is to expect implicit obedience, and with whom he is to observe a becoming distance ; he should be a perfect master of every branch in the interior management and discipline of a Regiment ; be expert at calculations, keeping Rosters, and forming Details ; in his temper he must have a certain degree of coolness, to give instructions in the Exercise, and to bear with patience the stupidity of Recruits, and often of the older Soldiers ; at the same time, that he possesses a necessary smartness, to enforce, when requisite, a strict attention to his directions : and as he has frequent opportunities of closely attending to the morals and behaviour of the Serjeants and Corporals, he should be quick in discovering their faults ; and as ready in communicating them to the Adjutant, whose authority he must on every occasion to promote.

## II.

As so much depends upon the cleverness and activity of this public Officer, it will be found of consequence to consider his merit at leisure ; for which purpose, whoever is designed for Serjeant-major, should be appointed to act in that employment, at least six months before he is absolutely confirmed in it ; in which time, if he has any imperfections, they must be conspicuous to all the Officers.

## III.

To make the consequence of the Serjeant-major the greater among the non-commission-officers, and that the Soldiers may be taught to look on him, in a higher light of respect, the Officers should on occasions treat him with the utmost civility, and rather complaisance, else it will be difficult for him to support his authority, let him be ever so well inclined to do so.

IV. And

## IV.

And as he is usually distinguished by a superior kind of dress, above the other Serjeants so ought he in the Quarters allotted for him, which should always, if possible, be distinct and apart, even from those of the non-commission-officers, but much more so, from those of the private-men: in cases of necessity, the Quarter-master-serjeant only should be allowed to inhabit the room or tent he does, as being an inferior staff-officer, and having, as well as the Serjeant-major, business of consequence to transact in the writing-way, in which they may be of assistance to each other.

---

## C H A P. III.

*Of the Qualifications necessary in Serjeants and Corporals, with some Rules relative to their Conduct.*

## A R T. I.

**G**OOD Serjeants and Corporals being so very essential for the support of discipline and order in a Regiment, their merit must be well considered, and their qualifications impartially examined, before they are preferred to such a trust; honesty, sobriety, and a remarkable attention to every point of duty, with a neatness in their dress, and a quickness in their understanding, above the common run of Soldiers, should only recommend them; an expertness in performing every part of the Exercise, and an ability to teach it, are absolutely necessary; nor can that Serjeant or Corporal be called thoroughly qualified, who does not read and write in a tolerable manner.

## II.

Size, and a remarkable fine figure, are recommendations, to which a preference may be given in the choice of non-commission-officers, when other qualifications are quite equal, but should never be a principal

principal consideration in their appointment, if it is desired, that the Soldiers in a Company may act with spirit, in the performance of their duty; such partiality to a perfection, for which the possessor can claim no real merit, must soon destroy all sort of military emulation.

### III.

Young Soldiers of a short standing in a Regiment, should not be too soon preferred to the rank of non-commission-officers, unless most remarkably qualified for it, as such a speedy promotion often puffs up, and spoils many, who, by continuing a very few years longer as private, might have made a figure; besides, it disgusts the deserving Veteran, who with reluctance submits to consider them as his superiors; nor need those young men pass unnoticed, Officers having many methods of shewing an approbation of their conduct, until they think them of sufficient weight and experience, to support their consequence in a higher station.

### IV.

The Officer commanding the Company, in which the vacancy happens for a non-commission-officer, and the Adjutant, being most immediately acquainted with the character and good qualities of the men, their joint recommendation of one, they imagine is fit for a Serjeant or Corporal, should always bear great influence with a Field-officer; however, that he also may be convinced of the abilities of the person recommended, it will be necessary to give him three months trial, to do the duty, during which, if he approves himself as was expected, his promotion must doubtless be confirmed; but should he, in that time, discover any imperfections, or forfeit the good opinion his Officers had entertained of him, another must be sought for through the Regiment, but none confirmed, that does not stand three months probation.

### V. The



## V.

The Officers commanding Companies must endeavour to distinguish, and encourage the men, who appear to have the best capacities, and are most diligent and obedient on all occasions, that the Regiment may be thereby the more readily supplied with able non-commission-officers: and it should be the care of every Officer, who is detached (if he wishes to promote the honour of his Regiment) to take particular notice of those men, who are most active and vigilant in the performance of their Duty, and best acquainted with all the branches of it, that, on his return, he may report them to the commanding-officer, who of course will take the earliest opportunity of rewarding their merit.

## VI.

When a Serjeant is on a duty, which will require his absence for any time, or in case of sickness, the Officer commanding the Company he belongs to, should appoint the most alert and deserving of the Corporals, to act as Serjeant, which will be a method of informing the eldest (if he is not the one appointed) that he must shew a greater spirit for doing well, if he expects a recommendation for preferment; also, when a Corporal is absent, sick, or acting as lance Serjeant, a private man, with proper qualifications, should be named to act as Corporal, and from his behaviour in that capacity; an Officer may form a judgment, if he is deserving of future notice.

## VII.

The utmost civility is required from the Officers to the non-commission ones, particularly in presence of the men, before whom, they should never be rudely reprimanded, for any omission or neglect of duty: an observance of this rule will considerably establish their consequence, and encourage that high opinion and respect. every Soldier must be taught to conceive for his Serjeant and Corporal.

## VIII.

## VIII.

Non-commission-officers must insist on the strictest obedience from the men, which they will readily effect, by never conniving at their faults, or secreting them from the Officers, by keeping them at a becoming distance, avoiding all kind of familiarity, and on no pretence presuming to drink in company with them : and that they may be the better enabled to observe a proper decorum in their behaviour to the Soldiers, they should not be allowed to quarter or mess with them, but ought to live entirely together, contiguous to the quarters of their respective Companies.

## IX.

When negligence, remissness and ignorance appear in the non-commission-officers, and that they, so far from maintaining a necessary degree of subordination and obedience, in the absence of their Officers, do connive at many irregularities among the Soldiers ; and that when the Companies are under arms, they are incapable of giving the smallest assistance to the Officers, by telling them off, for the ordinary parts of Exercise ; and that they overlook many un-soldier-like practices on Guard, or other duties, by way of keeping in favour with the men, no time is to be lost, in reducing such improper persons, and appointing those in their room, who will acquit themselves with diligence and spirit : a Serjeant or Corporal, who does not, at all seasons, exert himself, in order to promote the good appearance and discipline of his Company, is unworthy of command.

## X.

From the common people (the English in particular) employing their children very early, in works of labour, their education becomes totally neglected, and as the Soldiery is in general from that class, many of them (though otherwise properly qualified for non-commission-officers) can neither read or write, which being absolutely necessary for those employed as such,  
it

it would be of infinite improvement, if (as is the case, in the Corps of Scotch Hollanders) every Regiment was to establish a school, under the management of some old Soldier qualified for such an undertaking, and to be supported by voluntary contributions from the Officers; by which means, not only the Soldiers, who were desirous of improvement, might be taught to read and write, but also the children of the Regiment; which institution, besides the advantage it must always be, to have a number of men so far well qualified for non-commission-officers, would likewise be a real charity, by educating children, who from the poverty of their parents, must ever remain in a state of ignorance.

## C H A P. IV.

*Of the Qualifications necessary in a Drum and Fife-Major, and the Appointment of Drummers and Fifers.*

## A R T. I.

**A** Drum-major, besides an executing hand himself upon the Drum, must also have the method of giving instructions in a cool and intelligent manner, adapted to the early age of those he is to teach: activity, sobriety and cleanliness should be principal recommendations to that employment: his behaviour must be an example to the Drummers, with whom he is to keep a distance requisite to enforce obedience; for which purpose, he is by no means to keep them company, but must associate with the non-commission-officers, who should be permitted to countenance him, from the moment of his appointment, as he then becomes an Officer of consequence, and not to be looked on altogether in the light of a Drummer.

## II.

A remarkable degree of honesty is also necessary in his character, as he is usually employed, in carry-

B

ing

ing the Officers letters to, and taking them from the post, by which the constant succession of money, that unavoidably passes through his hands, will put this virtue often to the trial: his exactness in putting in and receiving the letters, and afterwards speedily distributing them to the Officers, must be very particular; and if, in all these matters, he discharges his trust with becoming integrity, they will find their account in rewarding him with some kind of an \* allowance.

## III.

It should never be objected to a Drum-major, that he is too great a coxcomb: such an appearance is rather to be encouraged, provided it does not exceed the bounds of proper respect to his superiors: his dress and appointments should all tend to promote that character, as it is absolutely necessary for him to strut, and think himself a man of consequence, when marching at the head of his Drummers.

## IV.

A Drum-major is to be answerable for the dress and good appearance of the Drummers, at all times, and that their Drums and other appointments are constantly in the best condition: he is by no means to pass by, or connive at any neglects or irregularities committed by them, but must report every thing of this sort immediately to the Adjutant: he is to be constant in his daily attendance, and instructions to the young Drummers, and should frequently take out the old ones, that they may be always perfect in their Beatings: on these occasions, and every other, his authority among them must be absolute.

## V.

A Fife-major must be master of all the qualifications required in a Drum-major, and is to conduct himself, in all respects, towards the Fifers, as the other does

---

\* Some Regiments give the Drum-major a penny for every letter he delivers from the post; and others some yearly gratuity from each Officer.

does to the Drummers, as he has entire command over them, and is answerable for their dress, conduct and improvement: he must have an approved ear and taste for music, and a good method of instructing his pupils, with temper and coolness, else he is very unfit for such an employment: it requires great pains, time and some expence, to form a compleat Fife-major, but nothing is to appear difficult to a regiment, which means to make a figure.

## VI.

As nothing but constant practice will ever form an excellent set of fifers, the Fife-major must insist on their playing every day, a certain time, when the duty of the regiment will allow it: he should endeavour to find out the most-admired tunes and pieces of music suited to the fife; be diligent in perfecting himself in them; and afterwards in teaching them to the boys: it depends on him to take charge of the books and instruments; to keep them in his possession, when not in use; and to be watchful, that they are not spoiled or broke.

## VII.

A Drum and Fife-major should not be too hastily appointed; time must be taken to consider their merit; and how far they are qualified for those employments; it will therefore be of use, to limit them also to six months trial in the duty, before they are totally confirmed by the commanding-officer.

## VIII.

In order to give the greater weight to the consequence of the Drum and Fife-major, the officers should be careful not to speak harshly to them before those whom they particularly command, as boys might be very apt to form a mean opinion of their authority, were they to see them treated with disgrace in public: if their conduct is deserving of more than private admonition, they are not fit to be continued in such respectable offices.

## IX. A

## IX.

A handsome set of Drummers, who perform their beatings well, being one of the ornaments in the shew of a battalion, care must be taken to inlist none, but such as promise a genteel figure when arrived at maturity; and as few, when past fourteen years of age, attain to any great perfection on the Drum; active, ingenious lads, with supple joints, and under that age, should be only chosen: of this sort, the soldiers' children in most regiments can afford a sufficient supply; and if so, a preference is undoubtedly to be given to them, for the sake of serving the father, (if he deserves it) and because such boys, from being bred in the regiment from their infancy, have a natural affection and attachment to it, and are seldom induced to desert, having no other place to take shelter at.

## X.

Boys much under fourteen, unless they are remarkably stout, are rather an incumbrance to a regiment (especially on service) as they are in general unable to bear fatigue, or even carry their Drums on a march, which are seldom, on that account, in good repair, from the many accidents they are liable to on the baggage carriages.

## XI.

The finest children that can be had should always be chosen for Fifers; and as their duty is not very laborious, it matters not how young they are taken, when strong enough to fill the Fife, without endangering their constitutions: if proper boys can be selected in the regiment, it will answer best, otherwise pains must be taken to search the \* country for them: the advantage of being so particular in this point, will be very striking, when these lads advance in years, as it is probable that, in them, a regiment is rearing so many fine recruits; and from this little nursery, if  
proper

---

\* The regiments on the Irish establishment can always furnish themselves with handsome Drummers and Fifers, from the Hibernian School, established in Dublin, for the support of Soldiers orphans and children,

proper attention is shewn to their morals and education, there is the greatest reason to hope, that some excellent non-commission officers may one day or other be produced ; as men raised from such a stock must have an extraordinary turn for the service, having never from their infancy been accustomed to form connections, which could divert them from it.

## XII.

Unless the size of a battalion is remarkably tall ; a set of Drummers and Fifers exceeding five feet seven inches, is rather a disadvantage to its appearance, therefore when they grow beyond that height, and are strong in proportion to it, the most advisable method is turning them into the ranks ; to be prepared for which, they should, on first entering the regiment, be engaged for soldiers, in order at once to obviate their refusal, to serve in whatever capacity the commanding-officer may think proper : when, from the above motive, they are appointed to carry arms, the levy-money usually given to a Soldier on his enlisting, should be made up to them, as they rarely get more than a shilling to bind them to the Service, whilst in the character of Drummers or Fifers.

## XIII.

During the time that a Drummer or Fifer is training to his duty, and until he is able to perform it in a tolerable manner, he should receive no more than private pay, both for a spur for encreasing his attention, to be perfect in his business ; and to furnish a fund, from which, the Drum or Fife-major may be paid \* half a guinea, for instructing him : if any thing afterwards remains from the difference of pay, it should be appropriated for shirts and shoes, against the boy is qualified to do his duty.

C H A P.

---

\* On the Irish establishment, where the Fifers are only mustered as private, their pay of course can be no more ; the Fife-major, therefore, must be paid his instructing fee, by the Regiment.

## C H A P. V.

*Of forming Companies into Squads of inspection, under the care and management of the Non-commission-Officers, and the general use of it.*

## A R T. I.

**T**HE use of forming Companies into as many Squads of inspection, as it has Serjeants and Corporals, is proved by those regiments, who have practised that method, and will appear in a very advantageous light, on many occasions; as by it the irregularity of the soldiers is considerably restrained, their dress improved, and the Discipline of the regiment, in general, most remarkably forwarded.

## II.

In forming Squads, an equal proportion must be given to each of sober, good men, and those of a contrary turn, that the first may be an example to the others; and that the Serjeants and Corporals, by having only an equal weight of trouble, and but a few Men under their particular inspection, may exert their care the more, in reducing them to proper Regulations: besides, as every Serjeant and Corporal should be made answerable for the Behaviour and Dress of the Soldiers, in his Squad (if proceeding from the smallest inattention on his part) of course, the Officers can have all Neglects and Irregularities accounted for much sooner, by knowing on whom at once to fix the blame, than if the Men were indiscriminately under the care of all the Non-commission-officers in the Company.

## III.

It must be the study of a Non-commission Officer, to inform himself of the different dispositions of the Men in his Squad, that he may the better know, in what manner to treat them, as all tempers are not to be managed by the same methods.

IV. Every



## IV.

Every Officer should have a roll of his Company, by Squads, that whenever he sees any thing wrong in the appearance, or conduct of the Men, he may the more readily know, to which of the Serjeants or Corporals he is to apply, for its being so.

## V.

If a Serjeant or Corporal is on a duty, which may detain him from the inspection of his Squad, a day or two only, the one senior to him of the same rank should take charge of it, in the same manner as his own; but when the absent one is senior to the whole, the junior of the same rank is to be employed: and if a Serjeant, or Corporal is engaged in the Recruiting-service, or on any duty which may require his absence for some time, or in case of sickness, the private Man who is appointed to act as Lance-Corporal, must have the inspection and care of his Squad, with all the power and authority over it, as if he was a full one.

## VI.

Although the Drum-major is answerable for the Dress and Behaviour of the Drummers, and the Fife-major for that of the Fifers, yet they should be appointed to Squads in their respective Companies, on account of messing, quartering, and having their necessaries inspected, as a Non-commission-officer must attend to them in those particulars only.

## C H A P. VI.

*Of Squaring the Companies of a Regiment, and always keeping them on an Equality, in Size and Looks.*

## A R T. I.

**A**S the Grenadier Company is to be constantly kept compleat, from the best and tallest Men in the Regiment, whenever the Captain of it wants a  
Man

Man to compleat, or improve it, he should fix on one in the Battalion Companies, and then apply to the Commanding-Officer, who, if he approves of the Man fixed on by the Captain, will of course order him to the Grenadiers, and if only an exchange was desired, will direct the worst looking Man of the Grenadiers to be transferred to the Battalion.

## II.

That none of the Battalion Companies may in particular suffer, by giving away their best Men to the Grenadiers, and in their room, receiving those of a more indifferent figure, it will be necessary to establish a \* Roster, for furnishing them by turns, beginning with the eldest Company, and so down to the youngest, by which means, it will not signify from which of them the choice is made, as the Captain, from whose Company the Grenadier is taken, has by this method, a right (if it is not his turn to furnish one) to demand the best man from that Company, whose turn it appears to be on the Roster: in this case, the Man transferred from the Grenadiers must join that Company; or if the demand for a Grenadier was to compleat, the vacancy should remain in the Company, whose turn it was to give one.

## III.

Recruits are improper for the Grenadiers, as that Company should always appear at Exercise, as compleat as possible, and have such Men only in it, as are perfect masters of their business: it will also be necessary, during the low establishment in time of Peace, for each Battalion-Company occasionally to strengthen the Grenadiers, at Exercise, with an additional Man, who must be of a proper size and figure, and in every respect clothed and appointed like a Grenadier.

## IV.

It is a mistaken notion, that size alone is a qualification for a Grenadier; if a full face, broad shoulders, and

---

\* See No. I. of the Appendix.

and well proportioned legs do not accompany it, his figure does no great credit to the judgement of whoever chose him, as experience proves that Grenadier-Company, which covers most ground when under Arms, to be much superior in point of Marching, and every sort of fatigue, to one, which only boasts of Size.

## V.

When Recruits are to be appointed to the Companies, they should be drawn up in three Ranks, according to their size and figure, in presence of a Field-officer, and an Officer of a Company; the Files must then be numbered on the front Rank, 1, 2, 3, &c. and tickets, with the same numbers, put into a hat; the weakest Company is first to draw a File, which, if it wants, it keeps; but if only one or two men, the names of that File are to be put into another hat, for the Officer to draw his complement: and in this manner, the other Companies should proceed, until they are all of an equal strength; after which, the remaining Files are to be again completed, and well sized, and the names of the front Rank only put into a hat, and drawn out one by one, in turns, beginning with the eldest Company, and so on as many rounds, as the number of front Rank-men will allow, for every Company to get an equal proportion; the rear Rank-men are next to be drawn in the same order, and lastly, those of the center Rank: if any odd men remain after this impartial distribution, they must be drawn for promiscuously, and blanks are to be thrown into the hat with them, in case there should not be enough to go round all the Companies.

## VI.

If brothers come together, as Recruits, and are not drawn to the same Company, it would however be cruel to separate them, therefore the Companies which get them, should draw lots for all, and that which wins, must give the other a Draft of all the  
C Recruits

Recruits it got that day, from the same Rank the brother stood in : likewise if a Recruit has a brother in the Regiment before him, and is not drawn to the same Company, yet they should not be separated, but the Company, which draws him, ought to resign him to that which had the first one, upon getting a Draft, as before mentioned : or if that Company did not on that day draw a man of the same size, a Draft should be given of three Soldiers of one year's standing in the Regiment, and of equal appearance with the Recruit.

## VII.

It will also be found of great advantage, to fix Recruits, even of a more distant connection than brothers, to the same Company, as nothing binds them more strongly to the Service, than having their friends and relations about them, employed in the same pursuits.

## VIII.

It is highly improper and unfair, for a Field-Officer (as is sometimes the case) to attempt making his Company superior to the others, by choosing out the best Recruits, without a Draft ; such a proceeding being soon visible, and destroying that equality of size and looks between the Companies, which alone can make a Battalion appear to advantage, when formed together, and which it is his peculiar business to support, by the most impartial methods.

## IX.

After a Review, when Invalids and others are generally discharged, and likewise, on furnishing Drafts to other Corps, or by Action, it often happens, that the number of men discharged, drafted, or killed, are more from one Battalion Company, than another, and as it is proper, that the whole of them should be afterwards of the same strength, whenever such events produce an equality, the Companies ought to be immediately squared, by obliging the strong ones, after reserving to themselves half the best men of each Rank,

Rank, as they usually size, to give up the remainder, to have as many drawn from them, as come to their proportion to furnish to the weak Companies, who, as soon as the number of men to be transferred are fixed on, by this method, should draw for them in the same manner, as recommended for Recruits in the Vth Article.

## X.

When a Serjeant or Corporal is appointed from another Company, it is but just, that the Captain of the Company, from which he is taken, should have a right to chuse from the other any man he pleases to replace him, as it must be supposed, the merit of the Corporal or private Man was extraordinary, to entitle him to preferment in another Company.

## XI.

If an Officer has an inclination to take a Servant, or Bat-man from another Company, and the Officers commanding the Regiment and Company's consent to it (which must always be obtained, previous to any exchange) the Company to which he is transferred ought to allow the other the choice of a man, from fix, to be drawn by lot, from the entire Rank in which the Servant or Bat-man usually sized: this is but common justice to the Company he is taken from, as his morals and behaviour must have been somewhat remarkable, to catch the notice of an Officer belonging to another Company, and of course, the loss of him, without some kind of equivalent, must be of consequence.

## XII.

Whenever Soldiers are transferred from one Company to another (let the motive be what it will) it ought to be an established rule, for their \* Debts to be at once paid by that they go to, as the cause of their being exchanged, is generally to answer some advantage, or conveniency to that Company; there-

C 2

fore

---

\* In the Company's Book.

fore it is unreasonable to expect, that the Officers, from whom they are taken, should be subject to the smallest difficulty or delay, by such a transaction.

## C H A P. VII.

*Of the Stoppages necessary to be made in a Regiment.*

## A R T. I.

**A**S Soldiers must be kept most strictly to an observance of every point of duty, so are they to be treated with the utmost punctuality, and never allowed to have the most distant reason for dissatisfaction, in any claim of pay, or otherwise, but every circumstance, on which they may found even the shadow of a demand, is always to be cleared up and explained to them, in the plainest, coolest manner; else, from the ignorance of some, and the evil designs of others, a belief may be propagated, that injustice is intended to them, and that, when once imbibed by Soldiers, is not so readily set to rights.

## II.

A Soldier should never be put under a greater weekly stoppage from his pay, than what will afterwards afford him a sufficiency for messing, as he otherwise may be tempted to use low and scandalous methods to support himself: \* sixpence *per week*, besides arrears, is as much as any of them can reasonably spare for necessaries; and unless the sentence of a Court-martial, on particular occasions, orders a heavier stoppage, it never should exceed that sum, except the Soldier himself desires it, in which case, an Officer is to be well informed, in what manner he is to support himself, before he consents to it.

## III.

On a march in England, where the soldiers are fed by the Publicans, for four-pence *per day*, the same stoppages may be continued, as if in settled Quarters; but

\* The generality of Soldiers are not to be kept in shirts, shoes and stockings by a smaller stoppage.

but in other places, where that is not the law, their full subsistence will but barely serve them, to get on with tolerable spirits.

## IV.

When an Officer at the weekly inspection of Linen, perceives any of the articles, with which a Soldier should be provided, beginning to wear, or wanting, he must immediately order him into stoppages, to prevent his being as little in debt as possible to his Captain: when Soldiers are permitted to get too deeply in the Company's Book, it frequently puts Desertions in their Heads, from the distant appearance of being able to clear themselves from it.

## V.

Many Soldiers are of so prudent and sedate a disposition, as always to keep themselves well supplied with necessaries, without troubling either Officers or Serjeants to buy for them; therefore such Men under the same stoppages, with the unthinking, idle part of a Company, would be discouraging what ought to be promoted, and very much applauded.

## VI.

The Pay-Serjeants must be very punctual in issuing the Pay to the Men, on the days appointed for it, and should not presume to make the smallest stoppage from them, but what is directed by the Officer commanding the Company: a Serjeant, who, on any pretence, advances a farthing to a Soldier, without an order for it, should be reduced, as they are not to be judges, when such a thing is proper.

## VII.

As it often happens, that the women who wash for the Soldiers are not punctually paid, by which means, they are unable to provide that quantity of soap the linen must require, and thereby sooner rub it out, the Pay-Serjeants should be directed to stop for washing, from those, who are so idle to neglect a punctual Payment, and every week clear off the Women,  
who,

who, by this method, can have no excuse for not doing justice to the linen.

## VIII.

As a Drummer and Fifer, are subject to every regulation made for the Private-men, so must they in their stoppages, with this difference, that as their Pay is greater, they may be stopt \* one shilling and fourpence *per* week, besides arrears, whenever there is occasion for it; and as the Drum and Fife-majors have no other certain, extraordinary allowance, than what arises from a stoppage of two-pence *per* week, from each Drummer, and Fifer, it must be punctually deducted from their subsistence, by the Pay-Serjeants, exclusive of every other stoppage: no sort of duty from the Regiment exempts them from this tax, (authorized by the custom of the Army) as the Companies are answerable to them for it.

## IX.

In some particular cases, it may be necessary to make a stoppage from Serjeants and Corporals, when the first may submit to two shillings, and the latter to one shilling *per* week, besides arrears; but to be in stoppages for necessaries, washing, or such like matters, should be looked upon by them, as the highest disgrace: in truth a Non-commission-officer, whose imprudent conduct requires such attendance, is unqualified for his employment, and therefore should be reduced as soon as possible.

## X.

Those Officers, who take the pains of furnishing the Men with necessaries, and keeping their accounts, have generally the best appointed Companies, and on the easiest terms for the Soldiers, as Serjeants are often apt to expect a profit on every article they buy, which surely is a grievance worth redressing, since an  
 Officer

---

\* This relates to such Fifers, as have Drummer's pay, as those on private pay can only be stopt six-pence *per* week, charging the Fife-major's allowance to their accounts, in the Company's books.



Officer can do it at so easy a rate, as a little extraordinary trouble to himself.

#### XI.

Every two months, the Companies ought to be accounted with for arrears and all other stoppages, agreeable to the act of parliament, and if any balances then remain due to the Men, after charging for shirts, shoes and other articles furnished to them, they should be paid, unless it appears, that they either want, or are near wanting, some part of the stock required by the Regimental regulations, in which case they must be carried on to their next accounts.

#### XII.

At all reckonings with the Non-commission-officers and Soldiers, the Commanders of Companies should take their acknowledgement, for having been cleared up to the day specified in the order for it, and likewise for whatever sums they may at that time remain respectively in debt; which assignments must be given to the Commanding-officer of the Regiment, that he may be always assured of their never having any pretence for dissatisfaction, in point of money matters.

#### XIII.

As the Soldiers of different Companies frequently compare the charges made against them, for shirts, shoes, &c. and thereby sometimes find a pretence for discontent, it would be right, for the price of all these articles to be proportioned as near the same as possible, throughout the Regiment, which may very easily be done, if particular tradesmen are engaged, for furnishing particular things, as they of course will, for their own interest, be careful in keeping a constant stock of whatever articles are demanded by a Regiment, exactly to the patterns fixed on, and at the same rate, undoubtedly, to all the Companies: it is also certain, that by dealing this way, a saving will be made in favour of the Soldiers, as it is a known fact,

fact, that constant, punctual customers, buying a quantity of goods, are considered by merchants and traders, in a different light from those, who drop in by chance, buy but little, and perhaps are never to return.

## XIV.

When a Regiment is on Service, the duty to which a Soldier is exposed, during a campaign, requires his having a greater degree of nourishment, than at other times is requisite, therefore he should be subject to no stoppages in the field, except arrears, which will in general be found sufficient, if care is taken to stop him properly for necessaries in winter-quarters, especially, as it is not expected, that his Knapfack shall be exactly and fully supplied, as in time of peace.

## XV.

When a Regiment is on board a ship, and victualled by his Majesty, the entire Pay of the Non-commission-officers, Drummers, and Private-men, should remain in their Captain's hands, except what may be thought necessary to advance for vegetables, or tobacco; and on landing, no part ought to be paid them, until they are first compleatly stocked with necessaries, according to the nature of the service they are going on.

## XVI.

As it often happens to Corps employed abroad, not to be paid in the coin of England, care must be taken, in that case, to subsist the Soldiers in the currency of the country they serve in, as near the value of English coin, as it is possible to calculate it; and that whether the exchange of money be for, or against them, they may always receive as much for their subsistence, as can from time to time be got from the inhabitants.

## C H A P. VIII.

*Of messing, and the Advantages attending it; the Officer's Mefs considered.*

## A R T. I.

**E**Xperience proves, that nothing contributes more to the health of Soldiers, than a regular well chosen diet, and their being every day obliged to boil the pot; it corrects drunkenness, and in a great measure prevents gaming, and thereby desertion, nothing being more common, than for a Soldier (after having spent his pay in spirituous liquors, or perhaps gamed it away, and having no means left of subsisting, but by selling his linen, or committing a scandalous theft) to desert, in order to avoid the certain punishment of his crime; Officers therefore cannot be too exact, in establishing every method, to enforce the strict observance of regular and constant messing.

## II.

Whether a Company is paid daily, once, or twice a week, (which must entirely depend on the establishment of a market, or the nature of the service it is employed on) the Pay-Serjeants, after making the stoppages ordered, should give the remaining subsistence of the Soldiers, to the Serjeants and Corporals of the different Squads of inspection, in order to buy the regulated quantity of provisions for the several Messes, and never to the men themselves.

## III.

Five, six, or eight men, being generally the number in a mess, the Non-commission-officers should assemble a man or more from each, and march them regularly to market, and there buy a proper quantity of good and wholesome meat (either beef, mutton, or pork) and also of vegetables, salt and oatmeal, to serve each mess, until the next day for receiving pay; and, if not in the Field, they ought to buy a sufficiency of bread too, at the same time: all this being

D

done

done, the men are to be marched back regularly to the place of Parade, and there dismissed.

## IV.

Three quarters of a pound of meat and one penny-worth of bread, with a proportion of roots, &c. for making broth, should at least be the calculation for each man's mess, for a day; but when the cheapness of provision will admit of it, the allowance of meat ought to be augmented to one pound; as the less money a Soldier has to spend on drink, the better will be his health, his attendance to duty more punctual, and his dress more becoming.

## V.

As it frequently happens, in quartering a Company on the inhabitants of a town, that not more than two men are billeted on a house, and of course, so few cannot lay in a proper quantity of provisions, with the same advantage and œconomy which a greater number can; to obviate such an inconvenience, the Soldiers from three or four houses should be formed into a mess, and dress their victuals day about at each.

## VI.

On the evening of market-days, the Serjeants and Corporals should fully explain to the Soldiers of their respective Squads, how much money has been laid out for the several species of provisions, and having satisfied them that every thing is just, ought to pay each man an exact share of whatever balance remains.

## VII

When the Non-commission-officers return from market, they are to make up a return of the kind and quantity of provisions bought for each mess, and give it to the Orderly-serjeant of the Company, who is to make out from them, a general one for the visiting Subaltern-officer, who, as soon as he receives it, should immediately go round his Company, and examine into the state of the provisions, comparing them

them with the return, in which, if he finds any thing disagree, he must enquire into the reason of it, and have every matter set right, before he delivers his \* report to the Commander of the Regiment; and if such mistake proceeded from the smallest neglect or connivance, in the Serjeant or Corporal who bought for the mess, he ought to bring him to a severe account for it.

## VIII.

Left any part of the provisions, laid in for the messes, should be sold or embezzled by the Soldiers, a Subaltern, attended by a Serjeant, must visit the whole of the Regiment, about one o'clock (which should be the general hour for dinner) and examine, whether each mess has dressed a sufficient quantity of provisions for the day; a report of which he is to make to the commanding-Officer: if a Regiment is quartered on a town, it will require two or three Subalterns for this duty.

## IX.

When a Soldier is ordered on Command, before the expiration of the time, for which his mess is laid in, the Serjeant or Corporal of the Squad of inspection he belongs to, is to dispose of his proportion of the provisions, on the best terms to be had, to some of the married men of the Company, or to others, who can draw it daily as it is cooked: and whatever arises from the sale of it, must be given to the Pay-serjeant, towards making good the subsistence necessary to be advanced him on this occasion, which must be done, although his mess was only that day laid in for a week.

## X.

Where circumstances require a Soldier's being ordered to the Regimental Hospital, before he has consumed the provisions laid in for his mess, the Serjeant or Corporal of his Squad must have his bread sent

D 2

with

---

\* See No. II. of the Appendix.

with him, and delivered to the Non-commission-officer attending there ; his proportion of meat and broth should, every day, be carried there likewise, by one of his comrades, and delivered to the same person ; by which means, there will be no occasion for advancing pay to the Hospital for him, before the next general day of issuing it to all the Companies ; but if there should be an absolute necessity for sending a man, under the above circumstances, to the Hospital of the Army, the same precautions are to be taken for the disposal of his provisions, as for those going on command, as his subsistence will be demanded by the Hospital, from the day of his entering it.

#### XI.

In like manner, if an unexpected order arrives for the march of the Regiment, or a part of it, and that the Soldiers are to be furnished on the road by the publicans, agreeable to the Act of Parliament, the Serjeants and Corporals of Squads should dispose of whatever provisions remain unused, to the inhabitants of the country, and return the produce to the Pay-Serjeants, for reasons recited in the IXth Article ; but if the Regiment is on Service, the provisions must be equally divided amongst the men of each mess, and carried in their haversacks : the experience of half a campaign will teach them to comply most cheerfully with this method.

