

COOPER'S

CAVALRY TACTICS,

FOR THE USE OF VOLUNTEERS :

WHICH IS ADDED,

A MANUAL FOR COLT'S REVOLVER.



NEW - O R L E A N S :

H. P. LATHROP, 74 MAGAZINE STREET.

JACKSON, Miss.

POWER & CADWALLADER.

1861.



*George Washington Flowers
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ESTABLISHED BY THE
FAMILY OF
COLONEL FLOWERS

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.

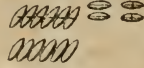


Fig. 5.



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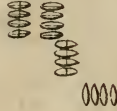


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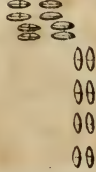


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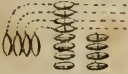


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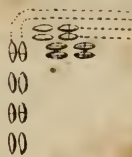


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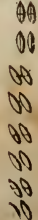


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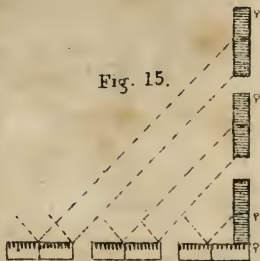


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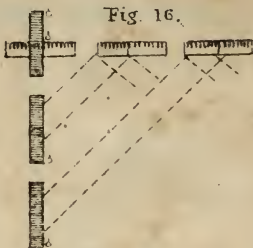


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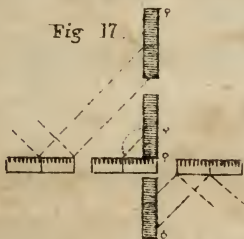


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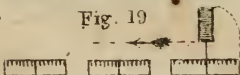


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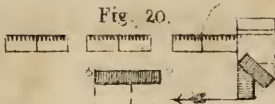


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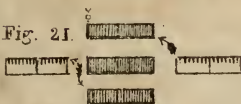


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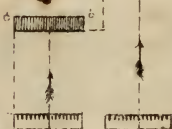


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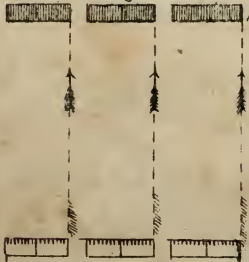
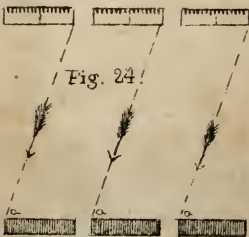


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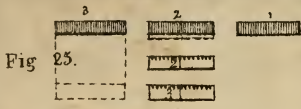


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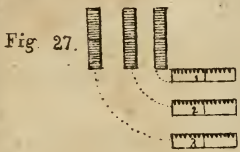


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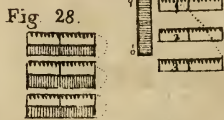


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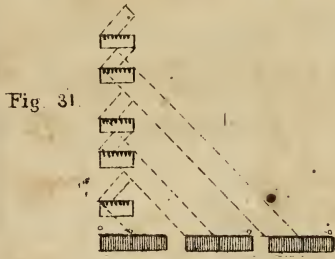


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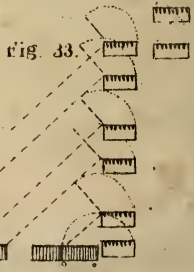


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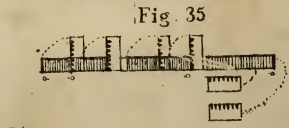


Fig. 35.



Fig. 34.



Fig. 36.

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P R E F A C E .

It is not to be expected that the militia or volunteer Cavalry are to be instructed in all the minutiae practiced by the regular Cavalry. It will be sufficient that every man learns the rudiments of Infantry formations, to act occasionally on foot, and to *mount* and *dismount* with ease, sit his horse naturally, and to have his stirrups sufficiently short to enable him to command his horse, and to rise in them to strike, when it may be necessary to use the sword or the lance.

The manœuvres are simple and easy to be learned. The sword exercise is reduced to very few motions. It has not been thought necessary to enter into all the cuts usually practiced by Cavalry in the attack and defense; it is deemed sufficient that the militia or volunteer trooper should be able to draw and return his sword with agility, to pay the compliments with grace, and for the attack, to come to the *prepartory*, of "*raise sword*," and dash at his adversary with *cut*, or *point*, as may be most effectual in the *charge* against horse or foot.