#### XII.

Those Soldiers who are married to industrious sober women, that can earn near as much as their husband's pay, and can be depended on for eating well, may be excused from messing with their Companies ; but if on the contrary, the wives are idle, and trust to them for support, it must be insisted on, that such men be appointed to a mess, to prevent their being starved, and to oblige the women to some scheme of industry, by which alone it can be possible for their husbands to be allowed to co-habit with them :

them: Officers should frequently enquire into the married Soldiers' manner of living, that they may be enabled to prevent, in time, any ill consequences which may arise, from the indulgence of permitting them to be with their wives.

## XIII.

Officers servants, who are Soldiers, should be obliged to mess with their Companies, unless their masters will be answerable for their living in a regular and proper manner.

## XIV.

In the Field, when a Regiment has not the advantage of a regular market, the Commander of a Regiment will find the benefit of contracting with a butcher of the country, to supply the men constantly with a certain quantity of meat, at a stated price, else they must frequently be reduced to numberless distresses; and as, by such a contract, the butcher will always have a large live stock, to move with the Regiment, from Camp to Camp, the Soldiers should be strictly forbid not to offer the least injury to the cattle, or the owner, but rather to afford them every protection in their power, as it is a matter, in which their own interest is very highly concerned: and in order to attach this man more strongly to the Corps, and to have a security for his not deserting with his flock, in the middle of a campaign, when it may, perhaps, be absolutely impossible to provide another butcher, the Companies will act with prudence, always to remain about \* five pounds each in his debt, until they get into winter-quarters, where they may venture to clear him off; it will also be very proper, to keep a guard of a Corporal and four trusty men upon his flock, at all times during the Campaign, both as a protection against straglers and marauders, and to deprive him of an opportunity of disposing of any part of his stock to other Corps, without the particular

---

\* A method practised in general by all the Regiments, which served in Germany last War.

particular leave of the Commander of the Regiment, who alone is to be the judge, whether any can be spared.

## XV.

Every Non-commission-officer, Drummer, Fifer, and Private-man being entitled, during a Campaign, to one pound and a half of bread *per* day, for which he pays one penny farthing, the Officers should frequently examine into the weight and goodness of it, and if defective in either, ought to inform the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, that he may represent the injustice in a proper manner to those, whose business it is to redress it: if the utmost care is not taken in this particular, the contractors will play a thousand tricks.

## XVI.

The Soldiers manner of subsisting being fixed, according to the strictest system of œconomy and management, it is equally incumbent on the Commander of a Regiment to contrive every method in his power, for the establishment of a mess, at which all the Officers, without distinction of Rank, can be properly and genteely accommodated, and that considerably within the compass of an Ensign's pay, which is a circumstance to be principally considered: living always together as one family, must surely strengthen the bands of friendship between individuals, and unite the whole in that sort of harmony and affection, which in a well regulated Corps ought ever to subsist, and without which every thing goes wrong; the young people too, by being frequently in the Company of the experienced part of the Regiment, must have many opportunities for improvement; and will in a great measure be thereby restrained from those excesses, in which they might probably indulge themselves, were they deserted by the senior Officers, and obliged to form a separate mess: if from the want of a proper room, or a futler not being able to provide for so many, as an entire corps (which sometimes



sometimes is the case on Service) it becomes absolutely necessary to divide in two messes, an equal number of each Rank should be appointed to each; and that there may not appear the least partiality in this division, the Officers for each mess ought to be determined by lot: Field-Officers and Captains selecting themselves into a mess from the Subalterns of a Regiment, is making a distinction that should never subsist among Gentlemen, except on Duty, as it must, beyond doubt, produce immediate jealousies, which by degrees lay a foundation for those kind of factions, which sometimes disturb the peace and quiet of a Corps: a misfortune of so accursed a nature, that a Commanding-officer should ever be attentive to destroy it in its earliest bud, as the censure of the world most probably will rest on him, should it rise to perfection, from a natural supposition, that some ill-judged conduct of his first gave it birth.

## C H A P. IX.

*Of the necessity of regularity in quartering Soldiers on a Town, or in a Barracks; and of distributing them properly to Tents, during a Campaign, with other useful rules.*

## A R T. I.

**A**S the good behaviour of Soldiers, in a great measure, depends on their being quartered in such a manner, that not only the Non-commission-officers may be a constant restraint on them, but that the Officers also can have frequent opportunities of conveniently inspecting them, it must be a rule, when a Regiment, or a Division of one marches into a town, where it is to remain (even for a night), for the Quarter-master, or some other Officer to divide the houses into as many lots, as there are Companies, taking care that each lot is fixed in the most contiguous manner, and as little intermixt as possible; this being

being done, every Company should draw for its particular Quarters.

## II.

The Commanding-Officers of Companies are then to divide their lots into as many parcels, as they have Squads of inspection, in the same manner the Quarter-master did for the Regiment, after which, they should put the men of each Squad as much in the same house as possible, taking care to fix those who are addicted to irregularity, along with discreet, sober men, and as near the Quarters of the Serjeant or Corporal of the Squad, as can be done: if the destination of a Regiment is in Barracks, the same exactness must be observed, in the distribution of the rooms, and appointing the men to them by Squads.

## III.

Serjeants and Corporals must always be quartered in houses nearest their Squads, and should not be excused from so doing, on account of being married, as their presence among the Soldiers is so absolutely necessary, for the support of order and decorum: no private convenience should be considered, where the good of the Service is concerned.

## IV.

A Recruit should always have a good, old Soldier appointed for his comrade, who will have good nature enough to instruct him in what he is to do; and the Non-commission-officers are to be watchful, that he is treated kindly by his mess-mates, and that they do not endeavour to impose on him: such attention in his favour will give him an early liking for the Corps.

## V.

As soon as the men arrive in the rooms allotted for them, and have carefully put up their Arms and Accoutrements, the Serjeants and Corporals are next to see, that whatever beds are allowed in each house, be equally distributed; and if the men do not readily settle among themselves, in what manner they  
are

are to be occupied, the Non-commission-officer must at once appoint them, observing the strictest impartiality in doing it, that there may be no cause for future discontent.

## VI.

If the Regiment, or a part of it only, continues any time quartered on a town (suppose a week) and the Officers upon visiting the houses (which one from each Company should do the day after their arrival) find their men not quartered as contiguous by Companies, as could be wished, they must report the inconvenience to the Commanding-officer, who doubtless will lose no time, in applying to the chief magistrate, to have the Billets changed and regulated, for the advantage of the Service ; and as the Quarter-master, or Officer doing that duty, can on this occasion, better than before, inform himself of the different situations of the houses round the town, there can be no excuse for not having the Quarters of each Company quite compact: matters being settled with the magistrate, a Day is appointed for the change of Quarters: the Companies assembled ready for a March ; the Billets (made up in lots) are drawn for by an Officer of the Company ; and the men are immediately dispersed, according to this new arrangement.

## VII.

No Soldier must presume to go from his Billet (after being once appointed to it) to another without leave from the Commanding Officer of the Company : and if, upon examination, any of the Quarters are found unfit for Soldiers to inhabit, an application should be made to the magistrate to change them : it is the duty of Officers to insist on proper places for their men to live in, if the town can possibly afford such.

## VIII.

When the Men are crowded in their Quarters, they must content themselves with straw, or what the house  
E affords,

affords, without murmur or complaint: it is incumbent on them also, to behave with the utmost civility to the owners of the houses they are billeted on, and to endeavour at gaining their esteem, by giving as little trouble as possible, by never disturbing the business of the family, and by shewing an inclination, not to make a greater waste, than is absolutely necessary, in the articles, to which they are entitled by Act of Parliament: Officers should frequently enquire into the conduct of the Soldiers in these particulars, and severely reprimand those they find in fault.

## IX.

On the other hand, when the landlords use the Soldiers ill, or attempt to deprive them of any thing they have a right to demand, if representing the injury in a civil, quiet manner, has not the desired effect, they must (without further attempting to redress themselves) apply to the Commander of the Company, who will take the proper steps for having justice done them, either by endeavouring to convince the landlord of his error, or if that fails, by a representation to the civil magistrate.

## X.

The Soldiers must not be allowed to introduce common prostitutes to their Quarters; the Officers should discourage it by every method, as it is notorious, how much the venereal distemper weakens and enervates the strongest constitution, and thereby hurts the Service; and the Non-commission-officers should often make a strict enquiry through the Quarters of their Companies, to find, if any of these wretches are protected or supported by the Soldiers, that they may at once expel them.

## XI.

In every room occupied by Soldiers, pegs or nails should be drove into the driest and most convenient part of the wall, for the Arms, Accoutrements and Knapacks, which must at all times be hung up in so regular

regular and exact a manner, that every Man may in an instant, and without the least confusion, find his own, even in the dark; Nails should likewise be fixed for the \* Hats, that they may be constantly hung up, when not in use; by which care, and placing them with the hind flaps downwards, their Cock and Shape will be much preserved.

## XII.

The Serjeants and Corporals are to insist on the Men's sweeping out their rooms, making and turning up their beds, and putting all the utensils given for their use, in proper order, every morning before they attend Roll-calling: when the Officers go daily round the Companies to visit the Messes, they ought to take notice, that all these particulars have been properly attended to, and that cleanliness and neatness appears in every Place, where the Soldiers are concerned, as nothing will contribute more to the preservation of their health.

## XIII.

Private Men and Drummers, who are married to sober, industrious women, may be indulged with liberty to lodge with them, provided the lodgings are not too distant from the Quarters of the Company: the Non-commission-officers should inform themselves of such Men's habitations, that they may inspect their manner of living, and know where to find them readily, when necessary: and as it often happens, that several people on whom Soldiers are quartered, do not wish to have the trouble of them in their houses, and therefore desire leave to lodge them out, it will be right, in that case, to exchange to those Billets, any of the married Men who are deserving of indulgence, that they may receive the advantage of a lodging for their wives, without expence; when an Officer has none of these to serve, he should insist on having an apartment hired, fit for the reception

E 2 of

---

\* In Tents, the Hats can be fastened to the Ridge-Pole.

of the Soldiers, and that will answer conveniently for messing, otherwise, he will do extremely wrong, in consenting to their being removed from the original Billet.

## XIV.

It demands the greatest attention and care, to keep Soldiers in tolerable order, even when quartered altogether on the inhabitants of a town, their opportunities being so frequent, for evading the most alert and active Non-commission-officers; yet how much greater is the inconvenience attending a March through Ireland, where, as soon as a Division of a Regiment arrives in a town, the Soldiers are generally dispersed by pairs, from one, perhaps to eight miles round the country, to the habitations of the miserable peasants, whose poverty renders them more the objects of charity, than to be considered by a magistrate, as persons fit to entertain his Majesty's Troops: an Officer in this case, has scarcely any method left to insure the regularity of the Soldiers, or to have the smallest restraint upon them, as they are, by the dispersed situation of their Quarters, absolutely placed beyond the power of Non-commission-officers to shew their conduct, or even to find them out; appointing those who are known, or suspected, to be of a troublesome disposition, as comrades to the sober, steady Soldiers who can be depended on, may in some measure help a little, and is all that can possibly be done.

## XV.

In a quarter of an hour after Tattoo-beating every night, the orderly Serjeant of each Company should visit the Quarters of his Men (if practicable from their situation) to examine whether they are at home; and as that is a proper time for Soldiers to retire to rest, he must insist on all fire and candles being extinguished, unless particularly ordered to be kept in, for the convenience of a sick man: after finishing their rounds, a report is to be made to the Commanders

manders of the Companies, who should never pass by the absence of any Soldier on these occasions, without bringing him to a strict account next morning: late hours must be discouraged, else the morals of a Regiment will soon be destroyed.

## XVI.

It is in a particular manner necessary, when a Battalion, or five Companies are quartered in a town, that a Subaltern's guard be mounted in some convenient place, to be obtained from the chief magistrate, whose interest is to provide it, as the ease and quiet of the inhabitants depends considerably, upon having a Guard always ready, to prevent the Soldiers from engaging in riots and quarrels with them, and to suppress all kinds of disorder, particularly in the night; for which purpose, and to confine the Soldiers more closely to their quarters at unseasonable hours, a Non-commission-officer with four or six men, should patrol through the streets of the town, in half an hour after Tattoo, with orders to make prisoner every Soldier, Fifer and Drummer, they meet abroad, or in public-houses: this Patrole to continue out an hour, and on its return to the Guard, to be succeeded by another, and so on till day-break: in towns where less than five Companies are quartered, a Serjeant's guard will answer for the above purposes, under the inspection of a Subaltern of the day, who is frequently to visit it, to see that the Non-commission-officers and Soldiers are attentive to their duty.

## XVII.

The same rules established for the regularity of Soldiers, when quartered on a town, should be observed (as far as the different situations will admit of) in a Barracks, where there can be no excuse, for not having every thing conducted in the most exact order, as the Men are, at all times, so immediately under the eye of their Officers: in particular, the yards, with all the avenues leading to the Barracks, and

and to the Rooms, should be swept twice a week, by a proportion of Men from each Company; and wherever dirt or nastiness is found in any part not appointed to receive it, the Serjeants and Corporals must instantly oblige the Men of the Room nearest to it, to remove and clean it: by this method, and the Soldiers being never permitted to urine, but in a particular place, the Barracks will be always sweet and healthy.

## XVIII.

It will contribute very much to the cleanliness of the Soldiers, if the Commanding-officers of Companies will order towels to be fixed on rollers, behind the door of every Barrack-room, to prevent them from wiping their hands in the sheets, upon the beds, which otherwise will most certainly be the case; and as a couple of these towels are sufficient for each Room, and the expence extremely trifling, it surely must be doing right, to abolish so filthy a custom.

## XIX.

In the field, five men being the usual proportion for each Tent, as many as possible should be always kept complete with that number, both on account of messing, and for the greater ease to the men, in carrying the Tent-poles and Camp-equipage, on a march, which they are obliged to do: the appointment of the Soldiers to the Tents by Squads, and fixing a good old Soldier to superintend each of them, is all required from an Officer, as the street which a Company is to occupy in an encampment, must be determined, according to the post that Company holds in the Battalion, when under arms.

## XX.

No man should, on any pretence, be permitted to lie in the Huts, or Tents allowed in the rear of an encampment, for the followers, bat-men, and other attendants of a Regiment, as many delays and inconveniencies might often arise, by their not being readily found on sudden calls for duty; and a hardship must



must be thereby thrown on the Soldiers, who were constantly in and about their tents.

## XXI.

When a Regiment is likely to remain above a night upon the same encampment, the Soldiers should be obliged to cut small trenches round their tents, to carry off the rain, which otherwise must run among the straw : and as a preservation to their health, and to prevent the increase of vermin, the blankets allowed them by his Majesty, should be well shaken and hung out every fair day ; and it will contribute much to those two ends, to strike the tents about two hours at noon, in order to air the straw, which, by the neglect of this precaution, imbibes a dampness from the earth, which often proves destructive to the Soldiers, and fills the hospitals of an army.

## XXII.

As soon as a Regiment arrives on the ground marked out for its encampment, an Officer of a Company should remain in each street, until the men have pitched their tents, and fixed themselves in a comfortable manner: nothing more strongly proves an experienced, well trained Battalion, than expedition on this occasion; Officers should therefore accustom their Soldiers to the utmost alertness and readiness, in this part of duty, but in a most particular degree, in striking their Tents, packing them ready for the horses, accoutering themselves, and forming briskly in the front.

## XXIII.

As it is necessary for every Officer to have the names of the men of his Company quartered in each house, distinguishing the street, sign, and every other information ; or if in Barracks, the number of the room ; that in case he chooses occasionally to visit, or to make an alteration in any particular, he may be the more readily enabled to do it ; so will it be ready for the Officers, on the same account, to have a Roll of the men belonging to each Tent ; for which  
purpose,

purpose, all the Tents of a Regiment should, before the opening of the Campaign, be distinctly marked, with the number of the Regiment, Company and Tent: this exactness, exclusive of any other consideration, will prevent considerable trouble, by never having the Tents changed or intermixed with those of other Corps.

## XXIV.

If a Regiment is to remain very late in the Field, it is more than probable, that an order will be given by the Commander of the Army, for the Soldiers to hut; in which case, the most expeditious and ready method, is, 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 interrupted passage round the inside of them.

## XXV.

The same necessity that obliges a Regiment to hut, towards the close of a late Campaign, will require many other precautions to make the Soldiers comfortable;

---

\* The hurdled Huts were in general used by the allied Army in Germany last war.

fortable ; and in particular, during the time of cooking, when the inclemency of the weather often renders it almost 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 out-side of the Kitchens, sloping upwards to a point, exactly in the same position, the 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 inconveniences 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.

## XXVI.

The Officers also will, towards the conclusion of a late campaign, require aids to fortify them against the rigors of the season, which can readily be obtained, by ripping out a breadth from the walls of their Marquees, on either side the door, and building up a chimney of † sods, with a proper funnil 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 any weather, in as comfortable a manner, as can in such a situation be expected.

---

\* Kitchens of this construction were used there also.

† Most of the Officers, in Germany, during the late war, used these kind of chimneys in their Tents, upon the approach of winter.

‡ 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 by sudden storms.

## C H A P. VIII.

*Of the Treatment of the Sick, and management of a Regimental-Hospital.*

## A R T. I.

**O**FFICERS have it greatly in their power to exert humanity, in the care of the Soldiers, when labouring under the distress of sickness, by contriving every convenience and ease for their relief, and by insisting on the punctual observance of whatever is established for that purpose; this part therefore of an Officers duty must surely be very pleasing, since, without his attention, many deserving men will inevitably be lost.

## II.

As soon as a Regiment marches into a Cantonment, or Camp, the Quarter-master, or some other Officer, should be ordered to provide a convenient house, where the Head-quarters are established, or contiguous to the Camp, for the reception of the sick; and if a Barrack is allotted for the accommodation of the Regiment, he ought to select a proper number of Rooms, in the most retired part of it, unless a particular place is given for the establishment of an \* Hospital, or an allowance made to hire one.

## III.

An experienced, careful woman must be constantly employed to attend in the Regimental-hospital, as a Nurse, whose wages should be paid, either by the Surgeon when he has an † allowance for it, or from the savings of the sick Men's Pay; when neither of

---

\* In Ireland, every Regiment is allowed to hire a house for an Hospital, if there be not one in the Barracks occupied by it; bedding, firing, and utensils are also furnished for it, by order of the Barrack-board.

† An allowance is made to the Surgeon of each Regiment, on the Irish establishment of thirteen shillings and three-pence three farthings per month for a Nurse.

of these will answer, it must be a charge in the Non-effective account: an orderly Man, or more if necessary, should be appointed daily from the Companies, in turn, to assist in the attendance of the sick.

## IV.

A Serjeant or Corporal should be appointed to regulate the œconomy of the Hospital, and to preserve order and cleanliness in it; he must receive the sick men's pay, keep the accounts, buy provisions, and follow such directions, as he may from time to time receive from the Surgeon: and that no Company may in particular suffer an inconvenience, by having one of its Non-commission-officers constantly employed on this duty, he should be given in turn by the Companies, month about.

## V.

When an allowance of bedding, &c. is not established by Government, in the places fixed on for the reception of the sick in a Regiment, it will be found requisite, that a proper \* number of blankets, sheets, rugs and canvas-cases (to be stuffed occasionally with straw, for beds and bolsters) with other necessary utensils, be provided from the Non-effective fund, and given in charge to the Non-commission-officer attending the Hospital, who is to be answerable for their not being abused more, than is absolutely necessary; and that, on marches, they are carefully packed up in bales, so as to be as little exposed to rain, or any other damage as is possible: on all these different articles of bedding, the number of the Regiment should be marked in large characters, to prevent their being lost or embezzled.

## VI.

On a march, the Regimental bedding and utensils for the use of the Hospital, should be distributed on the waggons of those Companies, which are to be at the quarters where the Hospital is to be established,

F 2

unless

---

\* This only relates to the Regiments quartered in England.

unless particular \* carriages are allowed for the sick ; in which case, all the bedding, &c. are to be transported in them.

## VII.

The subsistence of the men in Hospital must be thrown into a fund, for the benefit of the whole in general, and no particular account given to each man, in what manner his money has been expended ; for though the disorder of one may not require the consumption of his Pay, yet that of another may much more, when wine, rich broths, and things of that kind are absolutely necessary : the Non-commission-officer should keep this account in the exactest manner, as it ought to be inspected, every week, by the Surgeon, and once a month, by the Pay-master of the Regiment ; and should any overplus then remain, it is to be established into a fund, for the advantage and improvement of the Hospital.

## VIII.

The subsistence of the Private-men is all that need be paid into the Hospital, on any occasion : if it be under proper regulations, two shillings and sixpence *per week*, for each man, will answer amply for their support, whilst under the Surgeon's care ; many of them not being allowed more, to live on, when in stoppages for necessaries, although in perfect health ; nor should the Serjeants, Corporals, or Drummers contribute more than Private-men, as their treatment in the Hospital can be but pretty near the same : the arrears and residue of subsistence to be credited to their own particular accounts, in the Company's Books.

## IX.

Centries should be always posted at the Hospital, to prevent the recovering men from going out, unless passed by the Non-commission-officer attending there,

---

\* When a Regiment encamps, waggons are always allowed for moving the sick to winter-quarters.

there, who is never to grant such a liberty, but when he has the Surgeon's particular leave for so doing.

## X.

When a man dies, or is dismissed the Hospital, the straw he lay on should be immediately burnt, and all the bedding washed and properly aired, before another is permitted to use it.

## XI.

When Hospitals are so circumstanced, as not to have necessary places; the Quarter-master-serjeant must oblige the Pioniers to dig proper ones, which are to be filled up, and fresh ones made every second day, in hot weather, and once a week in cold.

## XII.

When a sick man is sent to the Regimental Hospital, the Serjeant or Corporal of the Squad of inspection he belongs to, must deliver up all his necessaries to the Non-commission-officer in waiting there, with an exact list of them, taking his receipt; and when such man is dismissed or dies, the Serjeant or Corporal who delivered them, should receive them back again, taking notice, that they agree in quantity and marks with those he gave in; if any deficiency appears, the Non-commission-officer of the Hospital is to give his reasons for it; which the other must report to his officer, that he may judge, if they are founded on justice; if not, he should bring the Non-commission-officer to a tryal, for having embezzled them.

## XIII.

If a Company is so circumstanced, as to have, on a march, the necessary conveniences for removing its stores, the Serjeants and Corporals of Squads are, upon any of their men being ordered to the Hospital, to deliver up their arms and accoutrements to whoever has charge of the stores; but if it should be otherwise (as is the case in the field) and that carriages are allowed for the use of the Regimental-Hospital, the arms, &c. must be given to the Non-commission-

mission-officer of it, in the same manner as the necessaries, and he is to be answerable for their being conveyed, by the best and safest method; and that he may be the better enabled to do so, a chest should always remain with the Hospital, for packing them: the saving produced by this, will in a short time amply repay the Captains, for the expence of providing one, as the Arms must escape many accidents, to which they would otherwise be inevitably exposed, and which it will fall on them to make good.

## XIV.

A particular part in the Hospital should be allotted, for the use of the Non-commission-officer attending there, in which he is to keep the sick men's knapsacks, in regular order; it being his business to deliver out clean linen, when demanded, and also to receive the dirty, which he must give to, and receive from the wash, paying for it from the general fund of subsistence: and if the arms and accoutrements are in his care, he is to keep them in the same place, carefully hung up: and likewise the hats, which he is to be answerable are never worn by the men, whilst they remain in Hospital, unless when they have leave to walk abroad for air.

## XV.

The Surgeon should always visit the sick in Hospital twice a day at least, and it will be productive of many advantages, for a Captain to inspect it once a week, to see that cleanliness is preserved, the provisions properly laid in, and the Men treated with due attention.

## XVI.

The Serjeants and Corporals are every morning at Roll-calling, to give a return to the orderly Corporal of the Company, of the names of the sick in their respective Squads, mentioning the street and sign, where each man is quartered, or the number of his Barrack-room, or Tent, from which he is to make out a general one of the Company, and to lose no  
time.



time in delivering it to the Surgeon: the orderly Corporal should also collect the names of such men as have got the Itch, and insert them in his report, that the Surgeon may take the speediest method of curing that filthy disease, and prevent its spreading through the Regiment: the Serjeants and Corporals should frequently examine the men on this point, particularly after a March, as they are at that time much exposed to it, from the variety and badness of the beds, they usually meet with upon the roads.

## XVII.

As soon as these reports are given to the Surgeon, either he or his Mate should lose no time, in going round the sick of the Regiment, to enquire into the nature of their complaints; and that so essential a part of the Service may be attended to with the utmost exactness, the Officers on the daily visits round the messes, must be directed to enquire, if the sick men have been regularly attended by the Surgeon; and if any neglect appears, upon a strict enquiry, it is to be reported to the Commanding-Officer.

## XVIII.

Orderly-Corporals neglecting to give in the daily reports of the sick, in a punctual manner, to the Surgeon, should be confined by him, and brought to a Court-martial, else it will often happen, that omissions may be charged to him, when he is entirely blameless: and that the regulations laid down for the management of the sick may be strictly observed, the Surgeon must claim a right of confining Non-commission-officers and Soldiers, transgressing the rules of his particular department; and in this he should be supported by the Officers, in order to prevent his directions being frequently despised; which will most probably be the case, if once the Soldiers are allowed to imagine, that he has no power to insist on their obedience, but by complaint: besides, if he is reduced to the necessity of applying for the assistance of the Officers, on every such occasion, he may not  
always

always chuse to take the trouble of it, and if so, many inconveniences must arise to the prejudice of the Regiment.

## XIX.

That the Commanding-Officer may always be informed of the exact state of the sick, the Surgeon (or in his absence the Mate) should once a week at least, make him a return of those in each Company, with their particular disorders, distinguishing the sick in Hospital from the others.

## XX.

When a Soldier's complaint is of such a nature, as not to require his being sent to the Hospital, one of the most careful of his comrades must be ordered to attend him, for which he should be allowed a proper credit in the Duty-Roster of the Company, and the Serjeant or Corporal of the Squad he belongs to is to be answerable, that the medicines sent to him, are punctually administered, and that the Surgeon's directions are closely observed: the Non-commission-officers are to be particularly attentive to those men who are under cure for the Itch, that their sheets and bed-cloaths, with whatever else may retain the infection, be properly washed and aired after it: without this precaution is strictly observed, the medicines will be useless.

## XXI.

It should by no means be required of the Surgeon, to visit at the quarters of those men who are prevented from doing duty, by a trifling lameness only, or other slight complaints, but they must be ordered to attend him at the Hospital, on a certain hour, to receive his advice: unnecessary trouble should never be given to him; by which means, there can be no excuse, for his not attending to the essential parts of his duty, with the utmost punctuality.

## XXII.

Soldiers should never be sent to an Hospital for trifles, nor detained in it longer than is absolutely necessary

cessary for their cure, as they are too often apt to contract a habit of idleness, and a dislike for returning to their duty; at the same time, care must be taken, that they are not dismissed too soon, least cold or improper diet might occasion a relapse.

## XXIII.

When Soldiers have been sick, the Officers should not permit their being put on duty, before they have recovered sufficient strength, to undertake it without dangerous consequences; it will therefore be right, for the recovering men to be sent once a week to the Surgeon, that he may judge of their abilities.

## XXIV.

Many Soldiers have such a dislike to the confinement of an Hospital, that they endeavour to secrete their disorders, to prevent their being sent there, by which means, the Surgeon's assistance either comes too late, or their recovery is not so speedy, as if timely applications had been made; they must therefore be encouraged always to make their complaints known, upon the first attack; and the Officers should be attentive to the countenances of their men, that those, whose looks give suspicion of their being out of order, may be immediately sent to the Surgeon for his opinion: the men must be strictly forbid not to tamper with themselves, or apply for medicines to any person, except the Surgeons of the Regiment, or those appointed to take care of the sick; the sort of quacks, that Soldiers in such cases generally address themselves to, are much to be dreaded.

## XXV.

Although the greatest care and tenderness should be shewn to Soldiers, when in reality afflicted with any kind of disorder, yet every method must be used, to detect their pretending sickness, merely for the sake of avoiding extraordinary Duty or exercise, nay

G

some-

sometimes from a design of obtaining a \* discharge ; when such villainous impositions are therefore at any time discovered, no mercy should be shewn to the offenders, in the punishment allotted for it.

## XXVI.

When a Regiment is divided into several Cantonnments, the Commanding-officer should insist, that proper persons are engaged by the Surgeon, to attend the sick in those places, where it is impossible for him or his Mate to visit daily ; he must also be answerable, if a Serjeant, Corporal, Drummer, &c. is sick, when recruiting, on Command, or on Furlough, that the person who attended him is properly satisfied : this is but reasonable, as he receives a constant weekly allowance from the Non-commission-officers and Soldiers, to furnish medicines.

## XXVII.

When a regiment is on Service, necessity obliges all the sick in the Regimental Hospital to be moved along with it on a March, particular carriages being allowed for that purpose ; but at other times, the sick only who can be moved without danger, are to be distributed on their Companies carrs or waggons, in the most commodious manner that circumstances will admit, and a particular charge must be given to the Commander of the Baggage Guard, to assist them as much as possible on the road : when they arrive at the Night Quarters, a Non-commission-officer from each of the Companies which have sick, should attend to conduct them to their Billets, that they may not

---

\* Impositions are often attempted for that purpose : a remarkable instance of one happened some few years ago, in the LIXth Regiment, where a Soldier feigned a violent paralytic shake of the head, for which he was treated, by the Regimental Surgeons, and those of the Royal Infirmary in Dublin, in the usual methods for removing that complaint, and at the same time watched with the greatest circumspection, as his Officers had some little suspicion of him ; notwithstanding which, he remained resolute in his scheme above a year, was discharged, and instantly cured.

not be exposed to the least unnecessary fatigue; and it ought to be contrived, to have them fixed in houses of the best accommodation, and at as little a distance from one another, as the situation of their Companies Quarters will allow, for the greater convenience and expedition of being visited by the Surgeon, which he should immediately do, on receiving a report from the orderly Corporals, of their being arrived: this points out the absolute necessity there is, for both the Surgeon and his Mate to march always with the Regiment, and to be separated, if it moves in two divisions.

## XXVIII.

If there be any Men, whose disorders will not admit their being moved when the Regiment marches, they must be continued in the Hospital, under the care of a Surgeon to be engaged for that purpose: a Non-commission-officer and a private Man are to be left to take care of them, with proper \* bedding, utensils and subsistence; and when these Men are judged to be sufficiently recovered, to venture on a journey, the Non-commission-officer should inform the Commanding-officer, that he might obtain a Route for their repairing to the Regiment: before they set out, the bedding and utensils, left for their use, must be carefully packed up, and sent off to the Regiment, by the most convenient and cheapest method.

## XXIX.

When a Soldier on a March, is taken so ill, as not to be able to proceed farther (even on a carriage) without imminent danger, he must be left in his billet; and to prevent the landlord's being troublesome, after the Company is marched from the town, an application should be made to the Civil Magistrate to con-

G 2

firm

---

\* This will be unnecessary in Ireland, as it has been before observed, that bedding &c. are allowed in all the Quarters there, for the use of the sick.

firm his continuance at that house, as long as may be necessary; a sober, careful private man must also be left to take care of him, with sufficient subsistence for both; and if there be any Troops quartered in the town, an address should be made to their Surgeon to attend him, otherwise, some proper person must be employed.

## XXX.

In Regiments, where venereal complaints are cured gratis, the number of Men with that disorder are considerable, nothing being more frequently suspected, than that many Soldiers endeavour to contract it, in order to avoid Exercise or Duty, if either happens to be more frequent than they desire: a certain proof of their having designedly done so, they well know, is not easily obtained, therefore they are under no apprehensions of the smallest punishment, but instead of it, are gratified with some weeks of idleness in an Hospital, where they are cured, without any more additional expence, than if their disorder had been of another nature: the hardship thrown by these idlers, upon the temperate, sober Soldier, who by their irregularities, is obliged to do extraordinary Duty, is very shameful, and should as much as possible be discouraged; on the contrary it is a known fact, that those Regiments, which inflict a pecuniary punishment on every Drummer and Private Man cured of such a disease, have not by half so many distempered Men, as the others, being in a great measure restrained by the expence, which many Soldiers consider in a more grievous light, than even a corporal punishment: it should therefore be an established rule, that for the cure of a venereal disorder in the slightest degree, a Drummer should be mulct four shillings and a Private Man three; and in order to deter them from concealing it (the only objection started against this custom) the fine should be doubled, if, by neglecting to consult the Surgeon in proper time, the disease becomes a pox: this money  
to

to be stopped from their pay, as soon as the Surgeon declares them perfectly cured, and thrown into the fund established for the use of the Regimental-Hospital.