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CAVALRY TACTICS.

The words of Command given by the Instructor (who represents the Commander) are printed in CAPITAL Letters.

Definitions of certain terms of Formation and Manœuvre.

A RANK—Is any number of men side by side in line. Cavalry are said to be marching by—

FILES—When each front rank man has his rear-rank man following him, the whole in one single string.

TWOS—When each front rank “two” has its rear rank “two” following it, being a column two abreast.

FOURS—When each front-rank “four” has its rear-rank “four” by its side, being a column eight abreast.

SECTIONS OF FOURS—When each front-rank “four” has its rear-rank “four” following it, being a column of four abreast

A PLATOON—Is the fourth part of a squadron. Platoons in squadron are numbered 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, from the right.

A COMPANY—Is the half of a squadron. Companies are right and left in each squadron.

A SQUADRON—Two or more squadrons compose a corps or regiment. Squadrons are numbered 1st, 2d, 3d, &c., from the right.

CLOSE ORDER—The ordinary distance at which the rear rank is formed behind the front rank—one yard or pace.

OPEN ORDER—The increased distance taken by the rear-rank on some occasions of parade—Six yards or paces.

FRONT—The direction towards which the line faces when formed—the extent from flank to flank, that is the breadth.

The extent of front of a squadron is to be calculated at about as many yards as it contains files.

DEPTH—Distance from front to rear.

DISTANCE—Space between one division and another in column.

From one horse to another when marching in file, twos, fours, or sections of fours—one yard.

From one squadron to another in close order—10 yards.

From one squadron, company, or platoon to another in open column. The extent of front of such squadron, company or platoon, taken from front-rank to front-rank, adding ten paces for the interval between squadrons when in line.

The depths of two ranks, taking the length of the fullest sized cavalry horses, at eight feet, and the distance between the ranks at 3 feet, is to be reckoned at about 19 feet.

INTERVALS—Spaces between squadrons and regiments in line—those between squadrons ten paces; those between regiments fifteen.

POINTS OF DIRECTION—Objects towards which it is intended to march in line or column. The directing guide must march perfectly straight, by always keeping in line two objects at some distance before him.

FLANK—The extremity of the right or left of a military body in line or column.

DIRECTING FLANK—That flank of a column towards which the guides cover in marching. When the column is marching with the right in front, the left is the directing flank; with the left in front, the right (except under peculiar circumstances or manœuvres.) The directing flank is indicated by the commands "*guide left,*" or "*guide right,*" as the case may be, and the dressing is towards that flank. Pressure must be yielded when coming from that flank, and resisted when coming from the opposite flank.

PIVOT—The man on that flank which forms the central point in wheeling.

ALIGNMENT—A straight line upon which a body of troops is to form.

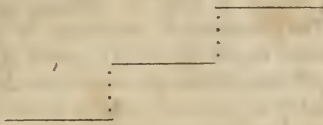
Every division which is to be aligned upon another, will halt abreast of the rear rank, parallel to the line of formation, to move forward into the alignment of the division already formed.

INVERSION—When the squadrons are not in their proper order; or when the right are to the left, and the left to the right.

COLUMN—A line broken into several parts, each part following exactly behind the other.

COLUMN OF ROUTE—A column (of twos or sections of fours) for convenience and ease.

DIRECT ECHELLON—A line broken into several parts, moving direct to the front or rear, in this manner—



OBLIQUE ECHELLON—A line broken into several parts by wheels from line, or column, less than the quarter circle, so as to be oblique to the former front, and parallel with each other—thus :



PACES—There are three paces—the walk, the trot, and the gallop. The walk at the rate of three and a half to four miles an hour. The trot at eight miles and a half an hour. The gallop at eleven miles an hour. The gallop is not considered applicable to general purposes of manœuvre, though it may be used occasionally for very simple formations.

The rate of charge should not exceed the speed of the slowest horses.

To preserve uniformity of movement, the trot and gallop should commence gradually, and by the whole body at the same time.

The term *pace*, by which distance and intervals are measured, is reckoned at one yard.