## XXXI.

Soldiers, who have not had the small pox, being subject to many distresses, by constant apprehensions, and the chance of taking it on a March, or at other times, when it is not in the power of Officers to extend their care, in a manner agreeable to their wishes, should have it strongly recommended to them to undergo \* inoculation, as a certain means of saving many lives; it being well known, that the unprepared state in which that distemper generally finds a Soldier's blood, renders the taking of it, in a natural way, too often attended with very fatal consequences, even though circumstances admit their being treated with the utmost tenderness.

## XXXII.

When a Regiment is on Service, and it is requisite to send the sick to the Hospital of the Army, all interior management, in the regimental way, must of course cease, and submit to the regulations of that Hospital; however, that the attention of Officers may extend as far as possible in favour of the sick, an escort should always be sent to attend them on the road, when going there, and a Non-commission-officer to deliver up their Arms, Accoutrements and necessaries to the Store-keeper, from whom a receipt ought to be taken for every article, and likewise for the subsistence paid in with each Man; which receipt the Non-commission-officer, on his return to the Regiment, must deliver to the Pay-master, that it may be kept as a proof against the managers of the Hospital, should any embezzlement or unjust charges afterwards appear: a mate must also be sent (if possible)

---

\* Inoculation was used with great success, by many of the Militia Battalions, during the late War.

file) to take care of them on the journey; and to represent their several cases to the Physicians, or Surgeons of the Hospital; but if one cannot be spared from the immediate Service of the Regiment, an exact state of them should be drawn up by the Surgeon, to be delivered by the Non-commission-officer.

## C H A P. XI.

*Of Recruiting, and what is to be particularly attended to on that Duty.*

### A R T. I.

**A**S Recruiting is a Duty attended with many disagreeable circumstances to the Officers employed on it, and very often the cause of their total ruin, it is in a particular manner incumbent on the Commander of a Regiment, to avoid if possible, the sending out such Gentlemen, whose inexperience in the Service, and whose turn to extravagance, give the strongest reasons to suppose them unqualified for such an undertaking: if he can prevail on Officers of a serious, prudent disposition, to engage by choice in this Duty, he does an essential piece of Service to the Regiment, which, by that means, has a more certain chance for getting good Recruits, than could be expected from the faint endeavours of Men, whose pleasures, principally, engross their thoughts; however, should he be obliged to have recourse to such improper persons (from the Roster pointing it their turn) no remedy is left, but to be as explicit as possible in his instructions, and to secure them by every method in his power, from running into idle extravagance and excesses, or being imposed on by the party given to assist them.

### II.

The Qualifications requisite in a recruiting Sergeant, Corporal and Drummer, are of so particular a nature,



a nature, that very few can be called absolutely clever at the business: a certain degree of humour and address are principal requisites in the character; but as these talents are not to be expected in the generality of Soldiers, an Officer may think himself extremely fortunate, if the virtues of his party are confined to honesty, sobriety and diligence: with such Men, he may not be as expeditious in getting Recruits, as if they were masters of all the true perfections for recruiting, but in the end, he will have reason to be satisfied with their conduct.

## III.

Officers must be forbid to entertain a man, who, by having incurred the censure of the civil law, is obliged to offer himself for a Soldier, in order to escape some heavy punishment, as such wretches reflect the highest dishonour on the Corps which takes them, by too frequently corrupting the morals of raw and unexperienced lads, and leading them into vices, which otherwise they could have never known: those who are discharged for misbehaviour from another Regiment, should not for the same reason be received, let their figure be ever so inviting.

## IV.

Sailors and colliers never make good Soldiers, being accustomed to a more debauched and drunken way of life, than what a private Centinel's Pay can possibly admit of; and of course soon become disgusted with the Service, from which they speedily desert, and are seldom again recovered, from the opportunities that the nature of their profession affords them, to remain concealed, in spite of the most diligent and active search.

## V.

In-kneed, or splay-footed Men should never be enlisted, being, from the formation of their limbs, unable to undergo the fatigue of tedious Marches: those with round shoulders, or past thirty years of age, are also to be avoided, the first never acquiring an

an upright carriage, and the others from the stiffness of their joints, seldom learning to handle their Arms with dexterity.

## VI.

Men with ruptures, scald heads, convulsion-fits, or other extraordinary complaints, ought on no account to be received, and very rarely one discharged for a lameness, or particular infirmity, from another Regiment, though, at the time he offers, he may to all appearance seem perfectly cured, as it is odds, when he again becomes tired of the Service, he will feign the return of his old complaint, in order to deceive, and thereby hope to obtain his discharge.

## VII.

In time of Peace, no man should be entertained, who served in another Regiment, unless it appears in his discharge, that he was dismissed at the desire of his Friends, or unless the Corps he belonged to was entirely disbanded, as it may otherwise be taken for granted (particularly if he is a fine fellow) that ill behaviour was the cause of his being discharged.

## VIII.

If an Officer has reason to suspect a man who offers to enlist, for having been in the Service, though he positively denies it, some pretence should be made for looking at his naked back, on which may perhaps be found some certain marks, to make that matter very clear.

## IX.

Young, active Men, from seventeen to twenty-five years of age, make the most tractable Soldiers; nor should they be desired taller than six feet, nor lower than five feet, six inches and a half, when circumstances will admit so great a \* nicety: a Man, who from his size must be unfit for the Battalion  
Companies

---

\* In time of War, the difficulty of raising a sufficient number of Men, makes it necessary to dispense with many niceties, in regard to Size and Figure.

Companies of a Regiment, and yet, from the poor-ness of his figure, cannot be appointed to the Grenadiers, should by no means be enlisted.

## X.

Great attention must be paid to the faces, legs, and shoulders of Recruits, and that the Lads under eighteen have stout \* thick joints, and not too much the look of being set: fine hair is also particularly desired, it being so great an ornament and addition to the appearance of a Soldier.

## XI.

An apprentice should not be enlisted, without the consent of his master, and taking up his indentures; for as he has a right † by law to claim him, it is scarcely worth the trouble and expence of attempting to convey him to the Regiment.

## XII.

When a Recruit is once attested, an Officer is on no pretence to dismiss him from the Service (unless

H

he

\* A certain indication of growth.

† 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 detained 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 enlist 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.

he is claimed as an apprentice or deserter) before he obtains a discharge for that purpose, from the Commander of the Regiment.

## XIII.

It is the interest of a Regiment, to give as high an allowance to the Officers employed on the recruiting Duty, as it's Fund will possibly admit, that they may be enabled to raise the better Men; from a certainty, that the greatest number of Guineas have ensured the best success, all over England, for some years past, and have engaged the finest fellows: the expences incurred by the Death or Desertion of a Recruit, before he joins the Regiment, should also in common justice be allowed, otherwise, it cannot be in the power of the most prudent and attentive Officer, to avoid contracting debts.

## XIV.

As it sometimes happens, that a man, when enlisted, is in every respect agreeable to the recruiting instructions, yet, before he joins the Regiment, receives some accidental injury, which renders him unfit to serve; it is however but reasonable, in that case, that an allowance should be made to the Officer who enlisted him, of at least his expences, provided he can prove such accident happened after enlisting, which can easily be done, by the testimony of the Surgeon who examined him previous to it: and on this account, it must be obvious, of how much consequence it is to an Officer, to have every Recruit strictly inspected by a skilful Surgeon, before he permits him to be attested.

## XV.

Private-men are seldom more than an incumbrance and expence to an Officer, when recruiting, and frequently represent their use and consequence on this occasion, in a most flattering light, merely from the expectation of being in the way of constant drinking, and to avoid their Duty with the Regiment; therefore ought not to be employed, unless for Servants,

or

or qualified to act as Corporals, except something remarkable appears to change that resolution.

## XVI.

Before an Officer quits the Regiment, to enter on the recruiting Service, he should take the exact measure of the Regimental Standard, that he may not act contrary to the instructions, by enlisting Men of too low a Size; and he ought to make it a rule \* to measure every Man himself, before he pays him any part of his Levy Money, taking care, that nothing is concealed between his feet and stockings, to help his stature: an Officer will find the advantage of being exact in this particular.

## XVII.

Recruits so often vary in the accounts they give of their age, on joining the Regiment, from what they are returned by the Officers who enlist them, and by that means are frequently rejected, that it very highly concerns the recruiting Officers, to depend more on a Man's looks, for determining his age, than on what he calls himself: the common people are in general so ignorant in this point, that it is absurd to take a peasant's word, for being only twenty-five, when his appearance probably bespeaks him to be many years advanced beyond that age; and yet it often happens.

## XVIII.

The Arrears of a Serjeant, Corporal and Drummer, on the Recruiting Service, should remain with the Company he belongs to, as a reserve for necessaries, on his return to the Regiment, it being the only stoppage which can conveniently be made from them, during that time.

H 2

XIX. An

---

\* A young Officer belonging to a Marching Regiment, by neglecting this precaution some little time ago, and relying too much on the integrity and experience of his Serjeant, had the misfortune of having seven Recruits rejected out of eleven, and thereby lost a considerable sum of money.

## XIX.

An Officer ought carefully to read over his instructions, that he may not fail in any part; he should also give a copy of them (as far as relates to the kind of Men to be enlisted) to each of his party, that they may have no excuse for entertaining improper persons: he is to be remarkably exact in keeping his accounts, and should once a week, at least, examine, whether the cash remaining in his hands for the recruiting Service, added to the Levy-money of the Recruits raised by him, with their \* subsistence, his own, and the party's, amounts to the sum he has received: by this constant inspection of his affairs, he is always able to correct improper expences, and can, with satisfaction to his own mind, transmit his accounts to the Commander of the Regiment, whenever he requires it, without the apprehension of a reprimand, which is at all times to be considered, by Officers, in the most serious light.

## XX.

When a recruiting Party arrives in a town, where it intends to beat up, the Chief Magistrate is first to be informed of that intention, and also the Commanding Officer of whatever Troops are quartered there, it being a compliment to which they are in some respect entitled.

## XXI.

If an Officer finds his Serjeant deserving of such confidence, he should never let him be without two or three Guineas, to answer for sudden calls, which may suddenly happen in the course of Recruiting, but at the same time must insist on his rendering an exact account of it, once a week, and returning whatever balance remains then due: by which method, he can be no great sufferer, should the Serjeant's conduct prove contrary to the opinion he had entertained of him.

XXII. Nothing

---

\* On the Irish Establishment, Recruiting Officers are allowed no Subsistence for Recruits raised in England, until they land in Ireland.

## XXII.

Nothing should ever be allowed a party, on pretence of expences incurred by them, in attempting to enlist a man, as such demands (if admitted) will be endless; but for every Recruit approved of at the Regiment, or who pays the penalty authorized by law, for the relief of Soldiers enlisting hastily, an Officer should give a certain sum (in proportion to his own allowance) in shares, among his party, viz. two to the Serjeant, (as being subject to more expence than the others, in endeavouring to get Men) one to the Corporal, and one to the Drummer, but not to be paid, until their return to the Regiment, in order to clear off any debts they may have unavoidably contracted, whilst Recruiting.

## XXIII.

They must not be permitted to enlist a Man, who is not agreeable to the instructions, in Size, Age, or Figure, because they imagine he will pay the penalty, as such practices encourage many others, equally as improper: and all under-hand, unfair methods to enlist Men, are to be discountenanced by an Officer, by which he will gain respect, both for himself and party, round the country, and the inhabitants will never be fearful of mixing in their Company.

## XXIV.

When a Man enlists, who has a family depending on him for support, and repents before it is lawful to attest him, it often happens, that by remitting the penalty, an Officer recommends himself, in a particular manner, to the inhabitants, who in return may serve him on some other occasion, perhaps much more for his interest and advantage.

## XXV.

An Officer must be cautious of enlisting a man, who is not an inhabitant in or near his recruiting quarters, especially if he insists on too much money, as it may be almost certain, his intention is to desert the very first opportunity which offers: and, in general,

ral, an Officer should not be too ready at entertaining men, whose characters are not attested by some person of Credit in the neighbourhood, as it is impossible to be too exact and nice, in respect of the morals of recruits, that are to be incorporated in a Regiment.

## XXVI.

It is universally condemned, as one of those circumstances, which must contribute greatly to damp that kind of emulation, which ought to be encouraged amongst the Soldiery, to enlist a man, particularly \* for a Serjeant or Corporal, unless he has well known parts and qualifications, to merit so extraordinary a mark of notice: his being sworn for a Non-commission-officer only, leaves him much more master of his own conduct, than is consistent with good order and strict discipline, and gives him an assurance, that the moment he is reduced from that station, for any misdemeanour, he can not be detained to serve as private, without absolutely breaking through the terms on which he was enlisted, and which he certainly has a right to insist on.

## XXVII.

From the levy-money allowed to a Recruit, he should be furnished with shirts, shoes and stockings, as far as it will go; to which, if he does not readily consent, or if he insists on more than is usually given to † drink his Majesty's health, there is great reason to suspect him of being an idle, ill-designing fellow, and therefore he ought to be closely looked to, or what may answer better for the Officer, turned about his business.

## XXVIII.

An Officer should often examine into the state of his Recruits Linen, to prevent embezzlement, which is often the forerunner of desertion; he must also be  
attentive

---

\* This only relates to old Corps, as new raised Regiments have often no other method of acquiring Non-commission-officers.

† A Crown.



attentive to their behaviour, fixing those he suspects the least inclined to be irregular, under the immediate eye of the Serjeant or Corporal: their messing properly must not escape his notice; nor is he to permit the same negligence of dress, as when they were peasants: a smartness in their appearance may attract some other lads.

## XXIX.

A recruiting party should, by a remarkable neatness in their dress, and always appearing with the air of formed Soldiers, draw on themselves the attention of the country people; and by a civil, steady behaviour, and never engaging in disputes and quarrels, should endeavour to merit their esteem, which is the true and only method to ensure success, and to do honour to the Corps they serve in.

## XXX.

It must be a remarkable advantage to the Service, if a Captain was always ordered to superintend the subalterns and parties employed in the recruiting of a Regiment; his station to be in some town, the most convenient to the several recruiting quarters, and on the road leading to the quarters of the Regiment: the Serjeants and Corporals allotted him, should only be employed, in conducting to the Regiment, the Recruits sent in to the Captain by the different parties; by which, the inconvenience and delay that often arises, by sending the Serjeants and Corporals (who ought to be actually employed in recruiting) backwards and forwards with Recruits, quite to the Regiment, would be totally removed.

## XXXI.

When a Recruit is attested, the Officer should, by the first opportunity, transmit to the superintending Captain, his name, age, size and country, that he may be enabled, once a week, to make a general return to the Commander of the Regiment, of the success of the different parties; and that he may also judge by these reports, when a sufficient number of  
Recruits

Recruits are raised among all the Officers, worth assembling at his quarters, in order to be conducted to the Regiment: the enlisting Certificates of the Recruits, with those of their character in the country where they were enlisted, must be sent with them, to be delivered to the Commanding-officer.

## XXXII.

In order to save Officers the expence of subsisting Recruits to the Regiment, where probably they may be rejected, for not being agreeable to the instructions, the superintending Captain should have a power as soon as he assembles a Squad at his quarters, to object to those he imagines may not be approved of by the Commanding-officer, and by the first opportunity inform the Officers who raised them, of his opinion, leaving it afterwards to their choice, whether they will run the risque of sending such doubtful men to the Regiment, or have them immediately discharged; which he can readily do, as he should have a parcel of blank discharges, signed by a Field-officer for that purpose: it will be worth the Officer's consideration to take notice, that a Recruit, dismissed in this manner, need only have as many days pay given to him, as are just necessary to carry him to the place he was enlisted at, whereas, if he is rejected at the Regiment, he will at least be ordered a fortnight's pay, and more, if he be not a native of the kingdom he is discharged in: it would be inhuman to treat him otherwise, after taking him from his place of residence, although the expence must fall upon the Officer who enlisted him.

## XXXIII.

If a Non-commission-officer or Drummer employed on the recruiting Duty, is guilty of a crime deserving punishment, or is remarkably negligent and idle, he should be sent a prisoner to the superintending Captain, who may replace him by one of those at his quarters; the evidence against him, as taken by the Officer of the party, must be inserted in his prosecution,

prosecution, which the Officer is to sign and transmit to the Captain, that he may send it with the delinquent to the Regiment, by the first opportunity, to appear upon his tryal.

## XXXIV.

When the Subaltern-officers are ordered on the recruiting service, they should each receive twenty pounds from the Pay-master, after which, all their applications for money must be to the superintending Captain, who alone ought to have a power of drawing on the Agent for Regimental money; and, that the Officers may be restrained from inconsiderately involving themselves in difficulties, the Captain must be directed, not to remit them any money, until he receives an exact account of their having expended half the sum received by the Paymaster, on their own and parties subsistence, the levy-money of Recruits, and other allowable articles; that being done to his satisfaction, he is to dispatch a bill of twenty-pounds, and is to proceed with the same caution, through the whole term of recruiting, never remitting any money to an Officer, but when it appears by his accounts, that ten pounds only remain in hand; by this method, the most that any Officer can be indebted to the Regiment, on his return to it (let him be ever so imprudent) will be thirty pounds, which he may contrive to get the better of, without being under the disagreeable necessity of selling his commission: a misfortune many Gentlemen have experienced, by having an unlimited licence to draw upon the Agent.

## XXXV.

That the Commander of the Regiment may be assured of matters being conducted in a proper channel, and that the Recruiting Officers are acting with Discretion, the Captain who superintends them, should once a month transmit him an account of his Drafts upon the Agent, and likewise what he has given to each of the Officers: and in order to pre-

vent the frauds of ill designing persons, by drawing bills upon the Agent, in the \* Captain's name, he ought to be very particular in writing every Draft himself, and his Name always in the same manner; should number the bills, and make them payable in a like number of Days, throughout the whole; he must also inform the Agent before-hand, with his intentions of drawing on him, and send the name of the persons, in whose favour he intends to draw.

## XXXVI.

The recruiting parties of a Regiment should, in going to their several places of Rendezvous, keep as long together, as is convenient, without going out of their way, and ought to pursue their March with the utmost regularity and order: the Officers commanding them, upon their arrival at the towns allotted for each, ought to inform the superintending Captain, that he may make a general report of it to the Commander of the Regiment; after which all orders relative to the recruiting Service, should be transmitted to the Captain, to be by him communicated to the different Parties.

## XXXVII.

A Recruit should not be measured or examined by the Commanding-officer, until the morning after his arrival at the Regiment, as the fatigue and hurry of a March, to which he has probably been much unaccustomed, generally reduces his Size at least a quarter of an inch, and alters his appearance in such a manner, that a night's rest scarcely recovers him; it would therefore be an injustice to the Officer who enlisted him, not to be allowed so trifling an indulgence.

## XXXVIII.

Regiments, which confine themselves to recruit in particular counties, have generally the best success, young

---

\* Two or three persons were executed some few years ago, for forging Drafts from Recruiting-officers, upon their Agents.

young Men being most desirous of enlisting into a corps, where they are certain of meeting many countrymen, and perhaps relations ; besides, it is a spur towards raising their ambition, to see some of their friends, who probably enlisted only a few years before, return among them in the character of Non-commission-officers, or sometimes in a higher station.

## C H A P. XII.

*Of the Cloathing of a Regiment in general, with some Observations on the several Appointments of it.*

## A R T. I.

**A**S the state in which the Cloathing is usually sent to a Regiment, requires many alterations, to make it perfect, and as nothing contributes more to the good appearance of Soldiers, than having the several appointments which compose their Drefs, fitted with the greatest exactness, it is necessary that no pains be spared, to accomplish so advantageous a design ; therefore, if the Quarter-master or some other Officer, upon an examination of every article, finds them agreeable to the intentions of the Colonel, and the patterns sealed by the board of General-officers, at their annual review of cloathing (of which he should make remarks in a return to the Commander of the Regiment) all the taylors of the several Companies ought to be assembled, under the direction of the soberest, and most ingenious of the whole, in some convenient place, in order to make a general alteration.

## II.

From the natural disposition of these taylors to irregularity and drunkenness, it will be necessary to lay them under some restraint, for which purpose, a Centinel must be posted on the room they work in, to prevent disorders, and to compel them to remain the stated hours at work ; the Quarter-master and his Serjeant are likewise frequently to visit them,

them, in order to punish those, who do not strictly conform to the directions given for altering the several Articles.

## III.

Whilst the Taylors are working on any of the Appointments, they are by no means to receive the smallest part of payment for it, except what is requisite for thread and other materials, which the Quarter-master serjeant is to see laid out, as it would otherwise be impossible to keep them sober, or constant to their work; but when all is finished, their whole demand should be paid to the Quarter-master, that he may see every man receives his just proportion.

## IV.

The Coats are first to be altered, beginning with those of the Grenadiers, and so regularly on by Companies, every Man's measure being taken by the Master-taylor in the exactest manner: but previous to any alteration, they should be soaked in clean water, to prevent their shrinking after being fitted, which coarse cloth is otherwise apt to do.

## V.

When the Coats of a Company are altered, the Officer commanding it must carefully examine, if every Man is exactly fitted, without wrinkles in any part, at the same time that he is not confined, either in his arms or shoulders; he is also to insist on the Lining, Lapells, Cuffs and Seams being worked in the strongest manner; that the Lace be well sewed on, the Collar high and tight about the Neck, and that the Cuffs be in length, just to the joint of the Wrist: it will also require a very nice inspection, to be assured, that a just proportion, agreeable to the Pattern, is observed in the Lapells, Cuffs and Loops of the Lace, which otherwise will be very irregular.

## VI.

Long Skirts to a Soldier's Coat are extremely inconvenient and tiresome upon a March, especially through dirty roads; besides they drown his Size, and take

take from his appearance that sort of smartness, which is generally admired: shewing two of the lower Buttons of the Breeches Knee, exclusive of that upon the Band, allows as great a length to the Skirt, as ought to be, and will, by answering all the necessary purposes of keeping the Soldiers' thighs sufficiently warm upon Service, obviate the objections usually made against short Coats.

## VII.

A Soldier's Coat should always be tight over the Breast (without restraint) for the sake of shewing his figure to more advantage; on which account, and to prevent that part from flying back, and being thereby troublesome in the performance of the Exercise, Cloth Loops, with a small button and hole to them, should be fixed upon the inside of the Coat, about an inch from the edge of each Lapel, and just above the pit of the stomach.

## VIII.

Pockets in the side Plaits of a Soldier's Coat must always make the Skirts swell out, and hang in an aukward manner, whenever any thing is carried in them, therefore should be fixed where Pockets usually are in a full skirted Coat, with the difference of being on the inside, instead of the outside of it.

## IX.

As the tucking back the skirts of a Soldier's Coat, contributes to his marching light, and adds considerably to the smartness of his air, he should be obliged to keep them always in that position, which may readily be done, by sewing the binding Lace of the front and back part of the skirts, upon the Lining, instead of the Cloth; this will also be an ornament to the Coat, as that Lace must otherwise be hid: and to render it still more out of his power to let them down (a kind of slovenlyness, in which Soldiers are happy to indulge themselves, when from under the immediate eye of their Officers) the corners of the skirts should be closed by a laced cloth-loop, or some other fancied

\* fancied ornament, firmly sewed across them; unless a Regiment be on Service, in which case, that must be changed for a hook and eye, occasionally to let loose the skirts upon the thighs, for the sake of warmth to the Soldiers in their Tents, and on all night-duties, which are the only times, they should ever be allowed to unhook them.

## X.

Capes, besides being ornamental to a Soldier's Coat, are beyond doubt extremely useful, in defending his neck from rain and cold, when Centry on an exposed bleak Post: they should not however be broader than three Fingers; and to prevent their rising, when not required, ought to button upon the upper Buttons of the Lapells.

## XI.

The wings to Grenadiers and Drummer's Coats are better of an oval shape, than square, as the points of the latter soon curl up, and thereby never after look so smart and tight upon the shoulders; and will be found to answer the design of adding to their breadth, to the full as much as square ones: the Serjeants of Grenadiers ought to be distinguished by these kind of wings to their Coats, from the other Serjeants, as much as the private Men of that Company are from those of the Battalion ones.

## XII.

The Cuff of a Soldier's Coat should never be wider, than just to admit his hand with ease: laying aside the superior Look of it above a large one, it certainly, from being close about the wrist, is infinitely warmer, and enables a Man to handle his Firelock with greater dexterity, as he meets with nothing to entangle in the Lock of it, or in any particular to incommode his performance.

## XIII. The

---

\* One small Grenade, with a neat Fuse of a different Colour, fixed upright on the joining of the Skirts, is a proper distinction for the Coats of Grenadiers, and has a pretty Effect.



## XIII.

The buttons on the cloathing of a Regiment (if white) should be always made of good metal, and never of pewter, as it otherwise will be impossible for Soldiers to preserve them in that state of brightness, which at all times must be insisted on, particularly, if they are figured with the number of the Corps: it should also be observed, that the buttons are fixed on firm, with strong leather thongs run through the shanks, as cloth ones will never hold them on.

## XIV.

The coats of all the Companies being properly fitted, to the satisfaction of the Officers commanding them, and laid up carefully in the regimental stores, with the name of each man stitched upon the collar, and also the name of the taylor who altered it (that in case any thing afterwards should appear defective, it may at once be known, on whom to fix the blame) the breeches are next to be altered, and inspected with the same attention, that the coats were; they must be made to fit smooth and tight upon the thighs, to cover well the knee-pan; to come very high upon the hips, with a broad waistband capable of holding three large buttons: it should also be insisted on, that they are worked both strong and uniform in every respect, and that a strap of cloth be stitched firmly between the thighs, which can readily be renewed, when worn out, and will contribute much to their doing greater service.

## XV.

Buckles to the knee-bands of a Soldier's breeches are improper, both on account of the expence, and because their tongues are perpetually wearing out the straps: a button answers every purpose of keeping the knee-band tight; five therefore (including that upon the band) are sufficient for each knee, as a greater number looks too crouded; a falling flap to the breeches, with two large buttons to fix it to the waist-

waist-band, appears always tight and smooth, and is to be preferred to any other: one cross pocket of a moderate depth, is all a Soldier need desire in his breeches, as it will answer every purpose he can want.

## XVI.

The red breeches, usually given to the Infantry, in a very short time change to a sooty brick-colour, and never after have a clean appearance, let the wearer be ever so well disposed to keep them in good order, besides, when once they get stains, it becomes extremely difficult to remove them; breeches of white cloth on the contrary, have at all times a neatness in them, which is very pleasing to the eye; and as they can, if ever so dirty, be recovered to their original whiteness, by the assistance of bran and whiting mixt, it surely is worth the consideration of a Regiment, to prefer them to the Red ones, especially, as the expence of both may be reduced exactly to the same, and as the difference between the colour and the coat, must produce a contrast, to be much admired in a Soldier's dress.

## XVII.

The breeches being fitted with the utmost exactness, are to be laid up in store, marked upon the waist-bands in the same manner as the coats were, until the Commander of the Regiment chuses to see both upon the men, which he ought always to do, before they are delivered out for good and all, as faults may possibly have escaped the Officers of Companies, which he perhaps may discover: such repeated inspections insure exactness, and are a cheque upon the taylor, not to run through the work, in a careless, idle manner.

## XVIII.

Upon delivery of the coats and breeches to be worn by the men at pleasure (which need not be, until about a month before the general review, in order to make at that time the better appearance) the old coats should be turned into waistcoats, conformable to

to the pattern fixed on by the Commanding-officer: they must be made to button low upon the waistband of the breeches, the skirts to fall back, and to be about nine inches in length, from the lower button-hole; the lace and lining should be sewed extremely strong in every part; and that no fraud may be committed on this occasion, the Officers commanding Companies ought to give them a minute inspection, before they are delivered to the men, as in truth they must every article, which passes through the taylor's hands, else many impositions will be attempted.

## XIX.

No directions are on any account to be taken from a Soldier, in making up the several parts of his appointments, but the pattern fixed on by the Commanding-officer, for each article, is to be most strictly observed, for which the master-taylor should be answerable, as he is not to suffer any thing to appear before an Officer, until he has thoroughly examined it.

## XX.

When a Regiment is in a settled way, in time of peace, there can scarcely be an excuse for not having the dress of the Soldiers, at all times, perfectly neat, but when for duty or otherwise to appear on a parade, it should be unexceptionable in every point; it must therefore be considered, that a Soldier's constantly wearing the same coat, on all occasions, for an entire year, without the aid of somewhat else to save it, in a great measure deprives him of the ability to act agreeable to the wishes of his Officers in that respect; for which reason, it should (as may very well happen) be contrived, to avoid cutting up the old coats at the usual time, by making the red waistcoats \* serve two years: this œconomy is requisite for one year only,

K

and

---

\* To carry this scheme the better into execution, it will be necessary for the red waistcoats to be new laced and trimmed up the second year.

and afterwards enables the Soldiers, always to have a clean coat to dress in.

XXI.

If it is permitted, that a Regiment should make an extraordinary smart appearance upon particular occasions, the Soldiers may be furnished with waistcoats of white, good cloth, about four shillings and eight-pence each in value, which should never be worn, but with the best coats, and will, by being only then used, serve extremely well two years: this may at first appear too great an expence for a Soldier to bear, but will in fact be otherwise, as by the white waistcoats being worn in dress, the red ones are so in common with the worst coats, and therefore need not be laced, nor of course, so high a price given for making them: the saving on these two articles, in two years, will reduce the charge against the Soldiers, for this white waistcoat, to † one shilling and six-pence only, which must surely be considered as a trifle, if put in competition with so high an improvement to his dress: besides, it is to be observed, that though this charge of one shilling and six-pence takes place every second year against the Soldier, yet after the expiration

† Estimate of the expence of a White Cloth Waistcoat, to serve a Soldier for two years.		l.	s.	d.
To $\frac{1}{2}$ of strong cloth, for fronts, at 5s. 6d. per yard	—	0	2	$0\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{1}{2}$ of frize, for backs, at 1s. 4d. per yard	—	0	0	8
$\frac{1}{2}$ of baize, for lining, at 1s. 10d. per yard	—	0	0	11
14 buttons, if bought at Birmingham	—	0	0	$2\frac{3}{4}$
Making and mohair	—	0	0	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Expence of the Waistcoat		—	0	4 8
Making a plain Red Waistcoat from a Coat, the second year	} — — —	0	0	6
Total expence for two years		—	0	5 2
Deduct the Colonel's two year's allowance, for turning old Coats into Waistcoats	} —	0	2	0
Also his allowance for Waistcoat Lace for the same time	} — —	0	1 8	0 3 8
Expence to the Soldier in two years		—	0	1 6

tion of the two first years of his wearing a white waistcoat it will be needless to cut up his old coat, for an every day waistcoat, as the old white one then in his possession for two years, will serve extremely well in common dress, for the ensuing year ; by which means, he will have his old coat to dispose of, and will have the same in his power every second year, as long as white waistcoats are continued in the Regiment, agreeable to the system here proposed : now as it is beyond all doubt, that one of these old coats will sell in any town, from four to five shillings, it is evident, how highly a Soldier is a gainer in the end, and how greatly he is indulged, by being provided with such a waistcoat every second year.

XXII.

One pair of cloth breeches being insufficient to serve a Soldier for a year, he should be furnished with another of white, soft ticking, of about two shillings and six-pence value, to be made exactly after the form of the cloth ones : in the summer months, and on marches at all seasons, the coolness of these breeches will be very convenient and pleasing to the Men, and, besides the neatness of their appearance, are the cheapest that can be made of new materials, and very near as much so, as those, which it is very possible to contrive from the spare cloth of the old coats, after making up the waistcoats, as the expence attending a pair of that kind, cannot be reduced, by every method of œconomy, to very little less than \* eighteen pence, unless there be old Tents in store, unfit to serve another Campaign, which may be appropriated for lining to them.

K 2

XXIII. Every

---

	s.	d.
* One yard and a half of coarse linen for lining at <i>s.d.</i> }	—	1 0
<i>per yard</i>	—	0 6
Making	—	1 6
		<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>
		1 6

## XXIII.

Every Soldier should be provided with a red cap, lined with coarse linen, and turned up in the front, by a small, stiff flap of the facings of the Regiment, with an occasional falling cape; to defend and cover the neck from the extremities of violent weather: when the cloathing is entirely finished every year, they can be easily made up from the remains of the old cloth, and will be found of infinite use, on all Night-duties, and those of fatigue, besides many other occasions, when the hats must otherwise be worn, and considerably damaged.

## XXIV.

The same attention must be shewn, in altering and fitting all the Appointments of a Recruit, on his joining the Regiment, as to those of the other men; and as soon as his cloathing is delivered to him, the Serjeant or Corporal of the Squad of Inspection, to which he is fixed, should immediately dispose of all his coloured cloaths, in his presence, to the best advantage, and return the money, arising from the sale of them, to whoever keeps the Company's accounts, to be credited to the Recruit, towards the expence of altering his Regimentals, providing Gaiters, &c.