Commands—Are of two kinds, those of caution and those of execution. They should be given in a firm, clear tone, and repeated by the chiefs of subdivisions. There should be a short pause between the command of caution and of execution. At the command of caution, chiefs of subdivisions will caution their subdivisions as to the particular movement which each has to perform.

The commands *march* and *halt* should be instantly repeated by chiefs of subdivisions. When a line breaks from a halt by a wheel, the chief of each subdivision will

judge of the instant when the movement ought to finish to order *halt*, and *left*, or *right-dress*.

At the word *march*, a line or column will move at a walk, unless the command indicates a different pace. When a command is not distinctly heard by some part of the line, each officer (when the intention is obvious) will conform as quickly as possible to the movement which he sees executed on his right or left, according to the point from whence he perceives it to be given.

Mounting.

STAND TO HORSE. The position of the man is on the left side of the horse, square to the front; toes on a line with the horse's fore feet; right hand, back upwards, holding the rein of the snaffle over the curb, six inches from the ring of the bitt; left hand hanging down by the thigh.

PREPARE TO MOUNT. Face to the right, place the left hand where the right was, and run the right up to the middle of the rein or *knob*, which is held between the finger and thumb; step to the right opposite the horse's shoulder, and taking both sides of the curb-rein with the left hand, just under the right, put the little finger between them, the back of the hand towards the horse's head; run down the left hand to the neck of the horse, and still holding the bridle, seize with the fore-fingers of the left hand, a lock of the mane, about a foot from the saddle; seize the stirrup-leather with the right hand near the stirrup; step back with the right foot, and place the ball of the left in the stirrup, the left knee close to the horse's shoulder, and the right hand on the cantle of the saddle.

MOUNT. By a spring from the right foot, rise in the stirrup, bring both heels together, knees against the saddle and body upright; place the right hand on the pommel and support the body, while the right leg passes clear over the horse, the right knee closes on the saddle, and the body comes gently into it; the left hand quits the mane and the right the pommel; the snaffle-rein is laid with the right hand, back upwards, into the left, the middle finger dividing them, the superfluous part of the reins hanging down on the off side; both reins are pressed between the

thumb and first joint of the fore-finger, the bridle hand raised so as just to feel the horse's mouth; the right foot takes the stirrup without the aid of hand or eye.

Position on Horseback.

The body balanced in the middle of the saddle; head upright and square to the front; shoulders well thrown back; chest advanced; upper part of the arms hanging down straight from the shoulder; left elbow bent, and slightly closed to the hips; little finger on a level with the elbow; wrist rounded, throwing the knuckles to the front; thigh stretched down from the hip; the flat of the thigh well turned inward to the saddle; knees a little bent; legs hanging straight down from the knee and near the horse's sides; heels stretched down, the toes raised from the in-steps, and as near the horse's sides as the heels.

Dismounting.

PREPARE TO DISMOUNT.—The right hand takes the rein above the left; the right foot quits the stirrup; the left hand slides forward on the rein and seizes a lock of the mane about twelve inches from the saddle, feeling the horse's mouth very gently; the right hand drops the reins to the off-side, and is placed on the holster.

DISMOUNT.—Supporting the body with the right hand and left foot, the right leg is brought clear over to the near side; heels close; the right hand on the cantel preserves the balance of the body; the right foot is brought to the ground, and then the left; seize the reins with the right hand under the left, and advance, left foot first, to the position of STAND TO HORSE.

Riding Lesson.

Aids are giving by the hand and legs: corrections and animations by the spur.

To March.—At the word FORWARD, raise the hand so as to feel gently the horse's mouth, and approach the legs without closing them: this is called "to gather the horse," and is preparatory to all movements. At the word MARCH, turn the nails downwards, so as to give a little more rein, and close the calves of both legs according to the sen-

sibility of the horse: when the horse obeys, ease the legs by degrees, and replace the hand quietly in its former position.

To Halt.—At the word HALT, feel the reins equally and firmly, drawing the hand towards the body, and closing for an instant both legs, in order to press the horse well up to the bridle: when the horse has obeyed, resume the former position.

To Rein Back.—Raise the hand a little and draw it gently to the centre of the body, bending a little forward, till the horse obeys—use the calves of the legs only to keep him straight; ease the reins after every step and feel them again.

To Turn to the Right.—Open the right rein and close gradually the right leg, making the horse pass over a quarter of a circle of two or three paces, on the line of the shoulders; diminish the effect of the rein and right leg, and sustain the horse with the left rein and leg, to terminate the movement. *Turning to the left* is performed on the same principles, by contrary movements.

To Turn to the Right (or Left) About, is performed by similar movements continued, making the horse pass over a half circle of about five paces, on the line of the shoulders.

To Trot.—Ease the reins and press the calves of both legs, according to the horse's temper; then feel both reins to raise the fore-hand.

To Canter.—A light and firm feeling of the reins, to raise the horse's fore-hand; a pressure of both legs, to bring the haunches under him.

Passaging.—When ground is to be taken to a flank by passaging the whole move at the words RIGHT (or left) PASS, MARCH—until the word HALT. In passaging to the right, at the words RIGHT PASS, propel the horse's shoulders to the right, by opening the right rein and slightly closing the right leg: at the word MARCH open the right rein and close the left leg, in order to make the haunches follow; hold the right leg ready to sustain the horse. Passaging to the left is executed by contrary movements.

Obliquing.—At the words RIGHT OBLIQUE, MARCH, each man makes a quarter turn of his horse to the right, so that his right knee comes behind the left knee of the man on

his right; the man on the right of the rank marches steadily in the direction indicated to him, the others dress on him. The rear-rank moves in the same manner, and is regulated by the front-rank, which it takes care to conform to; and thus the horses' heads of the rear-rank are directed in rear of the second man from their leader towards the right. In obliquing to the left the same principles and contrary movements are employed.

Wheeling.—Wheelings are of two kinds, from the halt and upon the move: in either case the dressing is the outer or marching flank.

FROM THE HALT—the pivot man turns his horse on his fore feet, keeps his ground, and comes gradually round with the rank. The outward flank man looks to his rank, regulates the pace at which the wheel is made, and conducts the flank so as to avoid crowding on the rank, the men resisting pressure from the outward and yielding to pressure from the inward flank. The rear-rank must rein back at the pivot and partly passage and incline towards the wheeling flank in order to cover.

ON THE MOVE—Both flanks are kept in motion: the inner flank describing an arc of a lesser circle: the outer flank describing an arc of a large circle and moving about one-half faster than the rate at which the body is marching: the intermediate men conforming to the movements of the flanks. Pressure must be yielded when coming from the side towards the guide, and resisted from the opposite side, whether the guide be on the pivot or on the marching flank.

In the evolutions, the wheelings are on a fixed pivot. In changes of direction in column the wheels are made on the move so as not to retard the march, the arcs described by the pivots are five paces, and when marching in column of fours or twos, the pivots wheel without slacking the pace.

The wheelings should be first practiced in single rank.

In wheeling from line into column, the dressing after the wheel is to the marching flank.

Manual of the Sword.

DRAW-SWORD.—Carry the right hand over the reins;

run the hand to the wrist, through the sword-knot; grasp the sword and draw it six inches out of the scabbard.

Draw the sword briskly, carry it to the right shoulder, point upwards; drop the hand on the upper part of the right thigh, the little finger on the outside of the gripe and the back of the blade in the hollow of the shoulder. This is the position of CARRY-SWORD. *

SLOPE-SWORD—Loosen the grasp of the handle, advancing at the same time the sword-hand, with the wrist turned up, so as to allow the back of the sword to rest on the shoulder in a sloping position.

CARRY-SWORD.—Draw the hand to its position, so as to allow the sword to resume its perpendicularity.

RAISE-SWORDS.—*As Front-Rank.* Raise the sword-hand perpendicularly and bring it as high as the chin, blade to the left and fingers opposite the face, which is the position preparatory to *give point*. Raise the wrist to the height of the eyes, the arm half extended, the edge turned towards the right, and the point a little lower than the wrist.

As Rear-Rank.—Raise the sword, the arm half extended; the wrist a little above the head; the edge upwards, the point backwards and about one foot above the wrist. These are the positions of the sword by the two ranks just before the charge and at the shock when the men are to give point, or cut and use their swords as they see fit, after breaking the line.

CARRY-SWORDS.—Bring the sword to its original position on the thigh.

RETURN-SWORDS.—Raise the blade perpendicularly, the flat to the front, edge to the left, the thumb to the height of the chin and about six inches from it. Carry the wrist near, and opposite to the left shoulder, drop the point, turn the head to the left, return the sword, bringing the head again to the front and the hand to its position behind the thigh.