## XXV.

As the custom of the Army has established it part of the Duty of a Soldier, who is a Taylor, to work for his Brother-Soldiers, a proper use is to be made of it, by fixing a reasonable \* stated price on every article

\* Sufficient prices for Regimental Work done by Taylors.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
For a Serjeant's Coat altering	0	1	4
His Breeches altering	0	0	8
Making his Red Waistcoat laced	0	1	0
Making it plain	0	0	10
A Drummer or Fifer's Coat altering	0	1	0
His Breeches altering	0	0	4
Making a Waistcoat from his old Coat, laced	0	0	9
Making it plain	0	0	6
A private Man's Coat altering	0	0	8
			Hjs

article they work, else it cannot be in a Soldier's power to answer the expences, which probably may be required, for the unavoidable improvement of his dress; nor need the Taylors be dissatisfied with such a regulation, as they are generally exempt from every Duty, whilst employed on the Regimental work.

XXVI.

The cocking a Soldier's hat in a becoming manner, being a principal ornament to his appearance, should be very much attended to; the short, smart cock is certainly most adapted to a military man, as it gives a sort of Martial Air, adds to his Height, and always fits firm on his head: four inches and a half are enough for the breadth of the leaves, as any thing above that size, drowns the face, unless it be remarkably full and broad: the utmost exactness must be observed, in reducing all the hats of a Regiment to this dimension, and fixing such an uniformity in the cocking of the whole, that the nicest eye may not be able to perceive a difference.

XXVII.

In order to prevent the front cock of the hat, from flattening to a pinch, a piece of whalebone, of about four inches long, should be sewed on the inside of that part: and that there may not be the smallest difference, in the method of wearing all the hats of a Regiment, a narrow bit of black tape, about half an inch long, must be sewed close to the lining, upon that part of the hat which lies exactly over the nose, when put on in a proper manner; by which, it will be impossible

---

His Breeches altering	-	-	-	-	0	0	4
Making a Waistcoat from his old Coat, laced	-	-	-	-	0	0	9
Making it plain	-	-	-	-	0	0	6
Making a Serjeant's Breeches entire	-	-	-	-	0	1	0
Do. a Drummer, Fifer, or Private-Man's Breeches	-	-	-	-	0	0	6
Making a Foraging Cap, in general	-	-	-	-	0	0	2
Do. Long Gaiters	-	-	-	-	0	0	6
Do. Short Gaiters	-	-	-	-	0	0	4
Do. White linen Gaiter Tops	-	-	-	-	0	0	2

possible for a Soldier, to have an excuse, for twisting the front cock more to the right or left, than should be ; and it will also enable, even the most unexperienced Officer, by casting his eye to this mark, to be at once assured, whether the hats of his Company are worn agreeable to the orders of the Regiment.

## XXVIII.

To prevent the hats from ever falling off at exercise, or to be moved improperly upon their heads, and thereby give the Soldiers a pretence for the least unsteadiness under arms, two narrow pieces of tape, as near the colour of each man's hair as can be, should be sewed to the lining, and from thence come round the back of the head, there to be fastened by a very small hook and eye, exactly under the plat of the hair.

## XXIX.

Unless the laces of the Soldier's hats are made of mohair (which is first to be preferred, for the richness and glossiness of its look) those of linen will answer best, as they can always be kept clean, by the assistance of pipe-clay scraped in water, and that, without the trouble of taking off; woollen lace upon the contrary, soon gathers dirt, or turns of a yellow hue, which nothing can remove, unless they are frequently taken off, and stoved with brimstone: another great advantage attending the linen laces, is, that they can always be easily replaced, when worn out, at a very trifling \* expence, and by that means, the Hats may be kept compleatly laced at all times: a Thread-tassel from the right corner of the Hat, with a white linen-tape-band, adds greatly to the smartness of it, and can, by washing, be kept constantly as clean as the hat-lace, which will not be the case, if made of woollen materials, as has been above accounted for: the Button-loops also should, for the same

---

\* One yard and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of linen, at 2s. per yard, will lace 18 hats.



same reason, be of linen-tape, about a finger's breadth, else it will shew to no advantage in the Hat.

## XXX.

It should strongly be insisted on, that the manufacturers of Soldiers Hats do not use glue, for stiffening them, as the consequence attending it, is a whitish kind of scab, that overpreads the Hat, in less than a month's wear, which all the pains taken by a Soldier, cannot remove, without the assistance of a hatter; the expence of which is heavy on him, as the same application must be often made, from the impossibility of effectually removing the original defect: it being needless to have the Hats broader in the leaves than four inches and a half, they of course require very little stiffening to keep them up, when cocked; and by omitting it, one dressing only will be sufficient, to keep them in good order through the year, provided the Men are obliged to apply a mixture of log-wood and water occasionally, to whatever part they perceive is growing rusty, which, with a small brush to lay it on, the Serjeants and Corporals of the Squads of inspection, should have always ready; the expence of this will not amount to above one farthing a year to each man, even were they to pay for it, and will be of infinite consequence, in preserving the colour of their hats.

## XXXI.

When it is in the power of a Regiment to keep a second coat, for the men to dress in, the same œconomy should be used to preserve a second hat, by which, the whole of their appointments will be equally good; and when that is the case, the every-day hats should be dressed up plain, with linen hat-bands, tassels, and cocking loops, which will contribute much to the smartness of their appearance, besides making a change in the Soldiers common dress, from that which should distinguish them on duty, and many other occasions: the carriage of these second coats and hats upon a march, is the only objection, which can

can be raised against their being preserved, in the manner before proposed; but surely, a Captain, who would not at his own expence (if no other method could be contrived) convey them for his Company, on such occasions, must have very little zeal for the service, or the reputation of his Corps.

## XXXII.

Hair cockades are strongest, and of course fittest for Soldiers; they should be of a fixed pattern, with the edges as plain as possible, that they may be the less liable to retain dust, and thereby be the easier cleaned with oil, which nourishes the hair, and always gives them a black and glossy look.

## XXXIII.

The shirts annually given to the Non-commission-officers and Soldiers, as small mounting, on the British establishment, from the indifference of the work, can be of little use, unless taken to pieces, and made up properly, with a ruffle at the bosom, which is an ornament, that should always be added to a Soldier's shirt: the shoes too, delivered at the same time, seldom hold together a day's march, in wet and dirty weather, if not entirely made over again; and though such alterations are hard upon a Soldier, he will yet find himself in some sort repaid, by the service he must receive from both, in comparison to what would otherwise be the case.

## XXXIV.

The yarn stockings usually given to the Private-men, as part of their small mounting, on the same establishment, are generally so ill shaped and coarse, as not to be even fit for wearing under gaiters, it must therefore be an advantage, to get a better kind, charging the difference of the price (if necessary) to the Soldiers: and indeed, was no part of the small mounting to be issued, but in lieu of it, seven shillings and six-pence to each man (as is the case on the Irish establishment) it would answer infinitely better for the advantage of the Soldiery.

## XXXV. Black

## XXXV.

Black stocks, besides having a more soldierly appearance than white ones, are a saving to the men in point of washing, and do not shew the dirt of a shirt, so much, after a day's wear: two will be necessary for each man; one of horse-hair for common use; the other of Manchester velvet for dress: and it will contribute much to the smartness of both, to edge them with scarlet cloth: the ends for the clasps to fix in, are best of leather, as that will last while the stocks do.

## XXXVI.

It is a mistaken œconomy in Officers, to buy very coarse linen for their Soldiers shirts; that of one shilling and four-pence a yard is the cheapest, from which any material service can be expected: four shirts (three of which should be perfectly good) are as few as a Soldier can dispense with, to support that neatness, which at all times should distinguish him: less than three yards and a half ought never to be put in one, unless the man, for whom it is designed, be extremely low and thin, as it is a certainty, that the longer and larger they are made, the greater service may be expected from them: care must be taken, that they are worked both neat and strong, with buttons at the collar, which should not be allowed to turn over the stock, above an inch, to prevent its being entirely hid: the ruffle at the bosom, need not exceed two inches in breadth, and it will be an addition to the look of the sleeves; (which otherwise appear quite naked) to ornament their flits, with an half inch ruffle: eight pence a piece is a sufficient allowance for shirts made agreeable to these directions, nor should the women be ever suffered to demand a farthing more.

## XXXVII.

Two pair of good shoes are indispensably necessary for a Soldier, as he must otherwise be obliged (if depending on one pair) after a wet day's march, to give

L

them

them a hasty drying by the fire, which not only cracks the leather, but is the certain method of shrinking them in such a manner, as to give the greatest pain and trouble to the wearer: the best shoes will be always found the cheapest, and it will be necessary to strengthen their heels, with some small nails: the toes should be round and flat; the straps full large enough to fill the buckle; and the quarters high, tight, \* and short, for the advantage of the gaiters being fitted well: the Officers commanding companies ought not to permit a pair of shoes to be delivered to a man, until they have examined, whether they are made conformable to these directions, else every Soldier will certainly indulge his own particular taste, in the fashion of his shoes, without considering any other advantage: besides two pair of shoes, a Soldier should have a pair of soles and heels in his Knapsack, by which means, he can never be distressed, should his shoes want mending on a march, as a shoe-maker of the Company can always do them, and that with seasoned leather, which might not be the case, was he to take the immediate chance of the country for it.

## XXXVIII.

The greatest uniformity should be observed, in the colour of the stockings, through a Regiment, as nothing more offends the eye, than a variety in this particular: white, besides being most showy, is the readiest colour to be obtained in all places; nor will they be found so difficult to keep clean, as those of a greyish kind (which next to white, are the only coloured stockings, that can decently be admitted for a Soldier's wear) because the smallest application of the pipe-clay, used for the Accoutrements, effectually cleans them, unless they are too far gone in dirt: four pair of stockings should at least be each Soldier's stock, three of which to be of fine yarn, eighteen-pence a pair, and

---

\* A gaiter will never fit well upon a shoe with long quarters.

and the fourth of thread, worth about two shillings and four-pence, to wear on Sundays and other particular occasions: all these stockings should be knit, being stronger by many degrees than woven ones; they must also be well shaped, long enough both in the feet and legs, and full large in every part: running them in the heels will strengthen them exceedingly, therefore every Soldier should learn that piece of œconomy, as well as to mend his stockings, it being very praise worthy, besides saving him a constant expence.

## XXXIX.

Gaiters being first designed to prevent the dirt and gravel from getting into the shoes, and thereby galling the Soldiers feet upon a March, the greatest pains should be taken to answer thoroughly that purpose, by shaping them to the leg without wrinkles, to come down low upon the quarters of the shoe, and to have their tongues full large enough to cover the buckles, without rising from them, on every motion of the foot: stout grey linen answers best for gaiters to be blacked, and as that sort only are, with great propriety, for some time past, in general use throughout the Army (white gaiters being merely for parade and show, and by no means calculated for a Soldier's convenience) they do not require being made longer, than just to meet the kneeband of the breeches, as a stiff-leather top, like those to huzzar boots, is occasionally added to them, which buckles behind above the calf, entirely covers the pan of the knee, defends it when kneeling in the strings, and is a considerable addition to the good appearance of the leg: small horn, or metal buttons, without \* shanks, are best adapted to these gaiters, as they will last for years; and it will contribute greatly to their fitting tight and smooth upon the leg, to have the buttons set on, as

L 2 thick

---

\* Shanks to gaiter-buttons hurt the Soldiers legs, when lying on the Guard-bed.

thick as possible, and to have a double strap of strong leather, to come under the shoe, to keep the tongue from rising.

## XL.

White linen tops, like those worn by the Cavalry, preserve the breeches from being soiled, by the leather ones, and give a striking neatness to a Battalion: they must be made to button tight upon the knee, to rise four inches above the leather top, and to sink about two inches under the gaiters, in order to cover the stockings, on the back of the leg, above the calf, which otherwise will not appear to any great advantage.

## XLI.

As long gaiters confine and heat the Soldiers legs too much, upon a march, in warm weather, it will be prudent to furnish them with black short ones, to rise only to the swell of the calf, with a small peak at the top of the back seam, and made in every other particular, like the long gaiters: and as they are considerably cheaper, it must be œconomy to wear them on all occasions, when the others can be dispensed with; besides, a Commanding-officer will very much consult the good appearance of his Regiment by it, as Soldiers never look so tight, or well prepared for any service, as when dressed in gaiters of this kind, especially, if uniformity has been established in the colour of their stockings, and that a neat black leather garter be buckled below the knee.

## XLII.

Uniformity should be particularly observed, in the Stock-clasps, and the Shoe and Garter-buckles, which may be got of any pattern, extremely cheap at Birmingham: Shoe-buckles of a roundish form are to be preferred to square ones, as they never cut the tongue of the Gaiter: and it will be found more convenient to have the studs for fixing the Stock to the Clasps, on the inside, rather than the outside, as they are otherwise perpetually catching, either in the ribbon

band of the hair, or in the lining of the Collar of the Coat: the Buckles used for the black Garters, will also answer for the Leather-tops worn with long Garters, as they cannot interfere with one another, being never used at the same time.

## XLIII.

Square knapsacks are most convenient, for packing up the Soldier's necessaries, and should be made with a division, to hold the shoes, black-ball and brushes, separate from the linen: a certain size must be determined on for the whole, and it will have a pleasing effect upon a March, if care has been taken, to get them of all white goat-skins, with leather-slings well whitened, to hang over each shoulder; which method makes the carriage of the Knapsack much easier, than across the breast, and by no means so heating.

## XLIV.

On Service, a Soldier cannot conveniently get through the Duties of a Campaign, without a Haversack of strong, coarse, grey linen (which is always issued as part of the Camp-equipage) to carry his bread and provisions on a March; therefore need not be deemed a part of his appointments, nor provided with that exactness, which some Regiments always practise: whenever such things are delivered to the Men, the Name of the Owner, with the Number of the Regiment and Company he belongs to, should be marked on them, to prevent their being mixt or lost among those of other Corps.

## XLV.

As every attention should be observed, for making Soldiers comfortable, and able to perform their Duty, without injury to their constitutions, a proper number of \* Huzzar-cloaks ought to be provided, for the use,  
of

---

\* Huzzar-cloaks are more convenient for Centinels, than any other kind, as by throwing back the short Flaps of them, their Hands are quite disengaged to handle their Arms,

of the Centries, towards the close of a Campaign, and in Winter-quarters, both in War and Peace: blue is the most lasting colour, and they must be in length below the calf of a middle sized man's leg, be very wide and full, and have a large falling cape, to cover the head occasionally: under the cape, the number of the Company each Cloak is made for, should be marked in red, large letters, to prevent their being mixt, and that each Company may be always answerable for their own: whether carriages, or only horses are allowed upon a march, they should be carefully folded up, and carried by the Companies, as their use and advantage are, on many occasions, most sensibly experienced by the Soldiers, who, when no other fund can be contrived for providing them, are always ready to acquiesce in a stoppage for that purpose; but this must be the last resource.

## XLVI.

It is impossible to be too exact and particular, in the form and shape of all the different sort of caps worn by a Battalion, as the eyes of every spectator are at once attracted by them: those of fur entirely, or else embroidered, with an edging of fur only, and a tail falling carelessly to the right shoulder, are allowed the most becoming ones for Grenadiers, Fifers, and Drummers, and if not made too tall, fit very firm on the head: whereas those, which are not improperly likened to a candle-extinguisher, from their height and shape, stand exposed to every blast of wind, and by that means keep the wearers in constant employment, to hold them on: Jack-leather-caps, somewhat shaped like those worn by the Light-Dragoons, answer best for Pioniers, as they are strong, and therefore suited to the kind of work they often are employed in; which being generally in the open air, and under the influence of the hottest sun, a contrivance should be made, to let the front flaps down occasionally to shade their eyes.

XLVII. In



## XLVII.

In order to preserve the good appearance of the Grenadiers, Drummers, and Fifers caps, a painted linen-cover should be given to each man, to be worn over them on marches, or on duty in wet and dusty weather; and that they may be always prepared against every accident, which may hazard the spoiling of the caps, they must be obliged to parade with the painted covers, hanging by a small loop, from the right hip button of the coat, and confined within the tuck of their skirts.

## XLVIII.

To prevent as much as possible, the least embezzlement of the necessaries, with which a Soldier is provided, and to give a greater chance for the discovery of thefts, all their linen articles should have the name of the owner, with the number of the Regiment and Company he belongs to, marked with a mixture of vermilion and nut-oil, which when perfectly dried can never be washed out: under the slit of the bosom of the shirt, will be found the most convenient place, as at the weekly inspection of necessaries, an Officer can easily examine, if the shirts at that time worn by the Soldiers are their own: some mark should also be fixed upon the woollen Stockings and the Shoes, otherwise an officer will find himself exposed to numberless impositions, from the irregularity of particular Soldiers, and their unconquerable desire for drink, which tempts them frequently to exchange and pledge their necessaries, if not prevented, by every precaution in the power of an Officer to invent.

## XLIX.

That the necessaries of a Soldier may always be kept up in good condition, and that it may be the more readily discovered, if any part has been lost or embezzled, every officer should have a roll of those of his Company, and every Serjeant and Corporal one of the Squad he inspects; and at the weekly re-  
view

view of linen, &c. (which should never if possible be omitted) an Officer ought strictly to examine every particular belonging to his Company, observing, that they agree in quantity, with what is inserted in his roll, and likewise, that every article has the proper mark of belonging to the man who shews it : he should also take notice, whether any part is beginning to wear out, that new ones may be furnished in time : if any thing is deficient, he must make a strict enquiry into the cause of it, and should it appear, to have been either lost, pledged, exchanged, or sold, a most severe example must be made of the offender, as misdemeanors of that nature can never be overlooked, without destroying all sort of military order and œconomy.

## L.

It must never be admitted, as a pretence for a Soldier's wanting any part of his necessaries, that it is worn out, unless he produces it, in that condition ; otherwise, such excuses will often be advanced, when probably he has disposed of it, in a very improper manner : nor is a Soldier to be permitted, to part with any thing belonging to him (though deemed by his Officer unfit for farther use) until he has first obtained his particular leave for so doing.

## LI.

When the weekly review of necessaries is finished, the Officer of each Company who made it, should give a \* return of the state of the whole, to the Commander of the Regiment, that he may constantly know, if the men are properly supplied : and if it was a Subaltern who made the inspection, he ought to make a return of the deficiencies (with the names of those men, who are in particular want of any article) to the commanding Officer of the Company, that he may direct them to be made good as soon as possible.

C H A P.

---

\* See No. III. of the Appendix.

## C H A P. XIII.

*Of the Arms and Accoutrements, and the Methods for always keeping them in the best Condition.*

## A R T. I.

**I**T must be obvious to every Officer, even of a few months experience, how necessary it is for the arms of a Company to be at all times kept in the most serviceable condition, which nothing will so much ensure, as a proper attention having been given, on their first delivery from the ordinance; the labour of the Soldier can always make them attract the eye, but it is on that alone, their real value will depend, and give the Captains of a Regiment, through succeeding years, great reason to be thankful, for the sums of money saved them in repairs.

## II.

When arms, therefore, are to be issued to a Regiment, the Quarter-master, or some other Officer, should always attend to receive them from the Board of Ordinance: a Non-commission-officer, with an experienced Soldier, who is a perfect master of the gun-smith business, ought also to accompany him, that he may examine minutely into their state and goodness, by taking off the locks, and inspecting the screws, barrels, stocks, and every other part he thinks most necessary: if a defect appears in any article, the Officer should return the firelock which has it, and refuse giving a receipt, until he has received his compliment of arms entirely to his satisfaction, as nothing will be exchanged, after the receipt has once been given.

## III.

As the Officer is supposed to be informed, before his application to the Ordinance, what number of firelocks and bayonets are designed for each Com-

M

pany,

pany, he should endeavour to get the \* number of the Company and firelock properly marked, on the several articles designed for each; that the confusion, which must attend the Soldiers changing at any time with one another, may be totally avoided; and also, that the Regiment may not be at the expence of it, which there is an absolute necessity for, should it not be otherwise done, in order to prevent the men from putting private marks of distinction upon the arms, and thereby damaging the appearance of the stocks.

## IV.

Though it may be expected, that nothing is left unfinished, to render the arms delivered from his Majesty's stores compleat and fit for Service, yet as imperfections will occur from various causes, the Officer should direct his smith to try if all the hammers are steeled and hardened in a proper manner; those that are not, he must insist on being done, before he can receive them, else the expence of that also will fall upon the Captains of his Regiment, as, without this precaution, half of them at least will be found so soft, as not to make the smallest opposition to the flint.

## V.

The iron-ramrods must be chosen straight, and free from flaws, with the pipes of the firelocks firm, to render the returning more secure and expeditious: the spring below the tail-pipe, which confines the point, should be also strong, to prevent the weight of the ramrod from throwing itself forward, in the motion of presenting; and that the point of the ramrod may not stick at the swell of the firelock, and be thereby rendered difficult to draw, a plate of iron must be fixed there to oppose its entering the wood.

## VI.

Care must be taken that the blades of the bayonets are well polished without notches, or the appearance of the smallest crack; that the sockets fit the firelocks they

---

\* All arms delivered from the Tower of London are marked as desired; but those from Dublin-Castle are not without paying for it.

they are designed for in a proper manner, neither too stiff or easy; that the scabbards are of good stout leather, not lined with wood; and that their hooks and chapes are firm and well secured: all these articles being thus inspected, and chosen agreeable to the most prudent caution, there can afterwards remain but very little excuse for the arms of every Company not being always in the compleatest order.

## VII.

Every Soldier (and in a very particular manner a Recruit) should be instructed, by the Serjeant or Corporal of the Squad of inspection he belongs to, in the proper methods of cleaning a firelock, how to take the lock asunder, and how to join the several parts again; making him perfectly acquainted with the name and use of each, that nothing may ever be out of order, through his unskilfulness or ignorance.

## VIII.

It should be insisted on, that a Soldier at all times keeps his arms in such a state of perfection, as never to be ashamed to shew them; by having the inside of the lock well oiled, the outside of it (even to the smallest screw-pin) with the barrel, brasses and bayonet, not only clean and bright, but highly polished; the ramrod also must feel the attention of the Soldier, as the smoother and more polished it is kept, the easier will it return through the pipes, in the performance of the firings: the inside of the barrel, though not expected to be absolutely polished, should yet be bright, as must the inside of the socket of the bayonet, else it will be impossible either to fix or unfix it with the necessary quickness: to complete the whole, the stock (after scraping it extremely smooth) must be brought to as clear a \* polish, as the nature of the wood will possibly allow; a little bee's wax, joined to

M 2

the

---

\* By going to some little expence, it will not be difficult to bring the stocks of the firelock to one uniform colour, by staining them either black, red, or yellow; and then by laying on a varnish, to preserve them always in a glossy, shining condition.

the labour of the Soldier to rub it on, will soon accomplish a point, which, if executed with due attention through the whole, will produce a most pleasing effect, in the appearance of a battalion under arms: habituating Soldiers to such remarkable neatness, about every part of their appointments, not only gives employment for many of those idle hours they otherwise must have (a circumstance in itself alone quite worthy of consideration) but beyond all doubt, encourages in them a kind of liking for those arms, &c. which they are taught to take such care of.

## IX.

When the firelocks are not in use, the cocks should always be let down, as nothing more effectually weakens the main springs, than constantly keeping them on the half-bend: and it will also be of consequence to the stocks, never to expose them on racks (during a Campaign) to the effects of the Sun, as the cracks, which they often get by that means, are never to be remedied; besides, the wood in general becomes so dry and brittle by it, that the smallest violence frequently breaks off the buts.

## X.

The flints should always be screwed in firm, between a thin piece of lead, it having a more certain hold, than leather, or any other contrivance: besides a good one in his piece, a Soldier ought to have another in his pouch, and a small bit of wood, shaped like a flint, to use at exercise, in practising the firing motions, as the frequent striking up the hammers, must unavoidably break and spoil the flints, without answering any useful end.

## XI.

When a Soldier breaks any part of his arms at exercise, or by any other unavoidable accident which he can clearly prove, his captain is undoubtedly to be at the expence of the repair, as a certain number of contingent men (according to the establishment of the Company) are allowed him for that purpose; but should

should it appear to have been the consequence of neglect and carelessness, the Soldier, besides paying for it, ought to be punished.

## XII.

It is absolutely necessary, that every Soldier should be furnished with a Worm and Turn-key, else it will be impossible for him to clean the inside of the Barrel of his Firelock, in the manner which ought to be expected; or to manage the Screws about the Lock, without having recourse to his Bayonet: a practice which must be forbidden, otherwise, the edges will be always full of notches, and by that means, have a most unsightly appearance: and to render matters ready and convenient to the Soldier, in the cleaning of his Firelock, Screws should be made to the points of all the Ramrods, to fix the Worms on.

## XIII.

On Service, leather Hammer-stalls are undoubtedly an advantage to a Battalion, when loaded, and resting on their Arms, as accidents may be prevented, by having them then fixed upon the hammers of the Firelocks; but at other times they can certainly be of little use.

## XIV.

Regiments being frequently so situated, as not to be able to get their Arms mended at any rate, and often in an indifferent manner, it would be a real benefit, and in the end a saving, if every Battalion was to furnish itself with a small, portable Forge, and all the necessary Tools for keeping the Arms in repair; and that a skilful gun-smith and stock-maker (to be enlisted at Birmingham, for Soldiers) were employed upon the Regiment's work, under proper regulations for their labour: by this method, every Captain must be enabled to keep his Company's Arms in a constant, serviceable state, whether in Quarters, Cantonments;

tonments, or the \* Field, and on much easier terms, than could otherwise be expected.

## XV.

Was every Soldier to have a painted linen case, to fit exactly upon the Lock of his Piece, and to be fastened by two small buttons, it would be of the utmost use and consequence, upon a march, in damp and rainy weather, and might in an instant (if occasion required it) be taken off, and carried in his Pouch.

## XVI.

The great incumbrance of Swords upon a March, in point of weight, their well-known inconvenience in Action, or at Exercise, and in general their answering no real end in Quarters, that a Bayonet could not supply, undoubtedly pointed out to all the Regiments employed in the late war, the necessity of taking them from the Battalion Companies, and as they have not since been restored, it is probable, they will for ever be laid aside, as an useless weapon for a Foot Soldier; why they were continued to the Grenadiers of the Army, more than to the Hat-men, and why they are still expected to be kept up for them † alone, is something strange, as it is clear, that the very same inconvenience, which arises to one in wearing of a sword, must of course, in every respect, to the other: the difficulty of being able to fix a solid argument, in favour of this distinction, leaves room for supposing, that whim (as in many other things) supports the custom; therefore, when that has been gratified for a few years, the Grenadiers may, perhaps, be disencumbered from these unmeaning implements, as well as from the match-cases and cords, which are deemed by many, so essential a part of their appointments, although the use of Hand-Granades,

---

\* In the Field, one horse with a small cart will carry all these implements, in the same manner, as the Forges of the Cavalry.

† Grenadier swords are ordered to be accounted for in the general Review Returns.



nades has long since been discontinued in the British army; nor would it be an easy task to find a Grenadier existing, who was ever acquainted, or instructed, in the exercise of what first gave rise to the wearing of a match-case.

## XVII.

Drummers and Fifers require swords, as they have no other defensive weapon to wear at any time; the sort allotted for them should be short and light sabre blades, with a neat brass mounting, as that is easiest kept bright: the Serjeants also will require swords, but of a better kind, and considerably longer, in proportion to their superior size; the mounting however, to be only brass or copper, the expence of which they can easily answer, if broke, taken by the Enemy, or lost by any accident; a silver mounting on the contrary (even though at first given gratis to a Serjeant) is absolutely a hardship on him, as he is under the necessity of keeping it in repair, and being answerable for it (if lost or stolen) by an impoverishing stoppage of many months: the swords of the Grenadier Serjeants and Drummers should be distinguished, by small additional bars upon the hilt; those of the Drum and Fife-Majors to be like the Battalion Serjeants; and the whole to be ornamented with mohair sword-knots, of mixed colours, which will contribute vastly to the smartness of the hilts.

## XVIII.

The chapes and hooks of the swords and bayonets are at all times to be kept compleat and good; for which purpose, the Commanding-officers of Companies must have some spare ones constantly in store.

## XIX.

Esfontoons and Halberts should not be too heavy, or exceed seven feet in length, as they will otherwise be very unhandy at exercise, and on many occasions; they must be made of seasoned ash, it being a serviceable wood, and not easily broken; the condition  
they

they are constantly to be kept in (particularly in point of polish) ought not to be inferior to that of the Firelocks, as it would be unpardonable for Officers and Non-commission-ones to expect a greater degree of perfection in the Arms of the Private Men, than what they were inclined to shew in the care of their own; a good example from Superiors is of the utmost consequence, in influencing the actions of the vulgar, and often operates more strongly on their dispositions, than even the apprehensions of a punishment.

## XX.

The Accoutrements should be chosen of stout, smooth Buff, as well for the service to be expected from it, as for its superior look above the spongy kind, which is always stretching and difficult to clean: belts, two inches and a quarter broad, answer every purpose of supporting the weight of the Ammunition in the Pouch, without the smallest distress to the Soldier's shoulder; and besides being lighter, are by much less heating to the breast, than those of a greater breadth: two buckles for fixing the Pouch to the Belt, are to be preferred to those, which have an additional one on the breast, as it is a chance, whether the buckles there can be brought to a level, in an entire rank of Men, owing, perhaps, to the stretching of one Belt more than another, and frequently, from the the different shapes of those who wear them: this, of course, must destroy that exact uniformity, which ought to distinguish every part of the appointments of a well dressed Battalion: the ends of the Belts must be cut so as to fit close to the upper part of the Pouches; and in order to prevent their curling up, they should be tied down on the inside of the Belt, with small buff thongs, run through holes punched for that purpose.

## XXI.

The Pouches must be of the stoutest, blackened calf-skin, especially the outside flaps, which should  
be

be of such a substance, as to turn the severest rain; and as a farther security to the Ammunition carried by a Soldier, against the effects of damp, the inside flaps, which immediately cover the Cartridges, should be lined with thick, well painted linen: the Cartridge-boxes to be made as light as possible, with thirty-six holes in each, in order to prevent the addition and weight of a second Box, to buckle round the waist, which besides its well known inconvenience at Exercise, has often, in quick Firing, been productive of mischief and confusion, by blowing up: it will however be of use, to keep two or three of these Cartouch-Boxes in each Company, for small Commands, in order to save the Accoutrements, which on such occasions, need not be worn.

## XXII.

The Pouches, should be always buckled up so short, that the upper part of them, may, in general, rise to the hip-button of the coat, and be thereby not only tighter, and more convenient for marching, but also readier for the Soldier to take out his Cartridges, without being obliged to bend his body to the right, which must be the case, were the Pouches fixt too low: to ensure a greater exactness, in the height of all the Pouches of a Battalion, than might be, if only guided by the situation of the hip-buttons, or the cast of an Officer's eye along the Ranks, a small cord should be drawn very tight in the Rear of each Rank (by Companies) and fastened to two Halberts, marked with the height intended for the Pouches, which must be raised or lowered in such a manner, that the upper part of the whole of each Rank may appear upon a level with the cord: they must also be worn so much back, that when the Soldier's right hand is hanging in its proper position down his side, the front corner of the Pouch may just touch the elbow, and by that means, be entirely out of the way, in the performance of his Exercise, at the same time, that it will hang sufficiently convenient for taking

N ing

ing out his Cartridges, to load with expedition: and to prevent their shifting forward, in the motions of grounding the Firelock, and to keep them always steady in their proper place, a small leather Loop must be fixed to the inside of the front Buckle of the Belt, to fasten on the right hip button of the coat.

## XXIII.

The Bayonet-belt, if worn round the waist, not only heats and confines a Soldier too much about the loins, but if buckled over his coat (a very favourite practice of many Veterans) shews whatever defects he may have in his shape, and in particular, a hollow back; on the contrary, if worn across the shoulder, those inconveniences are at once removed, as he becomes cool, free and unrestrained; at the same time, that he receives an amendment to his figure, by the ease with which his Accoutrements hang on him, if fixed in a proper manner; besides, as every Soldier on a March, or on Service, pursues that method, if left to his own choice, it cannot be doubted, but he feels it pleasanter, and more to his satisfaction in that position, than round the waist; it therefore must be for the advantage of a Regiment, to be allowed to adopt so useful an \* improvement, especially, as it will not be disputed, but that by doing so, a Commanding-officer gives a considerable superiority to the appearance of his Men, over those whose Officers despise the change of military Fashions, let them be ever so useful or ornamental. One Buckle in front is sufficient for this Belt, to raise or lower it at discretion; its length should be, the upper part of the Carriage for receiving the Bayonet, to rise just to the hip button of the coat; but for the greater exactness, it is recommended to use the cord, in the same manner, as directed for determining the height of the Pouches: the Bayonet to be thrown so back,

---

\* A Bayonet shoulder-belt may be made from a waist-belt, without any addition of leather, and at the expence of two-pence.

as not to interfere with the Firelock, when shouldered; and to keep in such a position, a loop should be fixed to the hook of the Bayonet, to fasten on the left hip-button, for which purpose, the Bayonets are to be put in the belts, with the hooks downwards, so they not being able to draw the Bayonet, as readily as may be required, appears at first an objection to its being worn so far back, but will at once be obviated, by practising the Men to draw with their left hands, nimblely changing the Bayonet into the right, to fix in five minutes will make this method familiar to them, and as expeditious, as if the socket was close to the navel.