Officer's Salute Mounted.

Being at the position of "CARRY-SWORDS," raise the hand by a circular motion as high as, and opposite to the chin, with the edge of the blade to the left, then stretching the arm out, and at the same time bringing the point of the

blade in a line with the knee and foot, the edge still kept to the left. The salute being made, the sword is recovered by bringing it back smartly to CARRY SWORDS.

Dismounted.

The salute is the same as that prescribed for the infantry.

Of the Squad.

The first drills should be in single rank of squads not exceeding twelve men. The following examples apply to a squad of sixteen men in two ranks, but they are equally applicable to a squad in single rank, by leaving out what regards the rear-rank in the instructions.

The marches and formations should be executed as often by the left as by the right; but in order to avoid repetitions of right and left, they are laid down with reference to the former hand only.

After the men go through the whole correctly at a walk, the marches and formations should be performed generally at a trot.

Short halts should take place at intervals: the men should also be dismounted at least once during the drill.

Formation of the Squad.

The Squad is formed in two ranks at open order, six yards distance: the men in position of STAND TO HORSE.

ATTENTION, SQUAD—TELL OFF BY FOURS.—The men of each rank number themselves *one, two, three, four*, from right to left.

PREPARE TO MOUNT.—Numbers *two* and *four* step forward with the right foot, face their horses, take the snaffle rein with both hands near the ring, rein back their horses gently to the distance of four yards, and all prepare to mount.

MOUNT.—As already explained. Being mounted, numbers *two* and *four* move into their intervals gently, and the rear-rank closes to the distance of one yard from the front rank. (Fig. 1.)

In dismounting in two ranks, at the words PREPARE TO DISMOUNT, numbers *one* and *three* of the front-rank move forward four paces, and *two* and *four* of the rear-rank rein back the same distance.

The whole are then dismounted as already explained.

Alignments.

The three right files of each rank are placed four paces forward and aligned.

BY FILE, RIGHT-DRESS.—The men of each rank advance singly and dress on the men of their respective ranks already established, taking care not to pass beyond them, and feeling the touch of the boot gently to the right.

FRONT.—The men turn their heads to the front. Dressing back is practiced in the same manner. After the men are sufficiently practiced to align by files, they are taught to align by the whole rank at once, by the command **RIGHT DRESS.**

Marches to the Right.

BY FOURS.

FOURS, RIGHT.—Each rank wheels by fours to the right. (Fig. 2.)

GUIDE, LEFT-MARCH.—The whole move forward, dressing to the left.

By Sections of Fours.

SECTIONS OF FOURS, RIGHT.—The whole wheel fours right as before.

GUIDE LEFT, MARCH.—The leading four of the front-rank marches straight forward, its rear-rank inclining and covering it; the remainder move off their ground in succession in the same manner: first a front-rank four, and then a rear-rank four, alternately. (Fig. 3.)

By Twos.

TWOS-RIGHT.—The right hand two of the front-rank wheels to the right; the remainder turn their horses' heads towards the right.

MARCH.—The leading two marches straight forward, followed by its rear rank two: the remainder move off their ground in succession in the same manner; first a front-rank two and then a rear-rank two, alternately, the whole covering the left. (Fig. 4.)

Marches to the right By Files, are made according to the same principles as by Twos, substituting in the com-

mand FILES for TWOS. The files should be instructed to cover accurately.

Formations to the Left.

If the column is marching by subdivisions of eight, or if the front of subdivisions exceed that number, the column must be halted before it is wheeled into line; in other cases the formations may be made from the move.

From Fours.

COLUMN, HALT — LEFT INTO LINE WHEEL, MARCH.—The whole of the fours wheel to the left, and dress to the right. (Fig. 5.)

From Sections of Fours.

LEFT INTO LINE, MARCH.—The leading four wheels to the left, and moves up three horses' lengths, followed by its rear-rank, the remainder continue moving on, and as each four arrives opposite its place, it wheels to the left, and forms up to the rank to which it belongs, dressing to the right. (Fig. 6.)

Formations to the left, From Twos and Files, are made according to the same principles and by the same command as From Sections of Fours. (Fig. 7.)

Formation to the Right or Reverse Flank.

These formations are made from the move.

From Fours.

ON RIGHT INTO LINE, MARCH.—The rear-rank fours check their pace till the front-rank fours of the rank next behind come up abreast of them; in the meantime the leading four of the front-rank wheels to the right, and advances three horses' lengths beyond the right flank of the column and halts: its rear-rank wheeling to the right, covering it and moving up to the proper distance; the remainder continue to move on, each four wheeling to the right when opposite its place, and forming up to the rank to which it belongs, dressing to the right. (Fig. 8.)

From Sections of Fours.

ON RIGHT INTO LINE, MARCH.—The leading four of the front-rank wheels to the right, advances three horses'

lengths, and halts; its rear-rank four arriving behind it, wheels, covers, and moves up to its proper distance; the remainder continue moving on, and as each four arrives opposite its place, it wheels to the right, and forms up to the rank to which it belongs, dressing to the right. (Fig. 9.)

Formations to the right from Twos and Files, are made according to the same principles and by the same command as from Sections of Fours. (Fig. 10.)

Formations to the Front.

These formations are made from a halt, or move.

From Fours.

FRONT INTO LINE, MARCH.—The leading four of the front-rank advances three horses' lengths and halts, its rear-rank fours moving up by an incline, to its proper distance and covering it; the rest of the rear-rank fours check their pace till the front-rank fours of the rank next behind come up abreast of them, the whole moving up into line by inclining to the left, and dressing, as they come up, by the right. (Fig. 11.)

From Sections of Fours.

FRONT INTO LINE, MARCH.—The leading four of the front-rank advances three horses' lengths and halts, its rear-rank four moving up to its proper distance, and covering it: the remainder move up into line, by inclining to the left, and dressing as they come up, to the right. (Fig. 12.)

Formations to the front, From Twos and Files, are made according to the same principles and by the same commands as From Sections of Fours. (Fig. 13.)

To Advance in Line.

SQUAD, FORWARD, GUIDE LEFT (or RIGHT), MARCH.—The whole move forward together, dressing towards the guide, who marches straight to the front on the points of direction.

To Retire in Line.

This may be done either from a halt, or on the move: in both cases the wheels about must be on a fixed pivot.

FOURS RIGHT, (or LEFT) ABOUT.—Each rank wheels about by fours.

GUIDE RIGHT (or LEFT), MARCH.—The word MARCH, to be given the instant the fours have gone about, and the whole move forward together, dressing towards the guide.

To resume the natural order, the same commands and means are observed.

Diminution and Increase of Front.

These movements are intended for the passage of defiles, and will be executed by the sub-divisions in succession, at the same given point.

In diminishing from platoons to sections of fours and so down to files, it will be necessary first to halt the column, in order to avoid crowding and confusion, which would, otherwise obviously arise from the want of space necessary to execute the movements.

Diminish.—From Squadron to Companies.

BY COMPANIES, MARCH.—The right company continues to move forward; the left company halts until its right is cleared, when its chief gives the words *right oblique march*, and as soon as it covers in column, *forward guide-left*.

From Companies to Platoons.

BY PLATOONS, MARCH.—The first platoon continues to move forward; the second platoon halts until its right is disengaged, when its chief gives the words, *right oblique march*, and as soon as it covers in column, *forward, guide-left*. The fourth platoon executes the same movement when it arrives at the place where the second platoon broke.

From Platoons to Sections of Fours.

BY SECTIONS OF FOURS, MARCH.—The leading right hand four continues to move forward followed by its rear-rank; the leading left-hand four halts until its right is disengaged, when it obliquates to the right, followed by its rear-rank, and covers in column by the left. All the other fours execute the same movement, as they arrive in succession on the same ground.

From Sections of Fours to Twos.

BY TWOS, MARCH.—The leading right-hand two followed by its rear-rank, continues to move forward; the

leading left hand two, halts until its right is disengaged, when it obliques to the right, followed by its rear-rank, and covers in column by the left. All the other twos execute the same movement as they successively arrive on the same ground.

From Twos to Files.

BY FILES, MARCH.—The leading right hand file continues to move forward, followed by its left hand file, which obliques to the right for the purpose. All the other files make the same movements as each arrives at the same point.

Increase. From Files to Twos.