## XXIV.

The Buckles of the Accoutrements, which are always to be extremely bright, should have rounded corners to prevent their hurting the Men's fingers in any part of the exercise, particularly, when preparing to take out their Cartridges: the tongues of them, for the same reason, should always have their points turned downwards; and it will be an advantage, to have them made of copper, that being more pliable to bend than brass, and easier to be kept clean, than iron, which always stains the buff.

## XXV.

When the Accoutrements are crossed, both Belts should be of the same breadth, which will produce a more pleasing effect, in the show of a Battalion, than if that exactness had been omitted; and to render them still more striking, and to fix the position of the cross, in such a manner, throughout the whole, that it will be impossible for either Belt, to rise or sink the smallest degree, beyond its proper place, a neat brass-rose, star, half-moon, or any other device, should be fixed upon it, with studs to run through both belts: in order to distinguish the Grenadiers, a Grenade may be fixed to theirs.

N 2

XXVI. Sings

## XXVI.

Slings without buckles are lightest, and most convenient to the Men at exercise; they should be always drawn extremely tight, to add a greater sound and briskness to particular motions, which now seems to be the principal use of them, since the slinging of the Firelock has been abolished from the \* British Army.

## XXVII.

Every Company should have an iron puncher for its Accoutrements, to prevent the Men from using the points of their Bayonets, to make holes, whenever it is necessary to raise or lower the Belts: this practice must be absolutely forbid, else the appearance of the Buff will be much injured by it; as it also must, if the mending of it, when out of repair, is left to the botching of every Soldier, who wears it: when repairs are requisite, the Colonel will feel the advantage of having a proper person employed upon the occasion, as the Accoutrements must last considerably the longer, for being mended with some degree of judgment.

## XXVIII.

To prevent the confusion and trouble that might arise, by the men's changing their Accoutrements among each other, it is absolutely necessary, that the same figures, which are on the Soldier's Firelock, be also lightly stamped, with a hot iron marker, upon the inside of both his Belts and sling.

## XXIX.

It is not sufficient, that the outside flaps of the Pouches and the Scabbards should always be well blackened; it must also be insisted on, that they shine, equal to japan or varnish, which can easily be done, by placing a piece of soft, brown paper on them, and with a hot iron held at a small distance, drawing the grease from one to the other; that being

---

\* The German Troops always march with their Firelocks slung.

ing effectually removed, ivory-blackening and bees-wax must be thinly spread over them, and rubbed on with a smooth stick or bottle, until they are brought to the highest polish.

## XXX.

That the Buff may at all times be perfectly clean, and free from spots, every Soldier should be provided with a ball of white pipe-clay, to be scraped in water mixed with † allum, and laid on in a thin paste, which besides being a cheaper colouring, than that of whiting and oker, is universally allowed, to be infinitely more showy in a Soldier's dress: another circumstance to recommend a preference of it, is, its cleaning every part of his cloathing, almost as well as fuller's earth: when the right pipe-clay cannot be obtained, it is probable, that a kind of whitish clay may be found in most places, which when properly washed and bleached, and afterwards mixt with a little whiting, answers the same purpose: scraping the Buff (which soon destroys the substance of it) is scarcely ever necessary, as it must not be allowed to be at any time so dirty, as to require such violent methods, to restore it to a proper appearance.

## XXXI.

A picker being often useful to a Soldier, for cleaning the touch-hole of his Firelock, in the firings, one of strong wire should be fixed, by a small chain, to the edge of his Pouch-belt, under the front Buckle, and as close to the Pouch as possible, but never to hang in view, as it might be troublesome, in raising the flaps of the Pouch, to take out a Cartridge.

## XXXII.

The Sword belts for Serjeants, Drummers and Officers, should be of Buff, the same as the Accoutrements, for the sake of doing service, and because there can be no pretence, for their not being always as white and clean: hanging them from the shoulder,

on

---

\* Allum prevents the colouring from coming off.

on the outside of the coat, and at the same height as those for the Bayonets, will be found the most convenient method of wearing them also; for which purpose, they, as well as the Private-men, must have cloth straps on the right shoulder, to prevent their slipping off, on every motion of the arm.

## XXXIII.

As it generally happens, that a Company has spare Arms and Accoutrements in store, by Non-effectives, Men on furlough, sick, or recruiting, a Soldier must be ordered to inspect them once a week, to keep them in serviceable condition, for which he is to be allowed a duty equivalent to his trouble, in the Company's Roster, besides receiving one penny *per* week, from every Man on furlough, whose Arms he takes care of: and to prevent such Arms and Accoutrements being spoiled on marches (which must be the case, if thrown loosely on the carriages) a Captain will find his account in always having a strong \* chest, to convey these matters for his Company.

## XXXIV.

As Pioniers are principally designed for clearing and mending roads, for the convenient and speedy march of a Battalion, the tools (consisting only of a saw and hatchet for each man) with which they are generally provided, must be often found very tedious and insufficient for that purpose; it would therefore be an improvement, and answer every design of their institution, if three pick-axes, three spades, three hatchets, and two saws, with proper cases and white leather slings for each, were to be the established tools for the Pioniers of a Regiment, and to be distributed among them equally; *viz.* three men with axes, three with spades, two with hatchets and saws, and the Corporal with a hatchet only: they should be forbid to use these tools on any occasion, but the service of the Regiment, and ought to be made answerable, for

---

\* The expence of stocking one Firelock, will provide a Chest.



for keeping them and their Aprons (which are best of thick brown leather) in as good condition as their Arms and Accoutrements, which should only consist of a Firelock without a sling, and a small Cartouch-box for twelve Cartridges, to fix upon the belt which carries their tools: equipped in this manner, they can with ease perform the longest day's march, and in the progress of it, all the necessary duties that may be required from them: (which it is scarcely reasonable to expect; if loaded with the Arms and Accoutrements, both of a Soldier and Pionier) and will besides find in it a sufficient defence, if detached from the Battalion on any work; that being the only time when Arms can be useful to them.

## XXXV.

When new Drums are issued, the Drum-major must be directed to take them entirely to pieces, in order to examine, if every part is formed in a proper manner, both for sound and service, that all defects (should there be any) may be made good, before they are delivered to the Drummers; and that they may be as little liable to damage as possible, and always in good repair, painted linen cases should be given with them, to be worn constantly, when off duty, or on a march: though brass Drums, engraved with the Device or ornament of a Regiment, are at first double the expence of wooden ones, painted with the same, yet a few years will repay the difference, and afterwards produce a saving in favour of the former: a very trifling squeeze renders a wooden Drum entirely unfit for use, besides, it will at any rate require frequent painting, to keep it of a tolerable appearance; on the contrary, if a brass one gets a bulge, which is the only accident that can befall it, that easily is set to rights.

## XXXVI.

The Braces of the Drums, which are to be of the same leather as the Men's Accoutrements, must be always kept as white, for which reason, every Drum-  
mar

mer should be furnished with two good fets: and as Parchment fit for heads is not to be got in every place, it will be very proper to guard against the chance of such a disappointment, by the Companies having some spare ones constantly in store.

## XXXVII.

The Drum carriages, instead of being made of scarlet cloth, with worsted lace, which is a constant annual expence to the Colonel, should be of buff leather, the Breadth and colour of the Sword Belts, as that kind will last for years, besides being a pleasing contrast upon the Drummer's cloathing, which generally is composed of scarlet, in many parts of it: and as a carriage slung from the neck, places the Drum more conveniently for the performance of the beatings, than hanging it from the shoulder, that position should be observed, from the first instructing of the Boys, it being an observation, that very few excel upon the Drum, who sling it otherwise; the Carriages being worn in this manner, two leather loops, about half an inch broad, should be stitched on each side of them, at the distance of a foot asunder, to run the Drumsticks thro', which will be found the safest method of carrying them, when not in use, and in particular on a March; the Loops on the Drum-major's Belt to be entirely on the left side, as he should make a Cross of it with his Sword Belt, and carry his sticks constantly in the Loops, as a Badge of Office, when on Duty.

## XXXVIII.

Instead of the platted Cord, by which the Drummers usually sling the Drums upon a March, and thereby often gall the shoulders, it will be an advantage, to establish two white leather slings, about one inch broad, which, besides making the Carriage of the Drum more easy to them, will have a better effect, in point of look, when suspended from the bottom of the Drum, on a Parade, than can be expected from a greasy cord, which must become so, by the frequent handling of it.

## XXXIX.

## XXXIX.

Drumsticks should be made of Ebony or Brazil Wood, that being fittest for the purpose, and not easily broken in practice ; but as that sort is not always to be purchased, the Drum-major must contrive to get some spare Sets, whenever he has an opportunity, that the Drummers may never be in want of them : the sticks of the Drum-major should be of Ebony, tipped with Silver, it being part of the Foppery to be allowed in his appointments, for no other purpose, but merely shew.

## XL.

If it is expected, that the Fifers should attain to any degree of perfection, care must be taken to provide them with a proper set of Instruments, approved of by a judge of Music ; after which, it will be necessary to guard against their being lost or spoiled, as the expence of making good such accidents, must fall upon the Fifer, to make him the more careful for the future : therefore a brass case with a hasp and padlock, should be given to each Boy, that there may be no pretence, for not keeping the Fifes in constant good condition : engraving the device or ornaments of the Regiment upon these cases, will in the end be found much greater œconomy than painting them, as the latter wants such frequent renewals, to preserve them in tolerable repair ; it will also be a saving, instead of a scarlet cloth-fife-belts, to give white leather ones, of the same breadth as the sword-belts, with which they should be crossed.

## XLI.

Officers Sashes look neatest, when the Tags surround the Knot in such a manner, that it cannot be seen ; and also when they are tied so short, that the upper part of the Knot appears, just under the hip-button of the coat : uniformity is absolutely requisite in this point, and likewise, that the Tags of the Sergeant's Sashes be fixt to hang of an equal length with the Knots opposite the left knee, which will

O

place

place them out of the way of the Halbert, in the motion of advancing.

## XLII.

A Corps of Officers should be exceedingly exact and uniform, in all their different appointments, particularly their Swords, Gorgeats, Spontoons, Grenadier-fuzees and Accoutrements, all of which, though extremely neat, should never be too expensive, but rather calculated for real Service, than merely shew.

## XLIII.

Notwithstanding the inspection, which ought to be made at every opportunity, by the Non-commission-officers, into the condition of the Arms and Accoutrements, belonging to their Squads, it will yet be necessary, that on the day, in every week, appointed for reviewing the linen of each Company, an exact inspection be also made by the same Officer, of all the Arms and Accoutrements, both in possession of the Men, and in the Stores; and that \* a return of their state be given immediately after, to the Commander of the Regiment, that he may be thereby informed, whether these articles are kept in serviceable order: a copy of this Return should likewise be given to the Commanding-officer of the Company, (if the inspection was not made by him) that in case any repairs are wanting, for which either he or the men are answerable, he may direct them to be made forthwith.

## XLIV.

The Quarter-master is to take an account of all Arms and Accoutrements issued to a Battalion, remarking the time and place, when and where received; of which he ought to make a return to the Commanding-officer, and likewise one, of whatever he delivers out to the several Companies; a copy of which

---

\* The weekly state of the Arms in each Company, to be annexed to that of the necessaries, for which see No. III. of the Appendix.

which Returns should be entered in the Regimental-book, that it may at any time be ascertained, for what number of Arms and Accoutrements, the Regiment in general, and the Companies in particular, are answerable.

## C H A P. XIV.

*Of the Dress of a Regiment, with Rules for constantly preserving Neatness and Uniformity.*

## A R T. I.

**A**N exact Neatness in the appearance of a Battalion, not only does honour to the attention of its Officers, in the opinion of every indifferent spectator, but gives great reason to the more discerning part of the world, to suppose, that proper regulations are established, in every other particular, for the support of Discipline, it being the most difficult task in forming of a Soldier, to make him dress in a becoming manner, and few Regiments, that are solicitous of carrying that point, but are equally so in every other: on the contrary, it is often suspected, that a slovenly and irregular method of dressing, bespeaks a drunken, unregarded Battalion.

## II.

When once a Soldier can be brought to take a delight in his Dress, it will be easy to mould him to whatever else may be desired, as it is in general a proof that he has thrown off the sullen, stubborn disposition which characterizes the peasants of most countries; therefore every method should be pursued to accomplish what may so justly be looked on, as the foundation of order and œconomy in a Corps.

## III.

The oftener Soldiers come under the inspection of their Officers, the sooner will they acquire the method of dressing to advantage; it is therefore necessary, that every morning at Troop-beating, the Companies

panies should be drawn up in Squads, and when the rolls are called, that the Serjeants and Corporals strictly examine the Men of their Squads, one by one, observing in a particular manner, that their Hats are well cocked, brushed, and worn; their Hair combed out, and their stocks put on smoothly; that their Shirts are of a proper cleanness, and in good condition; their Coats, Waistcoats and Breeches free from rips or spots, or wanting Buttons; the Lace and Lining in proper order, and the whole well brushed; that their Stockings are perfectly clean, drawn up tight, and without holes; their shoes well blackened and buckled straight; their stock-clasps, buckles, and Cloaths buttons extremely bright; their Beards close shaved; their Hands and Faces well washed; their side Arms properly put on; and that every particular about them, be in the most exact order.

## IV.

Whatever faults there are in any part of their Dress, which can be improved upon the spot, the Serjeants and Corporals should have done immediately, and those which cannot, they must give directions for being mended, against the next roll calling, threatening the Soldier with the consequence of appearing so again: this inspection being finished, each Serjeant and Corporal is to acquaint an Officer of the Company (one of whom ought always to be in the front, during their making it) if any repeated omissions have appeared in his Squad, the Officer should then inspect the whole, and either publicly commend, or privately reprove the Non-commission-officers, according as he finds their care and attention manifested in the appearance of the men; which will be a means of stirring up their emulation, to exert themselves in a proper manner: he must also severely reprimand those Soldiers, who have been reported for repeated neglects, representing to them the consequence of being obstinate, and not  
observing

observing the directions of their Non-commission-officers ; if that proves ineffectual, rougher methods must be tried.

## V.

At Retreat beating also in the evening, the Companies should be inspected, as in the morning, the Serjeants and Corporals remarking, if those men with whom they found fault at the former roll-calling, have complied with the directions then given to them: an Officer should afterwards inspect the whole, as in the morning, and so on in the same manner, from one roll-calling to another ; by which close attention, the Soldiers will soon perceive, that as the smallest omission in point of Dress cannot escape observation, the sooner it becomes satisfactory to the Officers, the happier must their time be, when reprimands or punishments are no longer necessary on that account.

## VI.

A Field Officer should frequently go through the Companies, and where he finds a visible neglect of Dress, must insist on its being no longer so ; on the contrary, he should publicly applaud those Companies, which are remarkable for their good appearance, in order to rouse the indolent into a proper zeal for the Service.

## VII.

Great pains must be taken to teach recruits to dress themselves like Soldiers, by the gentlest methods which will unpreceptibly steal them into a liking for the Corps, against which they might soon be disgusted, if at first treated with too much severity.

## VIII.

A Soldier should never be permitted to wear his Hat improperly, therefore at all times, as well off, as on a Parade, Officers and Non-commission-officers (without considering whether or not he belongs to their particular Company) ought to take notice, that it is quite pressed down on the right brow, the left one just uncovered, and the front cock pointing exactly

actly over the outside corner of the left eye ; in which, the mark directed to be fixed to the hats, in the twenty-fifth Article of the twelfth Chapter, will greatly assist them : this position of the hat, besides adding a becoming smartness to the air of a Soldier, places the left cock of it in such a direction, as not to interfere with his firelock, in the motion of shouldering.

## IX.

The hair of the Non-commission-officers, Drummers, and private Men, look tightest, when turned up behind on a comb, and loosely \* platted, with a black ribband or tape (three quarters long) in a bow knot at the tye, which must never be permitted to be made too close to the head, as such a practice cuts the hair, which should be encouraged, by every means, to be as thick and full as possible, in order to enlarge the appearance of the plat, which thereby looks more ornamental : to promote that end, no fore-top must be allowed, and only as much short hair at the sides, as will make a little turn back, of about an inch and a half in length ; when all these aids are not sufficient, from the natural thinness of the hair, a false plat must be added, which, if properly fixt on, can never be discovered : this method is also to be pursued, when a Soldier's hair is but barely long enough to tye, as it will contribute much to the uniform appearance of a Battalion, particularly after having received any number of Recruits.

## X.

A Soldier must never be allowed to wear a wig, if it can possibly be avoided ; but when there is an absolute necessity for so doing, it should be made to imitate the regimental form of dressing the hair, as much as can be : and it should be a rule, to take off the wigs from recruits, whenever the season of the year will admit it, although their hair be ever so short, as  
even

---

\* A Queue greases the back of the coat, besides being an expence to the Soldier, of above double the quantity of ribband or tape required for the plat.



even that will look more military than a peasant's wig.

### XI.

As nothing promotes the growth of hair, more than frequent combing, the Soldiers should be enjoined to accustom themselves to do so, both morning and night, by which they will be under the necessity of undoing their plats, before they go to bed, and thereby prevent the hair from getting thin, which nothing sooner effects, than a neglect of this precaution: but as Soldiers are not to be depended on in any thing, let it be ever so much for their advantage, the Serjeants and Corporals must often examine into this particular, and insist on a compliance; and it will also be of infinite consequence to the improvement of their hair, to permit them, when not for duty, to appear at morning roll calling, with their hair only tied, and hanging down the back; by which the Officers will be certain of their being combed in a proper manner, at least once a day, which cannot be the case if the hair be platted up.

### XII.

Pains must be taken to introduce a method of powdering the mens hair to advantage, that the powder may not be in cakes, on one part more than another, but rather have the appearance of being equally frosted over; for which purpose, it will be right for each Company to appoint a Soldier, who seems to have a taste for it, not only to powder all the men of the Company whenever necessary, but likewise to keep their hair well cut at the sides, and their plats properly done up; for which, and to furnish powder (and shave if required) he should be allowed a \* halfpenny *per week*, from each Non-commission-officer, Drummer, and private Man, with some little exemptions in point

---

\* The Friseur by purchasing a quantity of powder gets it cheap, and as he uses it to the best advantage, he can afford to serve the Company on these terms.

point of duty : this will be a certain means of ensuring uniformity in the management of the hair of a Battalion, and will not be a greater expence to the Soldiers, than if they had furnished powder for themselves.

## XIII.

Soldiers must be obliged to put on clean linen, twice a week for certain, *viz.* Sunday and Wednesday, on the first of which days, they should be powdered, and dressed in the best of whatever cloathing belongs to them, with thread stockings : besides these two days, it must also be insisted on, that they never parade for duty, without clean shirts, their hair well powdered, gaiters highly polished, and compleatly dressed in every particular ; for which reason, the Serjeants and Corporals should minutely inspect the men of their respective squads, half an hour before they are to be reviewed by an Officer of a Company, which must not be neglected (let the number of men for duty, be ever so small) at least half an hour before the time, for marching them to the general parade : if any man, at the inspection made by the Non-commission-officers, is found improperly dressed, he is to be sent immediately to the black-hole, on bread and water for two days, and replaced by another ; for which purpose, every Company must have an extraordinary man in waiting, dressed for duty ; but should it so happen, that a Serjeant or Corporal has been negligent, or idle enough, to pass by, or connive at the improper dress of a man belonging to his squad, and suffers him to appear before the Officer, as fit for duty, he should be imprisoned for the same number of days he ought to have confined the Soldier, who for this time should escape the punishment he so well deserved ; if a repetition of such omissions appear in the same persons, a Court-martial will be necessary : a steady adherence to this system, will soon reduce the private men to the utmost attention in their dress, and must effectually rouse the Non-commission-officers,

officers, to exert themselves with a becoming spirit for the honor of the corps.

## XIV.

The drum and fife Majors must be answerable, that the Drummers and fifers, both in their dress for duty, and at other times, strictly comply with the rules established on that head for the private men; and that they enforce obedience by the same methods, which the Non-commission-officers are expected to do: when greater severity is required, they must apply to the Adjutant, who of course will take the proper measures, for establishing order among these gentry, whom he ought frequently to inspect, to see that they do not fall short of the other parts of the Battalion, in dress and appearance; and that the persons, to whose management they are principally entrusted, discharge the several branches of their duty, with diligence, activity, and attention.

## XV.

A Non-commission-officer, Drummer, Fifer, or private Man should never appear abroad, without having his sword or bayonet properly fixed in his belt, nothing being more unsoldier-like than seeing him without it, or carrying it in his hand, on pretence of saving the belt; a consideration surely of no little weight with a Colonel, who wishes to see his regiment rise in the opinion of the publick: a Soldier without his side arms, when walking through a town, is at once reduced to a level with the vilest plebeian, and deprived of that, which gives him an air of consequence, not only in his own opinion, but likewise in that of the common people, who are principally caught by outside shew.

## XVI.

It should be particularly observed, that the men do not always wear their shoes on the same feet, but that they change them day about, to prevent their running crooked; nor should they be permitted to have their shoe straps pulled towards the toe like Sailors;

P

but

but are to be accustomed to tuck the ends of them, under the rim of the buckle.

## XVII.

Every Serjeant and Corporal should be provided with a cloaths brush and hatter's cocking needle, for the use of his squad, which they are always to bring to every roll calling, and inspection of men for duty: it is likewise requisite, that every soldier should be furnished with a pair of shoe-brushes, and a blacking ball of good ingredients, that there may be no excuse, for not having at all times their shoes and gaiters extremely clean and highly polished.

## XVIII.

At all parades without long gaiters, and even in their common dress, Non-commission-officers, Drummers, and private Men, ought to wear black leather garters, buckled below the knee, which, besides being in general an addition to the good appearance of the legs, assist in swelling out the calves of those Men, who have but thin ones: the breadth of these garters should be about an inch, as they will shortly look like strings about the leg if cut much narrower; and to set them off the more, it must be insisted on, that they are polished like the pouches.

## XIX.

On all duties, such as sweeping barrack yards, and the streets and avenues of a camp, going for wood, water, straw, and things of that nature, a Soldier should always parade in his foraging cap; and it must be a rule for all Officers, Serjeants and Corporals, to confine in the black-hole, for a day or two, any Soldier who presumes to carry a load on his head with his hat on; an attention to these particulars, and obliging the Men on duty never to lie upon the guard bed with their hats on, will effectually preserve the shape and cock of them from being spoiled.

## XX.

When a Soldier takes so little pride in his person, as to suffer his hair to be over-run with vermin, after repeated

repeated admonitions against it, some rigorous steps must be taken to inspire him with a proper notion of cleanliness; it will however be but right, first to try, if disgracing him before his brother Soldiers, and exposing him in a publick manner to their derision, will produce the desired effect; therefore, during the inspection of the Company he belongs to, at one of the roll-callings, he should be placed in the front of it at a proper distance, and be obliged to comb himself all the time: this method practised once or twice, must (if he has any sense of shame) reclaim him; if not, nothing but the weight of a severe punishment ever will.

## XXI.

Officers and Serjeants should never appear under arms without gloves the colour of the accoutrements, as their hands must look extremely aukward and naked without them on such occasions.

## XXII.

Uniformity must extend in a very particular manner, to the dress of the Officers in a Corps, else it can never be allowed, that perfection is thoroughly established, let the appointments of the private Men be ever so exact: besides, it must be obvious, how soon Soldiers will be induced to submit with chearfulness to every regulation, when they perceive their Officers conforming to the same, with the greatest strictness: a model must be fixed for every part of their dress, as well as for that of the private Men, from which there should not be allowed the smallest deviation; it will also be necessary, that as great a similitude be observed between one and the other, as the different characters of their rank will reasonably admit of: white stocks for Officers, when the Men wear black ones, or skirts hanging down, whilst the others are always up, with many other contrarities, have rather an aukward appearance, especially in the ranks, at which time at least, a conformity should be strictly observed: an obligation to wear the

same coloured stockings as the Soldiers, and even to have uniform buckles, may appear of little consequence at first, but will (as must be expected, from so very signal an instance of exactness in Officers) be the certain method of establishing order and œconomy, through every part of the Battalion.

## XXIII.

Whenever any alteration or amendment is intended in the dress of a Battalion, it must always be first executed on the Non-commission-officers, that they, by being perfect masters of it, may shew it to the Soldiers; and have no excuse for not having it immediately and properly complied with.

## C H A P. XV.

*Of the Ammunition, and the Methods for preserving it from being damaged.*

## A R T. I.

**T**HE greatest precautions are necessary to preserve the ammunition delivered to a Regiment, not only from any accident, but also from being damaged by rain or damp; the Quarter-master therefore, should always endeavour to provide such places for magazines, as will answer those ends; and as it is his duty to take charge of it, he must be exact in making a regular entry, in the regimental book, of the quantity received, and delivered for the service of the regiment, that he may be at all times able to make his reports satisfactory to the Commanding Officer, without whose order he should never issue the smallest part.

## II.

Though a Regiment be not employed on service, it must nevertheless have some rounds of powder and ball kept constantly compleat, for any occasional duty it may be called upon in quarters; and that these cartridges may not be exposed to damage, those  
for

for each Company should be packed in strong casks, marked with the number of the Company, which will be the most convenient method for carriage; as it will also be for their being readily got at, if the heads of the casks are made with trunk covers, and fastened by an iron hasp and padlock.

## III.

The ball-cartridges should be made by the Pioniers, under the direction of the Quarter-master-serjeant, at the rate of forty five to a pint of powder; and as they must be firm, and formed with great exactness, good \* paper is absolutely requisite; as it also is, that they are tied up, either by dozens, or half dozens (according to their number) for the greater convenience of packing, and the more ready delivery of them to the men, whenever occasion requires it.

## IV.

Every Company ought to have a strong, tanned leather bag, to receive its allowance of exercise powder from the quarter-master, that there may be as little waste as possible: and that all the cartridges may be exactly proportioned to the bore of the firelocks, a sufficient number of wooden formers, of a proper size, must likewise be provided.

## V.

On a march, each Company is to carry its own particular casks of cartridges, and also an equal distribution of the powder and ball designed for exercise; the whole of which, at the end of the march, must be returned to the quarter-master's stores.

## VI.

If the Ball Cartridges are not expended on duty, after being made some months, they should be broke up, and replaced by fresh ones, as Powder in Cartridges for a length of time, cakes or moulders into dust, and thereby considerably loses its original strength.

## VII. As

---

\* The charge of cartridge paper, of all sorts must be made in the Non-effective account.

## VII.

As the yearly allowance of Ammunition is very small, except on Service, every method is required for œconomy, if a Commanding-officer wishes to have it in his power, to practise his Battalion to fire, as often as it is necessary for its improvement; the Cartridges therefore used at common Exercise should not be under sixty to a pint, though at other times, fifty may be the calculation.

## VIII.

The Pioniers, under the direction of the orderly Corporals, should make up the Cartridges for Exercise, but if more are wanted than can be done in time, a proper number of men must be appointed to assist them, for which they are to be allowed a duty, in the Roster of fatigue.

## IX.

All spare Cartridges, after Exercise, must be collected by the Corporals, before the Companies are dismissed, and be by them returned to the Quarter-master's Stores, for the use of Recruits.

## X.

As the Ball Cartridges are always in the possession of the Men on Service, punishments must be inflicted for losing any part through neglect, and the greatest care must be taken, to prevent their being broke or damaged; but as accidents of that kind will happen, in spite of the Soldiers best endeavours to the contrary; and as it is so very essential to the Service, that they should be constantly in good condition, and compleated to whatever may be the \* regulated number, an Officer of a Company should, at every morning Roll-calling, examine minutely into the State of all the Cartridges and Flints, and send a return of the number damaged, or expended on duty, to the Quarter-master, that he may make up a general one for

---

\* Each Soldier in the Allied Army, during the late War, constantly marched with sixty Rounds.



for the Regiment, to be signed by the Commanding-officer, and lose no time in having the deficiencies supplied, from the flying Magazine of the Army.

## XI.

Whenever Soldiers return from Detachments or out Posts, on which they may perhaps have loaded, without expending their shot, the orderly Corporals must be answerable that no Firelock is returned to the Bell-tent, until the charge has first been drawn, as a precaution against accidents; and that he may likewise collect the Balls, to be returned to the Quarter-master, in order to be accounted for to the flying Magazine, by which they will be demanded.

## XII.

The general yearly allowance of Ball to a Regiment, when not on Service, being only four to each Man, the insufficiency of that number, for frequently practising the Companies in firing at marks, must be very obvious; it will therefore be absolutely necessary, as these four Balls are scarcely enough, to answer the purposes mentioned in the 11d Article of this Chapter, that molds and lead be provided for the Companies, in order to cast an additional quantity; the expence of which is but trifling, if the Butts for firing at are fixed against a bank, from whence the Balls can easily be dug out by the Pioniers, and cast again.

## C H A P. XVI.

*Of Courts-martial and Punishments, and the Establishment of an Order of Merit.*

## A R T. I.

**A**S Subordination, and strict Discipline, cannot (from the general depravity of the Soldiery) be properly supported, without having recourse to the severest punishments, it often becomes necessary for

for Officers to require the authority of a Court-martial, to enable them to take such rigorous methods; in doing which, however, the greatest caution must be used, that the nature of the offence may be equal to an application of such consequence, nothing making the importance of a Court-martial sink so low in the opinion of Soldiers, as seeing them ordered on the most trivial occasions, for which an Officer (by his own authority) might have inflicted a punishment, sufficiently adequate, and probably as severe a one, as a Court-martial may chuse to do.

## II.

Officers have many methods, by which they may endeavour to reduce their Soldiers to a proper System of behaviour, without the aid of a Court-martial; when all these prove ineffectual towards a reformation (after repeated trials) it will be time enough to proceed to extremities; and Officers will feel a satisfaction, at having treated them with as much lenity as was consistent with their Duty.

## III.

That a Regimental Court-martial may ever support its consequence, and not be exposed to the necessity of trying Soldiers for offences of very little moment, it would be extremely right to observe a method practised in the Prussian service, viz. before a Soldier is ordered to be tried, an Officer of the Company he belongs to is directed to examine into the circumstances of his offence, and reports to the Commanding-officer, whether there is matter enough in it to appear before a Court-martial: this of course must exclude all frivolous matters from ever appearing before such a Court, and be a means of raising the Soldier's notions of it to a greater degree of veneration, than can be expected, when made too common and familiar on every occasion.

## IV.

An Officer should be well convinced in his own mind of his having taken every measure, that humanity

nity can dictate to him, for the reformation of a Soldier, before he positively determines on bringing him to a Court-martial, for the first time; as it often happens, that by exposing him to a corporal punishment, he thereby loses all sense of shame; and being once disgraced, by stripping at the Halberds, becomes more profligate than before, from a mistaken notion, which prevails among the vulgar, that as a good character can never afterwards be established, it matters not, in what manner they behave: there are however some exceptions to this rule; as, when a Soldier commits an offence, so extremely capital, that an Officer cannot with any degree of common prudence, hesitate at producing it before a Court-martial, even though it should have been the first he ever was guilty of: an example to others makes it absolutely necessary.

## V.

As the evidences for and against a prisoner, at a Regimental Court-martial, are to be examined with the greatest nicety, and coolness, in order to come at the truth, which (from not being empowered to administer an oath) often becomes very difficult; and as the proceedings of it are entirely governed by the Articles of War, and custom of the Army, it is very obvious, how necessary it must be, for the Members who compose it, to have some knowledge and experience in both; therefore Ensigns newly appointed, are undoubtedly unfit for such a duty, from which they should be excluded, until of one year's standing in the Army, but during that time, ought to be obliged to attend every Court-martial, that they may thereby be enabled to form some judgment in a matter, which is always to be looked on in the most serious light.

## VI.

A Member of a Court-martial is never to be an evidence for, or against a Prisoner on his trial, further than what relates to his character, if called on

Q

for

for it; it being contrary to what the Civil Law allows, to which all military courts of justice should as near as possible conform.

## VII.

When a Soldier is to be tried by a General-court-martial (which ought never to be the case, unless for most capital Offences) the Adjutant is to give him timely notice of it, that his witnesses may be warned to attend; but if by a Regimental one, the Serjeant-major must inform him for the same reasons.

## VIII

As a Soldier's character is often of the greatest consequence at a Court-martial, that a distinction may be made between old offenders, and those of a less profligate disposition, every Company should keep an alphabetical \* Register of its Men tried by Courts-martial, to be produced whenever required, for the information of the Court; which, besides its use for that purpose, would be a cheque on Soldiers, when they were assured that an account was kept of past offences, to appear as an aggravation against them, whenever a repetition of ill-behaviour required it.

## IX.

Punishments being as much intended for examples, to deter others from transgressing, as to reclaim the persons on whom they are inflicted, the whole Regiment, or as great a part of it, as can conveniently be assembled, should always attend whenever a Soldier is to be punished by the sentence of a Court-martial, that they may not only distinctly hear the proceedings of his trial read, and see the punishment executed, but that it also may be explained to them, the steps which had been taken to reclaim the offender, before severity was used: it must likewise be an established rule, that, when a punishment is ordered by a Court-martial, it be executed with the utmost rigour; by which the Soldiers will perceive, that though their  
Officers

---

\* See No. IV. of the Appendix.

Officers are slow in proceeding to extremity, yet when nothing else will do, they must expect to feel the full weight of the lashes allotted for them.

## X.

When a corporal punishment is to be put in execution, the Surgeon or his Mate should always attend, that he may judge how many lashes may be inflicted, without endangering the health of the criminal, which must as much as possible be avoided, let him be ever so notorious: and in order to prevent any ill consequence, that might afterwards ensue from a Gangrene, the Surgeon should be answerable, that his back is properly attended.

## XI.

Whenever the Regiment is under Arms, the Drum-major should have his apparatus for whipping constantly with him, as it sometimes happens, that Courts-martial are necessary at the Drum-head, and that the execution of their sentence should be immediate, in order to strike the greater terror: and as he must have a proper supply of implements used on such occasions, a fund should be established for that purpose, by an allowance to him of two-pence for every hundred lashes inflicted, to be stopped from the delinquent's pay, as an addition to his punishment.

## XII.

As the Serjeant and Corporal of a guard, where prisoners are confined, should be made answerable they never drink any thing but water, either in the Guard-room, or going to, and from the place of trial or punishment, that they may be thereby cool, and of course more sensible of the circumstances they are under; it will be right for a Soldier, who has been whipped, to remain twenty-four hours after it in confinement, that he may have leisure to consider seriously of his crime; whereas, was he to be immediately enlarged, it is odds, but he has recourse to spirituous liquors, by which not only his body may be

enflamed, but also his passions, in the hurry of which, he might persuade himself into a belief of having been ill-treated, and in consequence of it, either desert, or take some other unthinking step.

## XIII.

All prisoners confined for capital offences should be secured in irons, to render their imprisonment more secure; for which reason, three or four pair of hand-cuffs, and a pair of leg-bolts are requisite for a Regiment, to be under the care of the Serjeant-major.

## XIV.

Whilst a Soldier is in confinement, he should wear his foraging-cap, that his hat may not be spoiled, for which the Non-commission-officer of the Squad of inspection he belongs to, must be answerable; as ought the Serjeant or Corporal, under whose charge he is a prisoner, that his coat be turned with the lining outwards, not only to keep it clean, but by way of disgrace, and marking him particularly to the Centinel, posted at the prison door; but if to be tried by a Court-martial, he must be dressed in a becoming manner, and as clean as at other times.

## XV.

That Soldiers may not be detained in confinement from their Duty, longer than is absolutely necessary for bringing them to trial, a \* report must be made daily to the Commanding-officer from the Guard where they are confined, of their names and crimes, and whether tried or not, that he may judge in what manner to proceed, in his orders relative to them: it must also be observed, that when once a Soldier is confined by an Officer, or a Non-commission one, and reported to the Commanding-officer, he cannot afterwards be properly released, without having first obtained his particular leave for so doing.

XVI. As

---

\* See No. V. of the Appendix.

## VI.

As a Regimental Court-martial is subject to the revival of a General one, the greatest form should be observed, in the method of taking down the proceedings, always mentioning in the preamble, by whose order it is held, as a sanction for the President and Members, to enter on the trial of the prisoners brought before them: the evidences against a prisoner are first to be inserted; then his defence and testimony of his witnesses; and if he be found guilty, the Article and Section of the Articles of War, on which he is convicted, must be particularly specified: these are niceties too often omitted, and may sometimes be attended, with very disagreeable consequences.

## XVII.

When a Soldier is so abandoned and incorrigible as not to be subdued, by the severest corporal punishment, which by being frequently inflicted on his back, renders it callous, and thereby of so little effect, that he is indifferent about any sentence to be ordered by a Court-martial, it will be extremely proper in that case, to alter the Part for receiving the lashes, and apply them to his posteriors; the sensibility of which, added to the disgrace of being no longer treated as a Man, may work a wonderful reformation, and perhaps totally reclaim him: such experiments have often produced such happy effects.

## XVIII.

Among the punishments which the custom of the Army authorizes Officers to inflict without the assistance of a Court-martial, none has met with more success in reducing many Soldiers to a proper sense of their duty, than confinement in a black hole, or some retired \* place for a certain number of days, during which they should be allowed no more than a two-penny loaf of bread, for twenty-four hours, with as much

---

\* In camp, a tent must be pitched at the quarter-guard for that purpose.

much water as they chuse ; and the Non-commission-officer of the guard, who has the management of them, is to be answerable (as must the Centry posted over them) that they receive no other diet : the residue of their pay to be credited in their accounts for necessaries, except a halfpenny *per* day, which must be given to the Quarter-master-serjeant for providing straw.

## XIX.

The prisoners in the black-hole and guard house, should be taken out of confinement every fair day, under the care of a Non-commission-officer, and a proper number of centries to take the air, for about an hour ; and whilst they are out, the windows and doors of the places of confinement should be thrown open, and all means used, by cleanliness, to keep them wholesome ; for though it is necessary to punish offenders, yet a due regard must be shewn to their health : if there be a drill for aukward Men, it is impossible to air the prisoners better, than by obliging them (unless under the sentence of a Court-martial, in which case it would be improper) to join that squad at exercise, as an effectual means of contributing to their health, and also of improvement in handling of their arms.

## XX.

The straw in the black-hole should be changed once a week, to prevent the encrease of vermin ; and in winter a blanket must be allowed each Man confined there, to prevent his taking cold : if a necessary tub can be fixed (which the prisoners should be obliged to empty and cleanse every morning) it will answer best ; but should that be attended with any inconvenience, and that they are obliged to use another place, two careful Centries must be sent with every Prisoner, who are to be answerable for his not getting any sort of food, or drink, whilst they are out.

## XXI. Ano-



## XXI.

Another excellent punishment, which rather may be called a method of publickly shaming Soldiers into good behaviour, is, for every Company to have an iron fetter, with a chain, two feet in length, and at the end of it, a log of wood, of about four pounds, which when locked upon a Soldier's leg, at the same time that he wears his coat turned inside-out, exposes him at roll-callings (which he should be obliged to attend) so much to the ridicule of his brother Soldiers, that if he has the smallest sense of shame, he will certainly avoid being again disgraced, by a steady attention to his duty, and exerting himself in every particular, to recover the favour of his Officers.

## XXII.

As the character of a Non-commission-officer, should be placed in such a light, on all occasions, as to demand the highest respect from Soldiers; and as every circumstance should be adhered to, that can tend to the establishment of their consequence, it must be highly improper, when guilty of misdemeanors, to reduce them, whilst in the rank of Non-commission-officers, to a level with the private Men, by imprisoning them together in the same place: such a degradation must of course considerably lessen them in the opinion of a Soldier; it would therefore be the means of supporting their authority, and adding a weight to their command, if a place was allotted for their confinement, and that of the Drum and Fife-majors, separate from the private Men, and not subject to the rigours imposed on them, in many particulars, except in being strictly deprived of their liberty: a distinction of this kind, would even make the Non-commission-officers themselves proud of their own consequence, and anxious to be continued in employments, which intitled them to so much deference.

XXIII. When

## XXIII.

When a Soldier so far forgets the character of his profession, and can be mean enough to commit a theft, no mercy should be shewn him, in the punishment allotted for it; and it should also be a fixed rule to dismiss such a wretch, with every mark of infamy, from the honour of being longer a Soldier: and this ought to be done, even when Men are most difficult to be got; it being much more for the reputation of a Regiment, to want a part of its compliment, than to keep those, who are a constant reproach to it, and who, by their example and insinuations, may corrupt others.

## XXIV.

To render the necessity of applying to Court-martials less frequent, and to form a Battalion on principles, which must produce the happiest effects, an order of merit is recommended for the Non-commission-officers, Drummers, and Private Men: by which the deserving Soldier will be encouraged to persevere in those paths, which led him to the enjoyment of so public a testimony of his Officers approbation; and the vicious idle one may be likewise tempted, to imitate that conduct, which gained the other such applause: a number of years (not less than seven) employed in the closest attention to military duty, and never in that space, having incurred the censure of a Court-martial, should entitle a Soldier to the honour of receiving at the head of the Regiment, from the hand of the Commanding Officer a metal medal, of the size of half a crown, to hang by a ribband from a button of his lapel, in the most conspicuous part; on one side of which, the device or number of the Regiment to be raised, and on the reverse, the words, SEVEN YEARS MILITARY MERIT, encircled in a wreath of laurels; and as that passion for applause, so natural to mankind, in every condition of life, may create a desire in even the most profligate to be some time or other entitled to wear such an honourable

nourable badge, they should by no means be excluded from it, if, by changing from their former courses, they attained to the prescribed number of years established for the order: the greatest strictness must be observed in never conferring this medal on any person, without having completed his time of service to a day, and that without the smallest suspicion to the prejudice of his character, because, if once a deviation from the original design is countenanced, the order of course must sink in the esteem of the Soldiers, and will no longer answer the purpose of its establishment: it must also be observed, when a Soldier, by misconduct, forfeits his pretensions, of being longer \* enrolled among the Men of Merit, that his Medal be taken from him, by the Drum-major, in the same publick manner it was given to him: and to enforce a greater veneration for this order, a particular preference should be shewn to the Men belonging to it, above the others, both in preferment, and every other indulgence in the power of Officers to confer, by which, such principles must, in a few years, be established in a Regiment, that it may reasonably be expected, the Soldiers will feel themselves actuated by sentiments, which place them above committing even trifling faults, much less such as deserve the cognizance of a Court-martial.

## C H A P. XVII.

*Of Divine Worship, and suppressing all Sorts of Immoralities among the Soldiers.*

## A R T. I.

**F**ROM the natural profligacy of the lower class of Men, and in general their total ignorance in religious matters, it very much behoves Officers to insist on the Non-commission-officers, Drummers, and  
 R private

\* See No. VI. of the Appendix.

private Men, constantly attending at divine worship, in order to excite them to a decency of morals, and to avoid many immoralities, which a neglect, in this particular, might leave them more at large to commit.

## II.

When the quarters of a Regiment have the advantage of being within a reasonable distance of a church, the absence of the Chaplain may in some measure be overlooked, by having the Companies paraded on Sundays and other holidays, in order to be marched regularly to it ; on these occasions, the attendance of the Officers will be a very striking example to the Men, and therefore absolutely necessary.

## III.

No Man should on any pretence be excused from this solemn duty, unless he produces an unanswerable reason for it ; and that the Officers may be enabled to have an eye to the behaviour of the Men, during the service, a particular part of the church should be applied for, that they may be all together ; it will also deprive them of an opportunity to quit the church, before the proper time, to march them back to the parade, in the same order they left it, and after calling the rolls to dismiss them there.

## IV.

If there be any Dissenters among the Soldiers, and that an opportunity offers of attending the service of their Religion, they should be allowed so reasonable a privilege, and be paraded separately from the others, in order to be marched to the Kirk, with Non-commission-officers, in proportion to their number ; otherwise they must constantly attend at church.

## V.

Whilst a Regiment is in the field, the attendance of the Chaplain is seldom dispensed with, though at other times (contrary to the custom of all other Christian armies) most shamefully neglected ; therefore, as great an advantage must be taken of those few

few months of residence as can be; and though no other steps should be attempted by him, to improve the morals of the Soldiers (a circumstance very much in his power) he should be obliged to give prayers three days in the week, at least, to the Regiment, formed in a circle, when it must be insisted on, that as great a number of Officers and Soldiers attend, as can be spared from unavoidable duty, and that as becoming a decency appears in the behaviour of the whole as if at church: a sermon should likewise be preached on Sundays, calculated for the understanding of the Soldiers, and pointing at such vices as they have been most remarked in.

## VI.

During the residence of the Chaplain, it should be an established part of his duty to give prayers daily at the regimental hospital to the sick, and endeavour to seize that serious season of reflection, for fixing in their minds a proper sense of religion and morality, as the certain means of making them the better Soldiers, in case of their recovery: the Sacrament should also be frequently administered at that place, where, as great a number of the Regiment, as chuse it, ought to be encouraged to attend.

## VII.

Cursing and swearing is to be forbid in a most particular manner, and all methods used for suppressing so unmeaning and unprofitable a vice: drunkennes must likewise be so much discouraged, that a Soldier should be taught to believe it a disgrace to be seen so at any time, much less upon duty; and as a severe censure is always to be passed on them when sober, only for having been in such a condition, of course, to commit an offence, for which they have the influence to offer drunkennes as an excuse, should entitle them to extraordinary punishment: Officers and Non-commission-officers must make it a point, therefore, to discountenance on all occasions so pernicious a vice, by constantly confining every Soldier they

meet in such a situation, without considering whether or not he belongs to their particular Company: the advantage of such a custom will soon be very obvious, even if no other purpose was to be answered by it, than keeping them from falling into mischief, whilst in a state of stupefaction.

## VIII.

It will likewise be found of consequence, to prevent all sorts of gaming, which, besides the temptation it too often throws in a Soldier's way of using profane oaths, has frequently been the cause of an embezzlement of necessaries, or some other improper step, in order to support a run of ill success; and as the Serjeants and Corporals, by being unavoidably about the Men, have it certainly in their power to put an effectual stop to so destructive a practice, their conniving at it in the smallest degree should always be punished in a most exemplary manner.

## IX.

As disputes and quarrels will sometimes arise between the Soldiers quartered in a town, and the inhabitants, and between the Soldiers of the same, or different Regiments; it is the immediate duty of the Officers of the Company, to which the Soldiers belong, who are engaged in such disputes, to go to the place where the quarrels have happened, and enquire directly into their causes: if the affair seems to be of importance, or likely to be attended with ill consequences, the Officers are then to take down in writing all the circumstances of the dispute, together with the names of the persons present (not engaged with the disputing parties) that a Court-martial may have light by means of these informations, taken upon the spot, and that proper evidences may be procured to clear the matter up: and in cases where Soldiers are accused of robbery, theft, or other ill actions, the Officers of the Company are likewise to do their utmost to be well informed of all particulars, with the names of the parties injured, that they may

may make clear and proper reports to the Commanding-officer, that justice may be done, as well upon the offenders, as to those on whom the violence is committed.

## C H A P. XVIII.

*Of discharging Non-commission-officers and Soldiers, and recommending them to the Invalids.*

## A R T. I.

AS it is to be supposed, that a Regiment has such Men only in it, as are capable and fit for any Service, which may be required from them, it must be wrong for a Soldier to be longer detained as such, than whilst he can answer the ends for which his country had engaged him; therefore when age, infirmities, or the casualties of War, have rendered a Man unable to perform the several Duties of his profession, he ought undoubtedly to be discharged, else the strength of a Battalion must appear more formidable on paper than under Arms, and expose a Commanding-officer thereby to the censure of those, whose province it is to find fault; as by his proceeding in such a manner, the real serviceable state of the Regiment remains by no means ascertained.

## II.

And as the humanity of government has made a \* provision for Soldiers, who are worn out, or disabled in the Service, there can scarcely be a pretence for detaining such men in a Regiment, as they may be recommended to the Invalids, and by that means quietly enjoy repose the remainder of their lives, instead of being exposed to those fatigues which every Corps is subject to, and that without being able to afford the least advantage to the Service, to which they are rather an incumbrance.

## III. It

\* The Provision for Invalids on the English establishment is very sufficient; but that on the Irish very poor.

## III.

It should not however be understood, that every Man, who grows old, infirm, or has been disabled in a Regiment, is entitled to a provision among the Invalids, unless he has merited such a mark of approbation, by a steady attention to every part of Duty, during his course of Service; otherwise it would be equally rewarding the deserving Soldier, and him of a contrary character, and consequently destroy that emulation for doing well, which can only be kept up by judiciously distributing rewards and punishments.

## IV.

A man troubled with fits, a rupture, inveterate ulcerated legs, or any material defect in his limbs, by wounds or otherwise, can never be allowed capable of performing the duty of a Soldier; therefore, when all methods have been in vain tried to conquer such complaints, and the proper judges have declared him incurable, and that no imposition is to be suspected, he ought to be discharged the first convenient opportunity.

## V.

Though a Soldier enjoys good health, and has a tolerable appearance, yet, if by the most trifling March, his feet are galled and sore, in spite of every method to prevent it, he surely is not qualified for the Infantry, and should be discharged as soon for that, as any other complaint, being equally unfit for Service, from his incapacity to keep up with his division, and being always obliged to seek relief upon a Baggage-carriage.

## VI.

If a Soldier has an opportunity of bettering his fortune in another way of life, and will provide, at his own expence, a man equally as tall, and of as good an appearance as himself, with an unexceptionable character, it will be severe to refuse discharging him (if the Regiment is not on Service) especially

as



as, by such a denial, his situation becomes irksome, and of course, he no longer performs his duty with that alacrity, which perhaps before distinguished him, and which, it should be the peculiar care of Officers, to encourage by every means that prudence can suggest.

## VII.

A Soldier, who has served with reputation twenty years, should, if he requests it, be indulged with a discharge (let him be ever so fit for Service, at the time he makes the application) and recommended to the Invalids: when we reflect, what a considerable part of a Man's life is comprised in such a term, and what merit is due to a Soldier, who, with fidelity, performs his duty to his country for so long a period (to him the most valuable of his existence, being generally the blooming years of youth) it must be universally allowed, that he has fully purchased this last mark of approbation from his Officers, who by acting in so generous a manner, at once point out to the other Soldiers, what honours they are always ready to bestow on a deserving Veteran.

## VIII.

In order to prevent the discharge granted to a Soldier from falling into the hands of a Deferer, and thereby imposing on the public, an exact description of the person discharged should always be inserted in the body of it, the reasons also for his being discharged, and his true character in the Regiment; which last, when known by the Soldiers to be an invariable rule, might be a means of influencing them to be more cautious of their behaviour: and that every chance for counterfeiting a discharge may be effectually guarded against, the Adjutant must always be provided with printed blank ones, ready to fill up; on the top of which, the device or number of the Corps, encircled by Trophies of War, should be impressed by a neat Copper-plate, which it will be very much the interest of a Regiment to allow, for this

this and other purposes; as it must be more conspicuous on the discharge, than the impression of a seal, on either wax or wafers, besides not being so easily effaced.

## IX.

When a Soldier is discharged, every demand he is justly entitled to must be paid to him; and also a sufficient allowance of subsistence, to support him to the place of his abode before he was enlisted; for all of which he should sign a receipt, on the back of his discharge, as a proof of his having no demand upon his Officers, and to guard against the hazard of being exposed to any future litigation with him: the same must be observed, should he be recommended to the Invalids, with this difference, that he is to receive full pay, until the day of his admission, being allowed more effective on the muster-roll for that time.

## X.

If a Soldier, to be discharged, has the honour of wearing a Medal of merit, it should undoubtedly be given to him, to corroborate the character inserted in his discharge, and that he may have a lasting testimony of good behaviour, to produce on every occasion when his interest may require it.

## XI.

As it sometimes happens, that Soldiers are arrested, for pretended debts above ten pounnds, by the joint contrivance of themselves and friends, from a presumption that the Regiment seeing little probability of their ever paying such a sum, or returning to their duty, will at once discharge them; after which they are immediately enlarged, and effectually lost to the Service: to disappoint, therefore, such fraudulent designs, no discharge should ever be given to a man under those circumstances, nor any subsistence allowed him, during his confinement; by which means, he will soon be tired of a prison, and his friends of supporting him in it; in consequence of which,

which, he will speedily be released, either to return to his colours, or from a supposition, that his having received no pay during his confinement is equal to a discharge) to abscond; in which case all means should be used for apprehending him as a Deserter, and a prosecution commenced against his friends, for harbouring him as such.

## XII.

When a Soldier is charged with a capital offence, for which he is to be surrendered to the civil power, and there is sufficient reason to suppose it will be proved against him, he should immediately be discharged, as it cannot be much to the honour of a Regiment to suffer him to take his trial, much less to be executed, under the name of belonging to it; and care must be taken, that he is stripped of every mark of dress, which may point out his ever having been a military person, providing him with cloaths more suitable to his situation.

## XIII.

To prevent as little loss as possible in the cloathing of a Regiment, it should be contrived to discharge all the Invalids, and others, who are unfit for service, a little before the time of issuing new cloaths, which will be thereby left for the Recruits, that are to replace them, without any additional expence to the Colonel, or injustice to the Soldier, who is permitted to take away the cloaths he wears, they being all he then has paid for, as a year's cloathing is always delivered in advance: if this precaution be not observed, and that a Man should be discharged after having received his new cloaths, it will be impossible (though he has no right to them) to take them from him, without an allowance of something in their stead; the charge of which must fall upon the Colonel, otherwise the Recruit, who replaces the discharged Man, must remain in his peasant's cloaths, until the next general delivery.

S

livery

livery of cloathing to the Regiment, unless the Colonel chuses to give him an extraordinary suit.

## XIV.

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 (let him be ever so much entitled to it) for the use of the Recruit, as it cannot be expected, after granting such a piece of indulgence, that the Regiment, or Colonel, should be at the expence of providing extraordinary cloathing for this Man, or suffer him to remain in coloured cloaths for any time.

## XV.

When a Soldier, for scandalous incorrigible behaviour, is deemed by a Court-martial unworthy of the honour of longer serving in the Corps, and therefore sentenced to be drummed out with every mark of infamy, a label should always be fixed on his back and breast, in large characters, setting forth his crime, which should also be inserted in his discharge, with the punishment he received; and to make his infamy more notorious, and to prevent his attempting to impose upon the publick, or on other Regiments, his name, description and character, should be immediately advertised at large in the Gazette: this method, besides particularly marking him to his country, as a person by no means to be depended on, will in general inform other Soldiers, what infamy awaits all villainous behaviour.

## C H A P. XIX.

*Of granting Furloughs to Non-commission-Officers and Soldiers, with the necessary Restrictions for it.*

## A R T. I.

**W**HEN Soldiers are deserving of it, Officers should undoubtedly gratify them in every reasonable indulgence, that can contribute to their happiness

pinefs and content ; and as nothing is more natural than a defire of feeing their friends and relations, it muft be very proper to grant them fometimes leave of abfence, for that purpofe, but under certain reftrictions.

## II.

Whilft a Regiment is on fervice, Furloughs are never to be thought on, nor fhould they at other times be granted, from the firft of April, to the firft of October, thofe being the months for constant exercife, during which, every Non-commission-officer and Soldier is to remain with his company.

## III.

As the regular method for a Soldier to obtain a Furlough, is, by his Captain's application to the Commanding Officer, who generally grants it from the dependance he has on the propriety of it ; it muft be obvious to every Officer how neceffary it is he fhould apply for thofe only, who are of fuch fober morals, that their behaviour, when abfent from the Regiment, may be depended on ; but as even fuch Men, from an eagernels to fee their friends, may inconfiderately request a leave of abfence, he fhould endeavour to find out their reafons, for expecting a benefit by it, or (if nothing but a mere defire of feeing their friends urges them to it) whether they are in circumftances fufficient to maintain them, during their abfence, without becoming a burthen ; otherwife it muft be a diftrefs to both parties, efppecially to the Soldier, by wearing out his fhoes and linen on the march, and fhould therefore be refufed, but not in a harfh or aulfere manner, nor without clearly explaining to him the reafon for fo doing ; by which, when he perceives that his intereft and advantage are the only caufes of the denial, inftead of being difcontented, he will be rather thankful to his Officer.

## IV.

It fhould be a rule never to permit more than two, three, or four private Men *per* Company (according

to the establishment of it) to be absent at a time, on Furlough, as the duty must otherwise be often too severe upon the other Soldiers: nor ought their leave to exceed above three months at most, as by a longer absence they might form connections very prejudicial to that sort of spirit, which should actuate the conduct of every good Soldier: the leave of absence for the Non-commission-officers is never to interfere with that of the private Men, but to be regulated by a distinct Roster, under the inspection of the Adjutant; at the same time, that all applications in their favour, for such an indulgence, must be made to the Commanding Officer by their own particular Captains.

## V.

Every Soldier, to whom a Furlough is granted, should leave the half of his pay in his Officer's hands, to answer for the wear of shoes and other necessaries; in case he should be disappointed, and receive none from his friends.

## VI.

A Soldier is to be most strictly enjoined to appear as clean and well dressed, whilst on Furlough as at other times; and should it by any chance appear he has been otherwise, he ought never to be again entrusted from the Regiment, as such a Man can have the credit and reputation of it but very little at heart.

## VII.

A Soldier, who has the insolence not to return punctually at the expiration of his Furlough, unless prevented by sickness, or some other very extraordinary occasion (of which he is to produce most authentic certificates) besides being never again indulged in that way, should likewise be punished, and his pay for the time he has overstayed be given for the use of the Regimental-hospital; and this should be the established method of treating them, though their Furloughs may have been renewed by a civil or military Officer; such a license being very detrimental to the discipline of a Regiment, and often very injudiciously assumed, therefore

therefore should be discouraged as much as possible.

## VIII.

That all the Soldiers in a Company, whose behaviour entitles them to the favour of their Officers, and whose occasions for going on Furlough seem plausible, may never have cause to be discontented, by the least appearance of partiality, in one Man's having leave of absence oftener than another, an alphabetical \* register should be kept in each, of the men who have been on Furlough; with remarks, if any have overstayed, been renewed, or otherwise transgressed; that upon any future applications, it may at once be ascertained, when every Man was absent, and whether they then, by any misconduct, forfeited all pretensions to an indulgence of that kind.

## IX.

Before a Soldier receives his Furlough, he is to deliver up his arms and accoutrements to the Serjeant or Corporal of the squad of inspection he belongs to, that they may be deposited in the Company's stores, in order to be taken proper care of till his return.

## X.

It being the Serjeant-major's province to fill up Furloughs, for which he is generally allowed a day's pay by the Man for whom it is drawn, an Officer on having obtained the Commander's leave for the absence of a Non-commission-officer or Soldier, should send a Serjeant of the Company to inform him of it, that he may have the Furlough ready for the Adjutant, to get it signed by the Commanding Officer, at the next time of his receiving orders; after which, he is to send it to the Officer who applied for it.

## XI. In

---

\* See No. VII. of the Appendix.

## XI.

In order to prevent a Furlough, which has been properly granted to a Soldier, from being the means of imposing on the publick by having accidentally fallen into the hands of a Defenter, an exact description of the Man for whom it was designed, should always be inserted at large : and that it may be impossible for any one to use the least deceit or counterfeit, the Serjeant-major (as he is paid for it) must be obliged to have always a supply of printed Furloughs, with the device or number of the Regiment, in the same manner as directed for the discharges, in the VIIIth Article of the XVIIIth Chapter.

## XII.

If any troops are quartered in the town, to which a Soldier's Furlough is granted, he should upon his arrival there, (after dressing himself in a proper manner) repair to the Commanding Officer, and shew him his leave of absence ; it being a becoming compliment, and a certain proof of his intending to support the character of a Soldier during his residence there.

## XIII.

A Soldier must be most strictly forbid not to attempt taking up any money on account of subsistence, whilst he remains on Furlough, unless in a case of the greatest extremity : and to prevent as much as possible his presuming to do so, a memorandum should always be inserted in the Furlough, to mark the time to which he is subsisted ; after seeing which, no prudent person will think of advancing him a farthing, as the Regiment cannot be expected to repay more subsistence for him, than what he is absolutely entitled to.

C H A P.



*Of Desertion, and the Precautions to be taken to prevent it as much as possible.*

## A R T. I.

**A** Soldier, who, after having sworn to serve his King and Country faithfully, can be base enough to forfeit that solemn oath, by deserting from the service, is surely not entitled to the least degree of favour, therefore should be always tryed (when retaken) by a general court-martial, unless such circumstances appear to the Commanding Officer, as induce him to imagine, that a regimental one may probably inflict as great a punishment as the other might judge necessary; in which case, that so capital an offence may be reduced to the cognizance of this inferior court, the crime against the prisoner must be changed from desertion to the softer term, of absenting himself from his Company without leave.

## II.

As a corporal punishment in general has not that effect, in deterring Soldiers from repeating desertion, that could be wished (nothing being more frequent than their deserting, when scarcely recovered from a severe whipping, inflicted for the same offence, owing to the abandoned principles of such Men, and from the protection they too often meet amongst their friends) it would be a considerable checque upon the conduct of such incorrigible villains, and contribute in a great measure to the removing an evil so very hurtful to the service, if every Soldier, who had the insolence to desert a second time, was to be tried by a General Court-martial; in hopes, if he was not sentenced to death, that he might to perpetual banishment in the Corps of Infantry, stationed on the coast of Africa; which last, it were to be much wished, had always the preference of a corporal punishment, as the certain means of intimidating much more; from the opinion universally and justly entertained by the

the soldiery of the inhospitable and unhealthy situation of that country : and in the same manner should a Soldier be treated, who is claimed from another Regiment (though it be his first desertion) as it must be evident, his design is to commit a fraud upon the publick, by enlisting into different corps for the sake of the enlisting money,

## III.

It is a mistaken piece of lenity to pardon a Recruit, who deserts, before he joins the Regiment, merely because he is a Recruit, as such a Man can have nothing to plead for so doing, therefore it must have been the result of a vicious and dishonest disposition, which it is necessary to attempt reclaiming on its first appearance.

## IV.

Though a Soldier who deserts has an inclination to return to his colours on condition of being pardoned, it cannot tend to the good of the service to grant any other terms to such a Man, than surrendering at the discretion of the Commanding Officer ; as many might be encouraged to absent themselves, if a capitulation of that kind was admitted ; nor would it have much the appearance of exact discipline (unless on a very extraordinary occasion) for so great an indulgence to be granted, after being guilty of one of the highest military offences.

## V.

As the speediest methods should be taken for endeavouring to apprehend Deserters, when a Soldier is absent at any of the roll-callings, and has not had his Officers leave for being so, the Serjeant or Corporal of the squad of inspection to which he belongs, should immediately repair to his tent or quarters, and examine the contents of his knapsack, from which, if he misses any part of his necessaries, above what may be reasonably supposed he has on, he must apply to the person who usually washed for such Man, with whom should none of the articles missing be found, there

there remains but little doubt of his elopement; and no time is to be lost, in acquainting the Commanding-officer of the Company, and Adjutant of it, that proper parties may be dispersed on the roads, the most likely for him to have taken; for which purpose, and that the sending off these parties, may be the more expeditious, the Adjutant ought always to have some Passes signed by the Commanding-officer, ready to fill up on such occasions: and in order to make the enquiry and search of these small detachments, more diligent and brisk, a gratuity (besides the act of parliament allowance) should always be given by the Regiment, to which ever has the success of apprehending him; it will also be right, to employ some of the most active of the Non-commission-officers, to disperse singly about the country, in the disguise of peasants: these methods executed with spirit and quickness, may almost ensure the recovery of the Deserter, and will strike a damp on others, who are meditating an elopement, when they see such little chance of their being able to get cleverly off.

## VI.

Though advertising Deserters may not always answer the end proposed, yet when they have the presumption to offer to enlist with other Corps, it may often be the means of their being apprehended, and should in general be done (after all other methods, for re-taking them, have been ineffectual) not only in the public papers, but also by fixing up descriptions of them, in all the adjacent villages, and dispersing them among the Regiments or recruiting parties, that may be contiguous to the quarters: and that the circulation of these advertisements may be the more expeditious, and of course more likely on that account, to be attended with success, every Company should have some printed blank ones ready to fill up.

## C H A P. XXI.

*Of Regularity in keeping the Regimental Books, with the general Use of them.*

## A R T. I.

**A** Regimental Book, being a record of all the transactions in a Regiment, the greatest exactness is necessary, first for disposing the several parts of it, in a proper method, and afterwards, for punctually entering every circumstance in the order that it happens, without which attention the affairs of a Regiment must soon be involved in confusion, and no traces appear, by which the least information can be given of past events.

## II.

In some Corps, one large book is appointed to answer for the entry of every particular, which in consequence of its unweildy size, and the jumble of occurrences, is with difficulty perused; it therefore must be allowed much more methodical, and ready for those concerned in the inspection, instead of such a volume, to have four of smaller size, in folio, each of which, to be appropriated to a particular entry, and lettered on the back with the contents.

## III.

In the first of these Books, all orders issued from his Majesty, his Viceroys, Secretary at War, Commander in Chief, and General Officers, should be entered, according to the priority of their dates; and likewise all standing orders from any of the Regimental Field-officers, with an index at the end.

## IV.

In the second, copies of general Reviews, monthly and weekly Returns, in the exact order of their being made, and also every other Return, for which the Adjutant is accountable.

## V. The

## V.

The third should be employed for the succession of (1) Officers, (2) Serjeants and Corporals, and the description of the (3) Drummers, Fifers, and private Men, in alphabetical order, with a Registry of all casualties, either by (4) Deaths, (5) Discharges, or (6) Desertion; by which means, disputes about seniority of former commissions can at once be decided amongst the Officers; the time of appointing the Non-commission-officers be ascertained; and the service of the whole Regiment fixed to a Day: besides, in cases of desertion, descriptions can be more readily made out, and on an application from a Soldier's friends, to know what is become of him, a satisfactory answer may at once be returned,

## VI.

The keeping of these three Books being usually the province of the Adjutant, under the inspection of the Major, he ought to spare no pains in conducting them with regularity; the consequence of which will be often most sensibly felt by him, in the expedition and correctness, with which he will thereby be enabled to make out his Returns, as a Retrospection is often to be had, in doing them, to Returns given in perhaps for months before.

## VII.

The fourth Book, in which copies of all March Routes, and returns of Arms, Accoutrements, Ammunition, cloathing, Camp-equipage, and Forage, received by, and delivered to the Regiment, and delivered to the Regiment, must be constantly entered by the Quarter-master, whose business it is to have it properly kept, as he likewise will find the advantage, on many occasions, of being able to have recourse to such authentic records.

T 2

VIII. That

- (1) See No. VIII. of the Appendix.
- (2) See No. IX. of ditto
- (3) See No. X. of ditto.
- (4) (5) (6) No. XI. XII. XIII. of ditto.

## VIII.

That these Books may be always in good order, and as little exposed to damage as possible, a strong box must be provided, large enough not only to hold them, but also the blank Discharges, Furloughs, enlisting Certificates, and all other papers necessary to be preserved; and as they can never be dispensed with from the Regiment, for the information and guidance of the Field and Staff-officers, the box containing them must, by some means or other, be carried on a March, at the expence of the Regiment, in order for their being constantly at the Head-quarters of it, as all returns are made from thence.

## C H A P. XXII.

*Of Respect and Compliments from the Soldiers to the Non-commission-officers, and from both to the Officers.*

## A R T. I.

**E**VERY method should be pursued, for promoting the consequence of Officers, in the opinion of Soldiers, and obliging them, on all occasions, to behave towards them with the highest marks of honour and respect, as that must lead effectually to a proper subordination, and thereby, to the establishment of the strictest Discipline.

## II.

Soldiers are therefore to be discouraged from ever presuming to speak of their Officers, at any time, with the least appearance of freedom, but in particular on a March, when many Corps indulge them, in an unrestrained manner of behaviour, by way of passing off the length of the road, and keeping up their spirits: such aids undoubtedly are sometimes necessary, when confined to proper bounds, but should on no account be allowed, if the Name of even a Non-commission-officer is to be the subject of their merriment, it being an indecent liberty,  
and

and tending very much to lessen the authority, both of Officers and Non-commission ones; with the latter of whom, Soldiers will naturally suppose it unnecessary to observe any degree of respect, whilst they are permitted to use such insolence with those so much their superiors.

## III.

Soldiers should be instructed never to avoid their Officers, through design, but rather to put themselves in the way of being seen, that they may have an opportunity of shewing their respect, by taking off their hats with the left hand, and letting them fall in an easy graceful manner down the thigh, with the crown inwards; keeping their body erect, looking full at the Officer they intend to compliment, with a manly confidence, and walking by him very slow: this method, when executed properly, will have a much more striking effect, than only putting the hand to the hat, and will be found not to injure the cock of it one bit more, notwithstanding that objection is made against it by several military persons.

## IV.

Grenadiers, Drummers, and all Soldiers, who wear caps, must pay their compliments to an Officer on passing, by bringing up the back of the hand (the farthest from him) to the front of the cap, with a graceful motion, and keeping it in that position as long as they would remain with their hats off, observing at the same time the other directions given in the III<sup>d</sup> Article.

## V.

These marks of respect which are so very becoming, from Non-commission-officers, Drummers and Soldiers, to their Officers, should be taught with as much attention as any other part of their duty, and must be one of the first things in which a Recruit should be well instructed, on his joining the Regiment, as being a principal step towards his acquiring  
a soldier-

a soldier-like air, and laying aside the carriage of a clown.

## VI.

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

## VII.

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

## VIII.

When a Serjeant, or a Soldier, has his arms in his hand, and has occasion to address an Officer, he should immediately recover them, and remain in that position, until dismissed.

## IX.

Another point of civility which Soldiers should be taught on all occasions to shew their Officers, is never to presume to pass between them and a wall: an attention of this sort, though trifling as it may appear, plainly shews their great respect, and places them considerably above the lower order of the people.

X. Merely



## X.

Merely shewing respect to an Officer of the Regiment, to which a Soldier belongs, does not sufficiently prove that obedience which ought to be inculcated in him; for unless he on all occasions behaves in the same manner, and pays the same compliment to every person who has the appearance of an Officer, it is evident, that what he shews to those of his own corps is more the effect of compulsion, than a spirit of well grounded discipline.

## XI.

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

## XII.

In order to enforce the consequence of Non-commission-officers, it will be requisite to insist on some little mark of respect being shewn them by the Soldiers, particularly when speaking to them, and which should consist in laying the back of the left hand to the hat on coming up, and going off, and standing steady during the conversation: the same compliment should be paid by the Serjeants and Corporals to the Serjeant-major, and by the Drummers and Fifers, to the Drum and Fife-majors: if a Soldier with a firelock in his hand has occasion to address a Non-commission-officer, he should lower it across his body; a Corporal the same to the Serjeant-major, and a Serjeant with a halbert should club it.

## C H A P. XXIII.

*Of working Men, with the Restrictions necessary to be laid on them.*

## A R T. I.

**W**HEN Soldiers behave in such a manner as to merit the approbation of their Officers, they should be allowed the liberty of working, as they cannot better employ themselves in the intervals of duty, than in industry and labour, which ought always to be encouraged as the certain means of not only contributing to their health, but also of enabling them to undergo fatigue, whenever called on to it.

## II.

It must however be observed, that they never engage in works of drudgery, such as carrying coals, removing dirt, or any other thing, which may reflect dishonour on the Regiment, or lessen that character which every Soldier of spirit should endeavour by his conduct to establish in the opinion of the public.

## III.

When a Soldier is permitted to work, the whole of his pay should remain in his Captain's hands, to supply the extraordinary consumption of linen, &c. which his working must occasion; he should likewise be obliged to give the Non-commission-officer of the Squad of inspection to which he belongs, as much from his working money as will be sufficient to defray his proportion of the mess, unless he is a married man, and on that account excused from messing: if he fails in punctually complying with a regulation so advantageous for his own interest, it must at once be obvious, that drink alone is the object for which he labours, and therefore he should be struck off from any further indulgence of that kind.

## IV.

Those who have liberty to work, and to be absent from roll-calling, should attend the Non-commission-officer

officer of their Squad every evening, to know if there are any orders relative to them, and to shew that they keep their cloaths in proper order.

## V.

A Soldier must not presume to work in any part of the regimentals, which he at any time is obliged to wear upon a parade, but is to provide cloaths proper for the business he engages in; he is not however to be allowed, on that account, to appear abroad with an apron, or other mark of his profession, but to be dressed on that occasion with the same exactness as any other Soldier: an Officer, or Non-commission one meeting him otherwise, should at once confine him in the black-hole, and prevent his future working.

## VI.

A working man is on no account to be exempt from reviews of arms, &c. guards, or exercise; and if at any time it appears, that a Soldier neglects his duty under arms, or seems to have forgot any part of his military business from constant attention to his trade or work, he is to be kept close at the drill till he is again perfectly acquainted with what he must never be permitted to remain ignorant of.

## VII.

A Recruit is by no means to be allowed to work, until he is at least a year in the Regiment, and is thoroughly acquainted with every part of his duty as a Soldier.

## VIII.

A working Man who gets drunk, contracts debts, or shews the smallest tendency towards being irregular, is to be deprived of that liberty, until he learns how to make a better use of the favour and indulgence of his Officers, by a more steady uniform method of behaviour.

## IX.

It should be an established rule never to permit a Serjeant or Corporal to work on any pretence, as it must of course take off their attention from longer

U

acting

acting with that diligence and zeal, which is at all times to be expected from them in the execution of their duty : it must also be most particularly forbid, that they never presume on any occasion to turn suttlers, as by that all subordination is at once destroyed ; the authority of the Non-commission-officer, giving way to the interest of the Brandy-seller, who it is natural to suppose will not only enter into every sort of familiarity with the Soldiers, in order to entice them to his house or tent, but for the same reason will connive at all their irregularities ; the consequence of which must soon be very fatal to a Regiment, and absolutely destroy the design and meaning of a Serjeant and Corporal : their wives being employed in such an occupation, is equally as destructive to the service, and attended with the same effects, therefore must by no means be allowed : a Non-commission-officer, who has the insolence to attempt any thing of the kind, should be immediately reduced from an employment, for which he is unworthy from the meanness of his principles.

## C H A P. XXIV.

*Of Servants and Bat-men, with some necessary Rules relative to them.*

## A R T. I.

**I**T being an indulgence granted to the Infantry, for the Officers to have Servants and Bat-men, from the Company they belong to, care should be taken that they are always chosen from the center-rank, as being employed for any time in that capacity, often hurts them as Soldiers, from the unavoidable indulgence by that means shewn to them ; it therefore must be an injury to the appearance of a Battalion to hazard such a chance, with men whose size and figure are an ornament to it.

## II. The

## II.

The wages given to servants and Bat-men should be the same, from the Colonel to the Subaltern, and never ought to exceed one shilling *per* week, by which means the discontent and insolence that are often experienced in those, who perhaps may have smaller wages than others, might in a great measure be restrained, and the Ensign be served with as great attention as the field Officer.

## III.

It ought also to be a fixed rule, that when a Servant or Bat-man quits the service of an Officer for misbehaviour, no other Officer in the Regiment should ever take him; and least such an event might in the course of years be subject to oblivion by changes and removals in a Corps, it should be particularly marked down in a \* registry to be kept for that purpose, in the regimental book of casualties, by which method the conduct of those Men must in general be more satisfactory, and a greater number of good servants be thereby found than are usually so in most Regiments.

## IV.

It is highly improper to take a Recruit for a Servant or Bat-man, until he has been long enough in the Regiment, to encourage an Officer to place so high a confidence in him; at any rate, it should never be allowed until he is perfectly informed of every part of his duty as a Soldier, otherwise he probably will never be thoroughly confirmed in it.

## V.

It being impossible for Soldiers, who are Servants or Bat-men, to keep their regimentals clean and in proper order if obliged to do the work required from them in that dress; and as their being dirtier in the ranks than other Soldiers, can never be admitted, it should be expected that every Officer provides some

---

\* See No. XIV. of the Appendix.

kind of frock for his Servant, to prevent so great an inconvenience.

## VI.

That the duty may be as little severe as possible upon the other Soldiers, by having both Servants and Bat-men taken from the Companies, the former should always mount guard, and go on commands, whenever their masters do; but as to the others, it will be impossible to spare them from the care of the horses they attend, in which they will find sufficient employment if they perform it as they ought.

## VII.

Unless upon some very particular occasions, the Officers Servants should never be excused from exercise, or weekly reviews of arms and necessaries, that they may not intirely forget their duty in the ranks, and to remind them of their being Soldiers; the remembrance of which will be found to contribute very much to their good behaviour as Servants, and prevent their contracting many faucy habits, which might otherwise be the case.

## C H A P. XXV.

*Of the Marriage of Non-commission-officers, and Soldiers, and the Methods for preventing improper ones as much as possible.*

## A R T. I.

**O**FFICERS being a sort of guardians to the Men in their respective Companies, should use every means that prudence can suggest, to prevent the distress and ruin which so often attends their contracting marriages with women, in every respect unfit for them.

## II.

The principal method by which they can hope to guard against so great an evil, is to fix a standing order, for no Non-commission-officer, Drummer, or private

private man to marry without the consent of the Officer commanding the Company he belongs to, which he should not grant on any account, until he has first had a strict enquiry made into the morals of the Woman, for whom the Soldier proposes, and whether she is sufficiently known to be industrious, and able to earn her bread: if these circumstances appear favourable, it will be right to give him leave, as honest, laborious Women are rather useful in a Company.

## III.

On the contrary, if he finds the woman's character infamous, and that she is notorious, for never having been accustomed to honest industry (which too often is the case of those on whom the Soldiers fix their affections) he should by no means give the least encouragement to a connection, which must, in a short time, inevitably destroy the ease and happiness of the Soldier, to whom he should represent these matters in the plainest terms, and recommend it strongly to him, not to think of persevering in a measure, which undoubtedly must hurt him in the esteem of his Officers, besides many other unsurmountable inconveniences: if after such an admonition he is imprudent enough to marry, in justice he deserves a punishment for his folly and disobedience.

## IV.

It will also be another expedient towards preventing improper marriages, if, upon the arrival of a Company in a Town, application was made to the Minister of the Parish, to request he would not publish any Soldier's intended marriage in his Church, without first receiving a certificate from the Officer commanding the Company of its being agreeable to him: this is a piece of civility, few clergymen it is presumed, could reasonably object to, as an Officer can surely have no other motive for anxiety in such a case, but merely the welfare of the Soldier, of which he must incontestably be allowed a cooler judge than  
either

either of the parties desiring to be married; being uninfluenced by passions of any sort.

## V.

A Soldier marrying with proper consent should be indulged, as far as can be in the power of Officers to extend their favour, whilst his behaviour and that of his Wife deserves it; but he who, contrary to all advice and order, will engage in a dishonourable connection, exclusive of any punishment he may receive for such contempt and insolence, should as much as possible be discouraged, by obliging him not only to mess, but lie in the quarters of the Company he belongs to, at the same time that his wife, is prevented from partaking of any advantage either from his Pay or Quarters: this severity of course must soon expell her from the Regiment, and be the certain means, of making other Soldiers cautious how they attempt such acts of disobedience.

## C H A P. XXVI.

*Of the Burial of Non-commission-officers and Soldiers, and the Distinction to be paid in it, to the Memory of Men of Merit.*

## A R T. I.

**A**S Soldiers of Merit and real worth should, in their life-time be treated on all occasions, with every mark of deference that Officers can shew, so ought every distinction of honour to be afterwards paid to their memories, in the manner of interment, which may, with other methods practised by a Regiment for promoting a spirit of good behaviour, produce a wonderful effect upon the minds of Soldiers; as the common people are well known to be extremely solicitous about this last piece of attention from the world.

## II.

A Non-commission-officer or Soldier, therefore, who, at the time of his death, was enrolled among the  
men



men of merit, should, besides having his Pall supported by six men of the same class, be carried to the place of interment by four more, with the Medal of the Order suspending from the front of the Pall in the most conspicuous part: the party allotted to fire upon this solemn occasion should likewise be chosen from that distinguished band; and it must be insisted on, that all the Non-commission-officers and Soldiers off duty do march regularly in the procession, dressed in the neatest manner: to add still more to the esteem in which the deceased was held by the Regiment, and to shew the particular honour intended to his memory, the Officers of the Company to which he belonged should attend the funeral; and if the Fifes were permitted to perform the dead March, it would contribute much to the solemnity, as well as to the compliment.

### III.

As many Soldiers may not, at their decease, have been entitled to the Medal of Merit by the prescribed number of years for receiving it, being uncompleted; but as their behaviour gave the greatest reason to believe, such an honour must have been conferred on them had they lived, Officers should do that justice to their memories, as to publish their opinion to the Regiment, by having the Pall and Corpse of a Soldier, under those circumstances, supported by an equal proportion of men wearing the Medal of Merit, and those aspiring to it, by the same steps pursued by the deceased; the firing-party should also be composed in the same manner, and every other part of the procession conducted as directed in the last article, except the attendance of the Officers, and the performance of the Fifes, which must be a mark of distinction omitted at the Funerals of the second class of Men.

### IV.

Instead of that respect, which should distinguish the two classes of deserving Soldiers at their Funerals,  
an

an entire neglect of all sort of ceremony, ought to mark that of the licentious one, who during his life time, by his irregularities, cast a constant reflection on the reputation of the Company he belonged to, and whose conduct unavoidably exposed him to the rigours of frequent punishment: the attendants of such a Soldier should be just sufficient to convey him to the place of interment, and to deposit his body in the earth, without affording to his memory the smallest degree of military honours.

## V.

On Service, that distinction which should always at other times be strictly observed, in the interment of Soldiers, according to the degree of merit they supported in the Regiment, must through necessity on many occasions be laid aside, when men of all ranks and characters are, without ceremony or form, promiscuously deposited in one common grave; where the extremities of war do not require such hasty measures, and that the interment of Soldiers may be the more attended to (though in the Field) those who die in possession of the Medal of Merit with those aspiring to it should be buried at the head of the colours, (it being the most honourable part of an Encampment) with all the compliments which would have been conferred in Quarters on the same occasion; whilst he who was undeserving of favour in his lifetime, is interred unnoticed in some obscure place; in the rear of the Regiment.

---

 C H A P. XXVII.

*Of the Choice of Pioniers and Camp-colour-men.*

## A R T. I.

**A**S Pioniers on Service are a good deal employed in works of labour and fatigue, it is absolutely necessary, they should be remarkably strong, and well set, to be the better enabled to undertake both; besides

besides which, great attention must be paid to their morals, as they are frequently sent forward with the Quarter-master, to assist in making the necessary preparations against the arrival of the Regiment in a new Encampment, and, on that account, must be unavoidably entrusted from under his eye in Villages, where opportunities will often happen of putting their conduct to the test; and as they are usually employed in action, either as an additional Guard to the Colours, or to carry off the wounded, that alone points out the necessity of their being sober, resolute, good Men.

## C H A P. XXVIII.

*Of the Exercise and Manœuvres of a Battalion, the Methods for establishing Exactness in both, and for constantly keeping it on that Footing.*

### A R T. I.

**T**HOUGH it is certain that exercising with exactness, and performing all kinds of Manœuvres with the highest judgement, does not absolutely determine the real merit of a Regiment, and is rather a proof of its Discipline and Obedience, than of spirit or courage; yet till a better opportunity offers, to be distinguished, it is the Duty of Officers to endeavour by such methods to procure the good opinion of the public.

### II.

The first thing to be done in training of young Soldiers, is to give them a free and easy carriage; to set them well upon their limbs, and totally to expel the clown from their Gait and Air: it must be rendered familiar to every man to hold up his head; to stand quite upright and motionless; to cast his eyes to the right, without the least appearance of a formal stiffness, and to turn out his Toes, to march firm upon his Feet, keeping his Knees stiff, turning out

and pointing his Toes at the same time, to keep his body strait without leaning backwards, or pushing out his belly; to bring forward his chest; and to draw his shoulders back: to face to the right and left, and quite about, both standing and marching; to wheel in a proper manner, and to march in slow and quick time: in all of which, Recruits should be perfectly instructed and well trained, before they are allowed to touch a Firelock.

### III.

The next step is to give them Arms and Accoutrements, in the proper method of wearing which, and carrying their Firelocks shouldered, they must be well instructed, both in a standing position, and likewise in performing every movement they did without Arms: nor should they be taught a single motion with the Firelock, until it seems to rest with perfect ease against the shoulder, otherwise they will never be brought to a graceful and dexterous manner of performing the Exercise.

### IV.

When they are well acquainted with every particular before mentioned, they are to march in Ranks and Files; to be taught the different orders of March and Steps, and to be informed of all the proper distances of Ranks; when these matters are thoroughly grounded, they may then (and not before) be taught the Manual and Platoon Exercise.

### V.

When a Recruit does not readily throw back his shoulders, (without which he can never acquire the air of a Soldier) he must be obliged to stand some hours in a day, with his hands behind his back, holding the joints of his Elbows, which will in a little time draw them to a proper position, and of course get up his head.

### VI.

Whatever the size of a Recruit may be, he is to be taught the Firing motions of every Rank, in the common

common way, oblique, and three Ranks standing, that no confusion may ever ensue from his being instructed in the motions of one particular Rank only : but this is not to be done, until he is perfect in the ordinary parts of Exercise.

## VII.

As soon as a Recruit is master of all the motions in the Manual and Platoon-Exercise, he must be trained to the use of Powder, to which most of them have at first that aversion, which may reasonably be expected in ignorant unexperienced peasants, whose heads are filled with the most dreadful apprehensions of its effects, from the stories told them out of fun, by the old Soldiers : it requires some practice to get the better of this dislike, and to prevail on them to load with coolness ; nor is it thoroughly effected until they fire with Ball, which should as soon as possible be done, as by that they become assured their former fears were groundless, having now got through the most capital part of the Exercise, without meeting any of those accidents they were made to believe must happen.

## VIII.

The Serjeants and Corporals, who are appointed to instruct Recruits, must not use too much severity with them, lest they should become disgusted with the Service : it requires a great share of temper and coolness to lead them on, and break them of their awkward clownish ways ; when that is effected, and a man appears perverse and obstinate, he must be reported to the Adjutant, who will give the proper directions for breaking such a disposition.

## IX.

When powder is first given to Recruits, they are to be taught to load and fire singly, that each man may be distinctly instructed in the proper methods of using a Cartridge, and be encouraged to proceed without dread or confusion ; they are then to be fired by Files, and so on by degrees, until a number of them

may be ventured together: they should be taught to fire at marks, at different distances; be fully instructed in the use of their Bayonets, and never put into the Ranks among the old men, until the Adjutant thinks them perfect in the most material parts of their Exercise.

## X.

Every spring, all the Serjeants and Corporals should be exercised together with the Firelocks, that they may be the better enabled to drill the men, and give them proper instructions: and it must also be insisted on, that every Ensign, on being appointed, makes himself a perfect master of all the Exercise of a Soldier, without which, it will be impossible for him to be a judge of the men's performances, or to give directions to them with that spirit which will always be apparent in him, who is conscious of having a thorough knowledge of this matter: when a Soldier does wrong in any part of the Exercise, an Officer most certainly shews himself to great advantage, by being able to handle a Firelock, and distinctly to point out the fault: besides, it may be taken for granted, that Soldiers when under arms will ever be influenced, in their performance by the opinion they have of the abilities of the person who undertakes to exercise them.

## XI.

A Regiment should always be kept in such a state of perfection, as to be at any time able to perform its Exercise and Manœuvres, when called on by a person of judgment and cleverness, without requiring some previous days of practice; therefore, twice a week if possible, it ought to be under arms, to perform something; and the oftner it is drilled by Companies, the more exactness will appear when joined together, as the particular niceties of the Exercise can be more attended to in such small bodies than otherwise could be the case; besides, by this means, every Officer will be under the necessity of endeavouring

vouring to acquire sufficient knowledge to instruct his Company, as it should be insisted on that they drill by turns, under the inspection of some experienced person.

## XII.

Steadiness and silence under arms strongly mark the obedience and attention of a Soldier, and should on that account be positively insisted on, else it will be impossible to bring a Battalion to that degree of perfection, which Officers who have a proper zeal for the service, ought always to endeavour at: fifty lashes applied at the drum-head, with a determined resolution to carry that point, will effectually establish a maxim, which, besides the addition it is to the shew of a Battalion, will be found to conduce very much to the expedition and ease of perfecting it in the necessary manœuvres, as the thoughts of Soldiers are thereby more confined to the business they are engaged in than could be expected, where they allowed to speak to one another, or turn their heads at pleasure to whatever objects might at such a time occasionally offer to their view.

## XIII.

Soldiers are to be made to understand, that constant and regular exercise is as necessary for their health as their instruction, and that an army undisciplined, and unused to any fatigue, is any easy prey to people that are trained in arms, and brought up in all the hardy exercises of war; therefore, if a Soldier ever expresses himself dissatisfied with exercise, work, marching, or any other duty that falls to his share, or that he drops words tending to discourage the younger men, he should at once be treated as so pernicious and villainous a conduct deserves: it is the distinguishing character of a Soldier to go through every part of his duty with cheerfulness, resolution and obedience.

## XIV. All

## XIV.

All the awkward Men in a Regiment should be exercised twice a day, until they are improved of those faults, for which they were ordered out, such as inattention, unsteadiness, and handling their arms in a clumsy manner, which ought to be the only reasons for their being ever sent to the drill; else that, which Soldiers must be taught to look on as intended only for improvement, will at length be treated with dislike, and exercise in general be as disgusting as the black-hole, if one is used equally for a punishment with the other.

## XV.

That Soldiers may never have a pretence for the least unsteadiness, or not handling their arms with the greatest life and spirit, they should not be allowed to perform any part of the standing exercise with the firelock, at such a season of the year, as may deprive them of the power of exerting themselves, to the satisfaction of their Officers: one day's performance in cold or windy weather, does more injury to a Battalion than a week's drilling can retrieve; it does not however follow, that Soldiers are on that account to lead a life of inactivity; on the contrary, during the extremity of winter, they should frequently be marched some miles into the country, with their knapsacks on, and in their progress be manœuvred, according to the different situations of the ground they pass over; which will more fully explain the intention and meaning of several manœuvres, performed by a Battalion, than can possibly be the case in an open field.

## XVI.

On these excursions, the greatest pains must be taken to inure the Soldiers to a proper use of their feet, by obliging them to dress always in their ranks and files, and to acquire such a regular, constant step in marching, that they may with ease proceed together at the rate of full three miles an hour, and that



that without the aid of either fife or drum: this method should also be established in removing from one quarter to another, as nothing will more effectually train a Battalion for any kind of service it may be employed on, or give it a greater superiority over troops, unaccustomed to such an essential part of discipline; because the one compleats the longest day's march, unfatigued and in vigour, with the satisfaction of not having left a Man behind; whilst others, who have despised the same exactness, in the education of their Soldiers, are spiritless and dejected, and sensibly feel the disgrace of all the irregularities committed by their stragglers, many of whom are taken by the enemy, or severely chastised by the peasants of the country, for the outrages attempted against them.

## XVII.

On the winter field-days recommended for a Battalion, it should be instructed in many parts of the service, which may occur in the course of a war, that both Officers and Men may have some notion how to act, when in reality, under the circumstances then described to them: detachments should be sent to form ambuscades; to take possession of church-yards, bridges, defiles and heights; that the methods may be shewn for evading the first, and forcing the others; on all which occasions, the Officers and Non-commission ones, who shew the greatest cleverness in the dispositions of attack and defence, should always be publickly noticed by the Commander of the Regiment; which of course must raise the emulation of the whole, to acquire some degree of knowledge in these matters, that they may also be entitled to applause.

## XVIII.

When ground can be obtained, intrenchments should likewise be thrown up, and defended by the Companies in turns; in short, the employment of Officers must be to instruct the Men in something useful,

useful, and not confine themselves entirely to the manual exercise and parade of the profession; in which, however, a Battalion should be extremely perfect, as it must always know how to conform in every respect to the established discipline, and do all those things in general required at a review; to which the practice of all other manœuvres will rather be an aid, than any hindrance as the Soldiers are thereby made more tractable.

## XIX.

That the Soldiers may always act with spirit in the performance of the exercise and firings, they should never be detained too long in the steady parts of either, but opportunities must frequently be taken, to allow a little relaxation, by either ordering them to \* support † or ease their arms; by which means they will be enabled to the last, to execute those parts which require particular exactness, with that becoming vigour the officers desire; and which, without such aids, it were unreasonable to expect: at any rate however, one hour at a time is full sufficient for a Soldier to be employed under arms, in an exact steady manner of exercising; as after that his spirits become languid, nor is he longer able to act with the same vivacity, which before distinguished his performance: the irregular active field-days recommended in the XVth, XVIth, XVIIth, Articles, are by no means fatiguing to the mind or body, because the duty performed by the Soldier on those occasions; neither requires that attention or restraint, which the steady parts of exercise do; besides, they afford many scenes of variety and novelty (circumstances extremely pleasing to the Soldiery) and on that account may be continued without limiting the time.

## XX. The

---

\* Supporting a firelock, is to bring the left hand across the body, and let the cock rest upon the cuff of the coat.

† Easing the firelock, is to throw back the muzzle, and raise the butt, until both are almost on a level.

## XX.

The alternate fire by Platoons, Companies or divisions, from the flanks to the center, or from thence to the flanks, being the most simple, plain and easy, and least liable to confusion in all situations, should be principally attended to; especially as it is used by the highest disciplined \* troops in Europe, whose example in this, as well as in many other military matters, it must do a British Battalion the greatest honour to imitate; making every Platoon, &c. receive the word to make ready and fire from the Officer who commands it; because in action, the noise of the Artillery and musketry generally renders it impossible to use any signals by the drum, and therefore it can answer no purpose to have Soldiers trained to what can never be attempted on real service: unless, as has been before observed, that it is required at a Review.

## XXI.

If at any time during the exercise a mistake should be committed, either by the Recruits who have been lately put into the Battalion, or from any other cause, it must be set to rights with the utmost coolness: hurry and confusion in an Officer quickly spreads among the Men, and then all goes wrong.

## XXII.

In the firings, whenever a Soldier pulls his trigger without command, it must of course proceed from idleness and inattention, therefore he should be corrected for it in such a manner that he may remember, how very opposite such behaviour is to the principles of a good Soldier.

## XXIII.

When a cartridge does not take fire, a Soldier is on no account to put in another, but to prime afresh; or if he finds the fault to be in the flint, he should desist, after some tryals, from snapping altogether as his

Y

acting

---

\* The Prussians and all the Germans in general.

acting otherwise, is apt to give the appearance of more unsteadiness in a Platoon than ought to be allowed.

## XXIV.

Whenever the front rank kneels in the firings, the bodies of the Men must be as erect as when upon their feet; and in presenting, the three ranks should at once bring their firelocks to a level with the utmost briskness, nothing more strongly marking an ill trained Battalion, than seeing them drop to the present, almost one by one; it must also be insisted on, that they cover well the sight, and constantly accustom themselves to take aim at some object; pulling their trickers smartly at the word of command, and then proceeding to load with as much quickness as possible, without falling into confusion, or losing that coolness, which on those occasions should be much encouraged.

## XXV.

The firing of the three ranks standing should be very much attended to, it being extremely useful in many situations, when the front one cannot conveniently kneel; and may with the greatest safety be performed if the Soldiers are well instructed, in the true principles of presenting through the proper intervals; the rear rank on this occasion must be trained to drop their muzzles a little lower than the others, else their shot will in general fly higher than it ought for doing execution.

## XXVI.

The consequence of bayonets against the attacks of cavalry, and in many situations the necessity for depending on them entirely against infantry, renders it an essential matter for Soldiers to be perfectly well acquainted with their use, and to be instructed in the superiority which may often arise to a Battalion, by being able to manage them with dexterity: for the attainment of this point it will be right to make them at all times more familiar with the bayonets than is  
the

the custom of the British troops, who are not permitted to fix them but on certain occasions : in the Prussian service, on the contrary, the instant a Soldier takes up his firelock to go under arms, he screws on his bayonet, looking on himself not perfectly equipped without it ; in which light every Foot-soldier should certainly consider himself, as much as it is natural to suppose a trooper (mounted) would, without his sword : on service, the firelock and bayonet are inseparable companions, from the well known advantage of rendering them more habitual to the Soldiers, to carry in that position, and thereby more manageable when required to act with them ; and why in time of peace (when an Army should be trained in every particular, to whatever might contribute to make it respectable in war) the bayonet should be almost confined to its scabbard, is difficult to account for, unless such was the practice fifty years ago : an argument very prevalent on many occasions in the opinion of some Officers of great experience.

## XXVII.

The duty of the supernumary Officers in the rear, and of the Serjeants posted to Platoons, is to attend very particularly to the Men's behaviour during the firings ; to observe if they are expert in loading, and to oblige them to perform the whole of their business with a proper spirit ; in doing which, all noise must be avoided, nor any talking permitted louder than a whisper, by way of caution, else the attention of the Soldiers will be considerably taken off from the Officers who command Platoons : all mistakes, whether committed through ignorance or negligence, should be noticed by the Serjeants on these occasions, that those who make them may be sent to the drill, until they become more perfect and attentive.

## XXVIII.

When a convenient place can be obtained for fixing up a butt, the Companies should perform all the different firings with ball-cartridges once a month, it

being the true method of training Soldiers to the use of arms, and forming them for whatever service they may be called to ; and in order to raise an emulation in this essential part of discipline, that Company, which in the course of a day's performance, drives the greatest number of balls through its target (one of which must be provided for each) should be distinguished, until the next monthly practice, by a little tuft of scarlet worsted worn above the cockade.

## XXIX.

The usual method of supporting the firelock by bringing both arms across the breast, counteracts the pains which should be taken for giving a graceful carriage to a Soldier ; as by it the shoulders are absolutely forced forward, instead of being the reverse, and which may be the case, if the French method of supporting be adopted, by resting the cock of the firelock upon the cuff of the left sleeve, and hanging the right hand down the thigh : the Soldier in this position is far more easy than in the other, because more free and unrestrained, by having one hand quite disengaged ; and as to the alteration it makes in his figure, no person will dispute it after trying both.

## XXX.

As it may be often requisite in the course of exercise to rest the Soldiers, when perhaps the dustiness of the road or wetness of the grass may render it prejudicial to the arms to have them grounded, it will in that case be of great use to pursue the method generally practised by the German troops, of fixing up their firelocks in files, by locking the bayonets and ramrod tops together, and spreading out the butts to an exact triangle, at such a distance as to form a steady firm foundation : on service, the advantage of this method above grounding is much to be considered, as by it many \* accidents may be prevented  
in

---

\* On the first expedition to Martinico last war, an officer lost a leg by the discharge of a grounded firelock.

in the course of a campaign, when a Battalion always marches with loaded arms.

## XXXI.

When any new manœuvres are to be introduced into a Battalion, it will save much trouble and fatigue to both Officers and Soldiers, to be perfectly instructed in the principles of them without arms, and in the slow time of marching, after which it will be wrong to perform them in any other manner, than by the most rapid movement; as that most certainly must be the method, were it necessary to make use of any before an enemy, and therefore all practices at exercise should as much as possible tend towards conveying some idea of what at such a time might be done; otherwise it were better never to attempt any thing of the kind, in order to be spared the censure of judicious military persons.

## XXXII.

Nothing can be more unbecoming in the appearance of a Battalion under arms, or on a parade without them, than permitting a bustle and hurry among Serjeants to dress the ranks, which also is attended with great delay: if Soldiers were well set up, and instructed in a proper attitude, all this trouble may be entirely prevented by the smallest glance of each Man's eye to the right, which at once shews him whether his breast and shoulders are in a line with those of his neighbour: a very little practice renders this method quite familiar, and exclusive of any other consideration, contributes much to the ease and satisfaction of both Officers and Serjeants; besides making it unnecessary (even at a Review) to have recourse to lines, which ever expose Soldiers to the unbecoming custom of looking down, and therefore should be abolished.

## XXXIII.

Another very material circumstance towards the shew of a Battalion, is to dispose of the Men in such a manner through the ranks, that their difference of  
size

size may scarcely be perceptible : so much attention should be shewn to this point, that even six Men ought never to be paraded without sizing them to the best advantage, which will habituate Officers to a practice, that at least may prejudice a General who views, in favour of the appearance of a Regiment, although it by no means determines its discipline.

## XXXIV.

The instant a Soldier forms under arms for exercise or otherwise, he should particularly inform himself who are his right and left-hand Men, and likewise those belonging to the same file, he himself is to act in, with every other information which may tend to his being able to form readily in his proper place, should his Division or Company by any accident be broken : the use of this on service must be very evident ; therefore a Battalion should be accustomed to disperse in certain situations, to try by their dexterity in forming, how far they have attended to a point which may often be of the most serious consequence.

## XXXV.

That the Commander of a Battalion may be assured of the attendance of every person who ought to be under arms for exercise or otherwise, a return should always be given to the Adjutant, from each Company, signed by an Officer, from which he is to make out a \* general one for his perusal : and as it is the distinguishing proof of discipline, to shew on all occasions an alacrity in performing every part of duty, Soldiers should be accustomed to a particular punctuality in their attendance at the hour appointed for getting under arms ; to which nothing will so effectually inure them, as the example of their Officers and Serjeants, who ought never to be the last on a parade : the smallest appearance of remissness in either is readily caught at by the Soldiers, and lays a foundation for a total negligence and inactivity.

## XXXVI. In

---

\* See No. XV. of the Appendix.



## XXXVI.

In a Battalion, where the performance of the Soldiers deserves applause, it must be highly improper, nay very shameful, for Officers and Serjeants not to exert themselves in acquiring perfection in the exercise of the esponton and halbert, and when under arms, not to appear with the same steadiness and attention required from the others: a little practice joined to a resolution of excelling will soon establish these niceties, and thereby confirm the opinion of the world, that the design of a Battalion is not merely to acquire praise in one particular, but that it is determined on pursuing an uniform, consistent conduct through every point.

## XXXVII.

On a march at all times, a Soldier must never be permitted to quit his division without the particular leave of the Officer commanding it, which he should by no means grant but on the most urgent occasion, and not even so, without ordering a Non-commission-officer to remain to bring him up, and obliging him also to leave his firelock with a comrade: by the first of these precautions he will be deprived of an opportunity, to commit the smallest irregularity; and must in general be induced by the other to a more speedy return, from a generous punctilio of not too long incumbering his comrade with an additional weight on his account.

## XXXVIII.

Marching through a country by files often subjects a Battalion to enlarge itself from front to rear, more than is ever, if possible, to be wished, and therefore should not be practised, unless in such situations, where a larger front cannot move conveniently: a Company in front contracts the length of a Battalion to a very manageable extent, and on that account is always the most desirable order of march, especially as the Officers from their posts on the flanks must have a more advantageous view of their Companies

panies, than can be the case in marching them by files.

## XXXIX.

It must be a certain rule, let the order of march be what it will, that the front of a Battalion is never permitted to move too fast as the rear will be thereby kept, on several occasions, at a much brisker pace than should be allowed for the ease of the Soldiers: it requires both judgment and attention in the Officer who leads, to know how to regulate his movement in such a manner as to avoid that error; which may easily be done by observing a moderate pace after gaining the summit of a hill, passing over a difficult rough piece of ground, or through a defile until the whole of the Battalion has done the same; of which he should be informed by a signal of the drum from the rear Division.

## XL.

When a Battalion is formed for exercise, or any other purpose, the most expert and attentive of the Soldiers should be fixed upon the flanks of each Platoon or Company, to give the proper time for performing the firing motions, and to conduct the several wheelings with exactness; without which precaution, confusion and disorder will often appear in many parts of the Battalion.

## XLI.

It is not a sufficient proof of the attention shewn towards a Battalion, to have it appear upright under arms only, and at that particular time to move with grace; the same must at every season pursue it, else the work is by no means perfectly accomplished: for this purpose therefore, a drill should be established for habituating the Soldiers to walk in a proper manner, by stepping light and easy, throwing out their limbs with freedom, and moving with a confidence which bespeaks the clown to be entirely expelled: and it should be a rule with Officers and Non-commissioned ones never to omit taking notice of any Soldier,

dier, whom they meet walking in a careless, lounging manner, that he may be fixed at the walking-drill, for the improvement of his carriage: such attention and exactness will effectually put the Soldiers on their guard at all times, and thereby accustom them to that kind of movement, which must attract the notice of the public.

## XLII.

The general method practised of obliging the Soldiers in all Wheelings, to turn their eyes to the outside extremity of the Rank, is always exposed to the inconvenience of having the Files opened to too great a distance, and of seldom having the Ranks dressed with any degree of regularity, in the performance of them; the reason of which is very obvious, as they are looking quite a contrary way from the point they ought to dress by, and naturally incline to the out-side Flank-man of the wheeling Rank, who governs their movement, and who by their inclining is pushed out of the direction he intended, for conducting the compass of the circle with exactness, and also out of a regular time of marching: this of course throws him into disorder, and in endeavouring to recover these two points, he entirely loses the object he is wheeling to, and so confuses the entire rank: on the contrary, if accustomed to cast their eyes to the inside extremity of the wheeling Rank, the Files are enabled to preserve their proper dress and distance, as every man is looking to the point he wheels to, nor can the inside Flank-man be subject to any of the inconveniencies before-mentioned, as he has no compass of marching to take in governing the Wheel, but only turns his body gently round, in order to dress the Rank to the point it is wheeling to.

## XLIII.

It should be the particular attention of those employed in training Soldiers, to accustom them to observe the distance of at least half a foot, between each

Z

File,

File, not only in the performance of the Manual Exercise, but also through all the Firings and Manceuvres practised by a Battalion, as the certain method of habituating them to that kind of coolness, which ever should distinguish all their operations; and in a great measure of preventing in time of action those consequences, which have often been fatally experienced by their forming into many Ranks: when the Files are permitted to be so close, that the Soldiers have not sufficient room to act in, and are struggling for a proper space, disorder and confusion will soon ensue, even on a common day of Exercise, but how much more so in the face of an enemy.

## C H A P. XXIX.

*Of Regulations for doing Duty, Direction for Guards and Centinels with some general Rules to be observed in a Regiment.*

## A R T. I.

**I**N conducting the Roster, for the Duty of Officers in a Regiment, it is impossible to adopt a better System for that purpose, than what was some years ago laid down by his late Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND, in his \* Orders to the Army; as by it, all confusion is totally prevented (one Duty never interfering with another) and such an equality at the same time observed, that it is absolutely impossible for any Officer to be dissatisfied.

## II. The

\* The late Duke of Cumberland's Regulations for doing Duty.

1. In all Duties, whether with or without arms, Picquets or Courts-martial, the Tour of Duty shall be from the eldest downwards.

2. Of Duties of Honour; the first is the King's Guard; second, those of the Royal Family; third, the Captain General's or Field Marshal's commanding the Army; fourth, Detachments of the Army and Outposts; fifth, General Officer's Guards; sixth, the ordinary Guards either in Camp or Garrison; seventh, the Picquets follow; eighth, General Courts-martial, and Duties without arms, or of fatigue.

3. An

## II.

The same System also will be found to answer, for regulating the Duty of Non-commission-officers, Drummers and private Men, observing however, that the calculation for that of the latter be governed by the real, and not the nominal strength of each particular Company, as it often happens, that though the numbers of the whole are equal, yet by sickness, or other causes, there may be fewer men fit for duty in one than in another, and of course, was every Company indiscriminately to furnish an equal proportion, a hardship must be thereby thrown upon the weak ones, whose men, by that means, would do more duty than those belonging to the stronger Companies.

## III.

But as it would be an endless piece of work to enter every day into a calculation of the number of men to be furnished according to the strength of each Company, the plainest method, and what, in the course of one month with another, will reduce every Soldier to an equal share of all duties, is for the Corporals to give the Serjeant-major an exact Return of their duty-men (suppose the first of May) from which he should make out a \* Roster, and proceed by that

Z 2

to

3. An Officer who is upon duty, cannot be ordered for any other, before the Duty he is upon be finished, except he be on the Picquet.

4. If an Officer's Tour of Duty happens when he is on the Picquet, he shall be immediately relieved, and go upon that Duty; and his Tour of the Picquet shall pass him, although he should not have been upon it a quarter of an hour.

5. If an Officer's Tour for the Picquet, General-Court-Martial, or Duty of fatigue happens, when he is on any other Duty, he shall not make good that Picquet, Court-martial, or Duty of fatigue, when he comes off, but his Tour shall pass; and in like manner, if he should be on a General-Court-Martial, or Duty of fatigue, and that his Tour for Guard, or Detachment should happen, the Guard or Detachment shall pass him, and he shall not be obliged to make it up.

9. Guards or Detachments which have marched off, are to be reckoned, though they should be dismissed immediately after.

10. General-Courts-martial, which have assembled, and the Members sworn in, shall be reckoned, though they should be dismissed without trying any person.

\* See No. XVI. of the Appendix.

to warn such a proportion of men from each Company, as there will be pointed out to him : that Roster being finished, he is to call for fresh Returns from the Corporals as before, in order to form a new one, and is to proceed in like manner throughout the year.

## IV.

The Roster for Recruiting, both for Officers, Non-commission-officers and Drummers, should be distinct from every other, as it would be unjust for any of them to pass a Tour of Duty, which perhaps may last for months, besides being attended with unavoidable expence, by being engaged, either on a trifling command, or else absent from the Regiment on their pleasures.

## V.

When Soldiers are on Guard, their attendance must never be dispensed with, even for the smallest time, except on some very extraordinary occasion, as they are always to be in readiness to turn out with alertness on the shortest warning ; the Rolls should therefore be frequently called, to ensure this point ; and that they may never have the least pretence for straggling from their Guards, the dinners of the batchelors should be carried to them by their comrades, and that of the married men, by their wives.

## VI.

All methods should be pursued for making a Soldier's duty pleasing to him, and those who seem to take a particular delight in it must be remarkably encouraged : extraordinary duty by way of punishment, is therefore to be absolutely abolished, as such a practice must damp the Soldier's emulation, for doing that duty with alacrity, which he is sometimes taught to look on as a punishment.

## VII.

The Non-commission-officers are on no account to permit the men to lie on a Guard-bed with their Hats on, as their shape must be thereby absolutely spoiled, but are to insist on their being carefully hung up on  
nails,

nails, which the Quarter-master-serjeant should have fixed for that purpose, in all the Guard-rooms: and the orderly Corporals are to be answerable, that the men for Guard mount always with their foraging Caps fixed smooth upon the inside of their Pouches, by two small Loops, that they may be ready to put on at Night.

## VIII.

The Non-commission-officer of a Guard is to be accountable, that no person be permitted to speak with any Prisoner under his charge, without having first obtained his particular leave: and it must be a Rule to all Officers and Non-commission ones commanding Guards, never to receive any person as a prisoner, who does not belong either to the Navy or the Army, unless committed by a civil magistrate as a present security.

## IX.

When a Detachment is sent from a Regiment, under the command of a Non-commission-officer, to escort Deserters, or otherwise, the Soldiers composing it are to understand themselves on Duty, during the whole time of being out; and should any of them presume to act upon a contrary principle, he must report it on his return to the Regiment, that such unbecoming, unsoldier-like behaviour may be punished in a proper manner: this spirited conduct in a Non-commission-officer bespeaks a Zeal, which should ever be supported; but if on the contrary, it is at any time discovered, that, on those occasions, he connives at the insolence and irregular behaviour of the Soldiers under his command, he ought at once to be reduced, as an encourager of practices, which must soon destroy the Discipline of a Regiment.

## X.

Officers and Non-commission ones should take the greatest pains to instruct the Recruits on Guard in all the duties of a Soldier, and must be careful to fix their Posts when Centry, as near the protection of  
the

the guard as possible, or at least on those which are of the least importance to the service.

#### XI.

The relief of centries ought always to be marched, by the quick step, in the greatest order, and with supported arms; the Corporal must therefore frequently look back, to observe the conduct of his Men on this occasion, and if an Officer approaches should order the relief to handle their arms on the march, supporting again when he has passed.

#### XII.

Corporals should be answerable, that the centries, when relieving, perform all their motions with the greatest spirit and exactness, else pains taken to improve them at the drill may be thereby considerably destroyed.

#### XIII.

Centries should never be permitted to wear the watch-cloaks in the day-time, unless in very cold or rainy weather, nor are they to presume to enter their boxes, if not forced in by rain, but to be in constant motion about their posts, as far as twenty yards, unless an Officer approaches, to whom they are to stand and pay the proper compliment.

#### XIV.

The Corporals are to examine the watch-cloaks every relief, and if any of them appear damaged, they should take an account of the man, in whose custody it was first found in that condition, that he may be obliged to make it good; and the Quarter-master-serjeant should likewise, every morning, examine into the state of those delivered to each guard, that he may know whether the Corporals have been attentive to so easy a part of their duty, and that he may be certain, against which of them to charge the expence of whatever deficiencies they have neglected making him a report of.

#### XV. A Cor-



## XV.

A Corporal, who at any time is detected in having the insolence to permit the centries to relieve each other, without his being present, should be shewn no mercy, in the punishment allotted for so scandalous and audacious an offence; the Centinels also should by no means escape correction, although they are in some respect excusable, by the countenance shewn to such a shameful proceeding, by a Non-commission Officer.

## XVI.

Whenever a prisoner is conducted by a detachment from one place to another, the Commander of it should always march in the rear, as by being posted there, he has a better opportunity of attending to his security, than could possibly be the case was he to march in the front.

## XVII.

That all the Officers in a Company may be perfectly informed of its state, and be thereby enabled to answer with more correctness to any questions the commanding Officer may chuse to ask them on that head, the orderly Serjeant should every morning, after roll-calling, give to each of them a written report, accounting for the absence of every Man, who did not then appear on the parade, with every other information which may be necessary for them to know: it is a reflection on an Officer, not to be well informed of every transaction in his Company, and exposes him to the censure of being thought to attend but very little in any respect to the interior management of it.

## XVIII.

The Commanding Officer of the Regiment should also never be a stranger to the state of all the Companies, therefore ought once a week at least to receive from the Adjutant a general return of them, in which should be inserted all casualties and changes, that may have happened since the last return, with every  
other

other information, proper for the knowledge of a Commanding Officer.

## XIX.

When a Regiment is cantoned, the whole of the Fifers should always be at the head quarters of it, that they may be under the care and instruction of the Fife-major, otherwise it will be impossible to ensure their being kept as constant to the daily practice of the fife, as must be necessary for their improvement.

## C H A P. XXX.

*Of the Precautions to be used by a Regiment, when on Board Transport Ships, for the Advantage of both Officers and Soldiers.*

## A R T. I.

**T**HE frequent reliefs of all his Majesty's foreign garrisons in time of peace, and the necessity of often conveying troops to different quarters of the world, during the continuance of a war, renders it expedient for a Regiment to consider of every method, which may conduce to the happiness and comfort of both Officers and Soldiers, when on board a transport-ship, it being a change of life so entirely out of their way, and at best exposed to many disagreeable and unpleasing circumstances.

## II.

As soon, therefore, as a Regiment is embarked, the Officer commanding on board each transport, should immediately require from the master of it an exact return of every species of provisions laid in for the use of the troops, with the quantity of liquor, whether wine, cyder, small beer, water or spirits; and if he suspects a deficiency of any article for the voyage, or, upon examination, finds any part of the provisions or liquors unwholesome or improper, he must lose no time

time in conveying a report of those abuses to the Commander of the Regiment, that he may make the speediest application for redress.

## III.

The greatest caution must be used in stowing all the gunpowder belonging to the Companies, whether in barrels, cartridges or otherwise, in the most unfrequented part of the ship, that it may be as little exposed as possible to any kind of accident.

## IV.

The Non-commission-officers, Drummers and private Men on board a transport, should be divided into three four hour watches, one of which to remain both day and night on deck in order to lessen the number of Men below, and thereby to guard against the fatal consequences of being too much crowded in such a situation; and that so very essential a precaution, for promoting the health of the Soldiery, may be executed to the full intent of it, an Officer should always remain on deck.

## V.

When the transports are at anchor in any port, centries should be posted at all the gang-ways to prevent boats from coming along side with spirituous liquors, or the Soldiers going on shore, unless passed by an Officer or Serjeant; otherwise many disorders and irregularities will soon take place.

## VI.

The Non-commission-officers of the watch should patrol frequently between decks, to prevent the Men from smoaking; which also must be a particular charge to the centries posted there, and likewise that they do not suffer a lighted candle on any pretence, unless properly secured in a lantern: it is impossible to shew too much caution in this point, as the safety of the whole depends so much upon it.

## VII.

A Non-commission Officer from the watch should be constantly posted at the small beer hoghead, or

A a

whatever

whatever other liquor is allowed the Soldiers, to prevent their making an unnecessary waste, or coming to it oftener than is reasonable or \* proper; and it must be insisted on, when spirits are delivered to the Men, instead of beer, that they be mixed beforehand with the usual proportion of water; otherwise they will destroy themselves at once without the smallest consideration, as few Soldiers are to be trusted to their own discretion in this particular.

## VIII.

Whilst the Soldiers are on board, they should be obliged to wear their foraging caps, that the hats may be uncocked and fixed in some place, out of the reach of being spoiled: it must also be a rule to turn their coats with the lining out, lest they should be damaged by either pitch or tar.

## IX.

The utmost care must be taken to keep every part of a ship extremely clean, by frequently scrubbing the decks and sides of it, and washing off all the dirt and filth: the Soldiers should also be obliged to bring up their bedding every fair day, and spread it on the boats until an hour before sun-set, in which interval the births ought to be well swept, and afterwards sprinkled with vinegar, which (if not allowed by government) ought to be provided by the Captains; as the consequence of often using it will be very apparent in the health of the Soldiers whilst at sea; as will also the burning of a pitch-pot frequently between decks.

## X.

If ventilators are not fixed on board the transports, air-fails should be hoisted every day near the fore-castle, immediately after sweeping out the births, as they will contribute much towards correcting the foulness of the air, collected by the breathing of such numbers

---

\* When the ship beer is good, many Soldiers will (if not prevented) drink to a State of Intoxication.

numbers in so confined a space: for this purpose also the ports must be thrown open as much as possible, whenever the masters of the transports think it may be done with safety; and as they are the best judges of that point, it should never be attempted without first consulting them.

## XI.

The Soldiers should in general be encouraged to remain on deck as often as the working of the ship will reasonably allow them to be assisting to the seamen in pulling the ropes, and every other operation they are capable of performing; as nothing will more conduce towards their remaining stout and healthy than moderate exercise of that kind.

## XII.

In summer voyages, when the weather will allow its being attempted with safety, those Soldiers who are sufficiently expert should be encouraged to swim, as a means of refreshing and strengthening their limbs, and guarding against the encrease of vermin; care being at the same time taken, to have all the boats hoisted in readiness against any accident: those Soldiers who cannot be ventured in the Sea, should be obliged to bathe frequently in salt water collected in casks upon the middle deck.

## XIII.

If the voyage is likely to be of any length, the Officers commanding Companies will very much consult the health of their Men, and particularly guard against the fatal effects of constantly feeding on salt provisions, by purchasing for their use a stock of the best keeping \* vegetables, such as onions, potatoes, carrots and parsnips: a supply of tobacco will be also necessary, it being a preservative against the scurvy in the gums.

A a 2

XIV. To

---

\* Potatoes, carrots and parsnips may be preserved for months, by covering them with sand, as may onions by hanging them in a dry place.

## XIV.

To prevent any fraud being committed in the delivery of the provisions to the Men, and to oblige them to attend regularly, by messes, to receive their just proportion of each particular, an Officer should every day be present to ensure those points.

## XV.

Some of the most retired, but at the same time airy births in a transport, should be allotted to the use of the sick, for the greater ease and convenience of their being properly attended by the Surgeons.

## XVI.

As the cabin on board a transport, which is usually allotted for the Officers, does not always afford a sufficient number of births, for allowing one to each, it would be very unfair to have the distribution of them otherwise determined, than by a choice according to seniority; as it might happen, was that point to be decided by lot, or any other method, that an Ensign just appointed, might be accommodated very much to his satisfaction, when an Officer of several years service was exceedingly distressed for a decent place to fix his bed in: such a distinction is but reasonable, and can admit of no sort of discontent from this consideration, that the youngest Officer will in time be entitled to the very same deference, which he at present shews to his superiors.

## XVII.

It will also be very requisite to establish many rules for the conduct of the Officers, during their continuance on board a transport, for the advantage of supporting an agreeable society, as well in respect to the œconomy of messing, as in the cleanliness to be observed in the cabin, and the hours for rising and going to rest; otherwise, if every person is left to follow the dictates of his own particular humour, nothing may be expected to ensue but an extravagant waste of the provisions, and the utmost disorder and irregularity in many other points, which may produce unhappy

unhappy animosities, even among those who ever before lived on the most friendly terms.

---

## C H A P. XXXI.

*Of a Light Company, with a Scheme for training one in Time of Peace, though not allowed on the Establishment.*

## A R T. I.

**T**O be in some degree prepared for War, even during the tranquility of Peace, is confessedly the certain method for a nation to demand respect from all its neighbours; therefore, though œconomy may require a considerable reduction in the Army of a State during such a period, yet the Establishment of the Regiments to be kept on foot, should consist of all those different kind of Troops, whose utility was incontestably experienced, in the course of many active years of Service.

## II.

A reflection of this nature, it is probable, gave rise to that improvement in the military System of Great-Britain, when contrary to all former custom, it was determined to support a body of Marines, even during the continuance of Peace; experience having taught the Nation, that such Troops were not to be formed in a hurry, and that after the commencement of hostilities, was by no means the proper season, for establishing a Corps, whose consequence and superiority must ever depend on length of Discipline, and being trained in years of hardy Exercise: the same reason, it may be supposed, gave an establishment to those Regiments of light Cavalry, now subsisting in the British Army, whose utility, during the late War, was on many occasions universally acknowledged.

## III.

When the disposition of the nation seemed thus inclined to make those necessary improvements, it

is much to be regretted, that an attention was not shewn towards continuing some of those Light Corps of Infantry, whose active Services also, during the course of many spirited Campaigns, both in Germany and America deserved a better fate, than being either totally disbanded, or else transformed into heavy Troops; it being a point beyond all contradiction, that an Army in the Field, acting either on the defensive or otherwise cannot well subsist without such a Corps.

## IV.

The Establishment in time of Peace making no provision for Light-Infantry; and as their Manœuvres demand a degree of practice, not to be acquired in a summer (if it is wished to have a set of Officers trained against a future rupture, to the perfection of real partizans) how easy would it be, for every Regiment to endeavour at preserving some idea of these Troops, and lay a foundation for a scheme, the good effects of which would soon appear, if called to any Service, by allotting a Company for that purpose, to be composed of chosen men, whose activity and particular talents for that duty should be the only recommendation to their appointment; nor need the forming such a Company (though not provided for by Government) expose a Commanding-officer to the censure of those who plume themselves on discountenancing every improvement in the Military profession, which has not the absolute sanction of an order for it, because, on Reviews and other occasions, it might in an instant re-assume the dress and appearance of the heavy Companies, and act in every respect in concert with them.

## V.

Jackets made from the old Coats (which a very trifling degree of \* œconomy might readily contrive) and

---

\* Expence of equipping a Light Infantry Soldier according to the Scheme herein proposed.

Turning an old Coat into a Jacket	— —	6d.
Making and decorating his Cap	— — —	8d.
Fixing a Belt to the Cartouch Box from old cast Accoutrements	— — — — —	2d.-1s. 4d.



and snug little Caps formed from old Hats, and the pairings of the Coat skirts, with Cartouch-boxes (capable of holding twenty-four rounds) slung by narrow Belts from the left shoulder, will at once equip these irregulars for the kind of Exercise they should be trained to, after being first made perfect masters of every part of that established for the other Companies, to which they should be always ready to conform.

## VI.

Leaping, running, climbing precipices, swimming, skirmishing through woods, loading and firing in different attitudes at marks, and marching with remarkable rapidity, are the particular Exercises, to which these Companies should be trained, as an expertness in those points must undoubtedly give them a considerable superiority when called to real Service, over an untrained and unformed Banditti, whose dress alone entitles them to be numbered amongst the light Troops of an Army.

## VII.

The trifling expence attending the appointment of a Company, formed on the plan herein proposed, and that of the Carriage of the long Coats, Hats and heavy Pouches on a March, may appear to many, as objections against the Establishment of one, but will on the first proposal of such a scheme, be at once obviated, it being more than probable, that there are few Regiments in the Service, in which more than one Captain would not be found extremely willing, even at his own expence, (if no other method offered) to promote so very useful an institution; as the command of such a Company on Service under proper regulations, must be attended with many honourable consequences to the Officers employed in training it, besides enabling the Commander of an Army, by forming these Companies into Battalions, to push forward the Operations of the Campaign, with greater vigour (through the activity

tivity and expertness of such well regulated light Troops) than could reasonably be expected, from the assistance given to him by a set of untrained Officers and Men formed in a hurry, by Drafts from the different Regiments, and who, of course, must be for a considerable time unqualified to perform the several branches of their duty, with a degree of cleverness sufficient, to be of any remarkable advantage to the Army.

## APPENDIX.



# A P P E N D I X

T O A

S Y S T E M

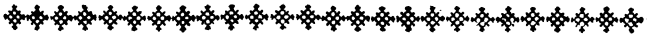
F O R T H E

C O M P L E T E I N T E R I O R

M A N A G E M E N T a n d O E C O N O M Y

O F A

B A T T A L I O N O F I N F A N T R Y .



B b



No. I.

Roster for furnishing Grenadiers in His Majesty's \_\_\_\_\_th Regiment of Foot,  
 commencing the \_\_\_\_\_th Day of \_\_\_\_\_ 17\_\_\_\_

Battalion Companies which furnished.	Names of the Men furnished.			
	1.	2.	3.	4.
Colonel's _____	A— B—			
Lieutenant Colonel's _____	C— D—			
Major's _____	E— F—			
Capt. _____	next			
Capt. _____				
Capt. _____				
Capt. _____				
Capt. _____				

Return of Provisions brought for Capt. \_\_\_\_\_'s Company, in His Majesty's  
 \_\_\_\_\_th Regiment of Foot, from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ 17\_\_\_\_

Messes.	No. in each Mess.	Quantity and Quality.										Expended in each Mess.				
		Beef at per lb.		Mutton at per lb.		Pork at per lb.		Milk.		Bread.			Meal & Salt.	S. D.	S. D.	L. S. D.
		lb.	qrs.	lb.	qrs.	lb.	qrs.	qts.	pints.	lb.	qrs.					
Serjeant	's															
Serjeant	's															
Serjeant	's															
Corporal	's															
Corporal	's															
Corporal	's															
Corporal	's															
Married	—															
Sick	—															
On furlough	—															
On Command	—															
Recruiting	—															
Officers servants	—															
Total effective	—															

Not melling.

Lieutenant  
 OR  
 Ensign.







No. IV.

A Register of Serjeants, Corporals, &c. of Capt. \_\_\_\_\_'s Company in His Majesty's \_\_\_\_\_th Regiment Foot, tryed\*by Courts-martial since the Month of \_\_\_\_\_ 17\_\_\_\_

Station.	Names.	Tryed.			President of the Court-martial.	Sentence or Opinion.	If pardoned or part of the punishment remitted.
		When.	By a General or Regimental Court-martial.	For what Crime.			

Return of Prisoners in His Majesty's  
 the Day of 17<sup>th</sup> Regiment of Foot at

Station.	Names.	Of what Company.	Confined.				Tried or not.	Punished or not.
			Where.	When.	By whom.	For what.		

No. VI.

Register of Serjeants, Corporals, &c. in His Majesty's \_\_\_\_\_th Regiment of  
Foot, who have been entitled to the Honour of wearing the Regimental Medal  
of Merit, since the \_\_\_\_\_ Day of \_\_\_\_\_ 17\_\_\_\_.

Station.	Names.	Of what Company.	When honoured with the Medal.	Forfeited the Honour.	
				When.	For what.

Register of Sergeants, Corporals, &c. in Captain \_\_\_\_\_'s Company of His Majesty's \_\_\_\_\_th Regiment of Foot, to whom Furloughs have been granted since the \_\_\_\_\_ Day of \_\_\_\_\_ 17\_\_\_\_

Station.	Names.	Furlough granted.					Overflayed.		Renewed.	
		From whence.	To what place.	By whom.	How long.	No. of Days.	On what Account.	No. of Days.	On what Account.	

Succession of Officers in His Majesty's \_\_\_\_\_ th Regiment of Foot, since the  
 Day of \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_

Rank.	Names.	Yrs. when promoted in the Corps.		Country	Date of Commission in		Promoted.		
		Of Age	Of Ser.		The Corps.	The Army.	In whole room.	By purchase or otherwise.	
Colonel. —									
Lieut. Col.									
Major. —									
Captain.									
Sec. —									

Succession of Non-commission Officers in His Majesty's \_\_\_\_\_  
of Foot, since the \_\_\_\_\_ Day of \_\_\_\_\_ 17 \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_th Regiment

Rank.	Names.	Yrs. when promoted in the Corps.	Promoted.				Casualties.	
			In what Company.	When.	By what Field Officer.	In whose room.	How.	When.
Serjeant-Major.								
Serjeants.								
Corporals.								
Drum-Majors.								
Pife-Majors.								







Register of Sergeants, Corporals, &c. who have died in his Majesty's  
 Regiment of Foot since the 17<sup>th</sup> Day of \_\_\_\_\_ 17\_\_  
 th

Station.	Names.	In what Company.	Where.	When.	Of what Disease.	Died.	
						Debtor to his Captain <i>l. s. d.</i>	Creditor to his Captain <i>l. s. d.</i>

Register of Sergeants, Corporals, &c. discharged from His Majesty's  
 Regiment of Foot since the Day of 17th

Discharged.						If recom- mended to the Invalids.	
Station,	Names.	From what Company.	Where.	When.	By whom.		For what.

No. XIII.

Register of Serjeants, Corporals, &c. who have deserted from His Majesty's  
 th Regiment of Foot since the Day of 17

Station.	Names.	Deserted.			Surrendered.		When retaken.		
		From what Company.	From whence.	When.	How often.	To whom.		When.	

No. XIV.

Register of Private Men in His Majesty's  
 played as Servants to Officers, since the

th Regiment of Foot, em-  
 Day of 17

Name.	Of what Company.	Employed.		Dismissed.	
		By whom.	When.	When.	For what.

on the Day of 17

		's Capt.		's Capt.		Total.	
Serjeants							
Drummers							
Rank and File							
Officers							
Serjeants							
Drummers							
Rank and File							
Officers							
Serjeants							
Drummers							
Rank and File							
Officers							
Staff							
Serjeants							
Drummers							
Fifers							
Rank and File							



No. XVI.

Roller for regulating the Duty of the Private-men in Majesty's  
 Regiment of Foot from 17 to 17 th

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
Colonel's	110				✠												✠												
Lieut. Colonel's	2 ✠									✠																		✠	
Major's	3 11													✠															
Grenadiers	4 &c																												
Capt.	's- 5				✠						✠																		
Capt.	's- 6						✠																						
Capt.	's- 7			✠									✠																
Capt.	's- 8									✠																			
Capt.	's- 9																												

F I N I S

Erratum.—The Table of the Return of Necessaries, Arms, &c. marked No. IV. should be No. 21.







137









This volume was bound at The  
New York Public Library in  
vegetable and chrome tanned  
leather on the date noted below.  
From time to time the condition  
of the binding and the perman-  
ence of the leather will be  
noted on this slip.

Bound JUN 16 1939

-----  
-----  
-----  
-----