FORM TWOS, MARCH.—The leading file continues to move forward; the remainder move on at a trot, numbers two and four forming on the left of one and three, as they successively arrive at those last formed, and then dropping into a walk.

From Twos to Sections of Fours.

FORM SECTIONS OF FOURS, MARCH.—The leading twos move steadily forward; the remainder move on at a trot, numbers three and four forming on the left of one and two, as they successively arrive at those last formed, and then dropping into a walk.

From Sections of Fours to Platoons.

FORM PLATOONS, MARCH.—The leading section moves steadily forward, the others move on at a trot, the left sections forming on the left of the right sections of platoons, as they successively arrive at those last formed, and then dropping into a walk.

From Platoons to Companies.

FORM COMPANIES, MARCH.—The first platoon moves steadily forward; the others move on at a trot, the second platoon forming on the left of the first, and the fourth on the left of the third, as they successively arrive at the same point, and then dropping into a walk.

From Companies to Squadron.

FORM SQUADRON, MARCH.—The right company moves steadily forward; the left company moves at a trot, obliques to the left, forms on the left of the right company and then drops into a walk.

In the foregoing movements, the column is supposed to be marching right in front. If the column should be marching with the left in front, the movements would be executed by inverse means.

Formation of the Company.

Each company forms on its own parade, in single rank, according to size from right to left, the tallest men and horses on the right.

The company is next divided into two equal parts, those on the right to compose the front-rank, those on the left, the rear-rank.

IN TWO RANKS FORM COMPANY—The men composing the front-rank advance four paces, dressing by the right. The men of the rear-rank turn their horses' heads to the right.

MARCH—The men of the rear-rank file off to the right, in rear of the front-rank; and as each arrives opposite his file-leader, he turns to the left and covers at the distance of one yard.

The company is then divided into two platoons, the first platoon on the right, the second on the left; each consisting of eight files.

The non-commissioned officers are next posted as follows: the first sergeant on the right of the company, in the rank of file-closers, (one yard from the rear-rank,) the second, third, fourth and fifth sergeants, in the front-rank on the right and left of each platoon, each covered by a corporal. The company thus formed will present thirty-two men, including sergeants and corporals in the ranks, or sixteen files.

The captain is in front of the centre of the company, one yard from the front rank: the first lieutenant commands the first platoon, and the second lieutenant commands the second platoon, each taking post in front of the centre of his platoon in a line with the captain.

The saddler and farrier are in the rear of the left of the company, eight yards in the rear of the rank of file-closers; and the trumpets twenty yards in rear of the centre.

The company being formed, the men, including the non-commissioned officers in the ranks, are told off by fours, beginning on the right of each rank.

It is recommended to the militia to form and exercise in single rank, both as a simpler formation and as more useful and effective on many occasions in which they may be required to act.

Formation of the Squadron.

Two companies constitute a squadron, and when united for that purpose, the platoons are numbered from right to left, *first, second, third, fourth.*

The officers are posted as follows :

The senior captain commands the squadron and is in front of the centre, one yard from the front rank : the junior captain three yards in the rear of the centre : the first lieutenants in front of the centre of their respective companies on a line with the senior captain, each commanding his own company ; the second lieutenants in rear of the centre of their respective companies in the rank of file closers.

The first sergeants of companies are on the right and one on the left of the squadron, in the rank of file closers, to be employed as markers. The other non-commissioned officers retain their places in line.

The saddlers and farriers retain their places in their respective companies ; the trumpets are twenty yards in rear of the centre of the squadron.

When a single company of militia acts in one rank, it should, unless very weak in number, be told off and formed as a squadron.

Formation of the Regiment. (Fig. 14.)

Three squadrons ordinarily constitute a regiment ; the squadrons are numbered from right to left, *first, second, third.*

The intervals between the squadrons are ten yards. The colonel is eight yards in advance of the centre of the regiment, and attended by an officer and a trumpeter.

The lieutenant-colonel in front of the centre of the first, and the major in front of the centre of the third squadron ; both on a line with the colonel. The adjutant on a line with the front-rank, two yards from the right : the sergeant-major on the same line, two yards from the left of the regiment.

The duties of the field officers, adjutant and sergeant-major, are the same as prescribed in the infantry tactics.

The quartermaster, surgeon, and assistant surgeon, posted from right to left in the order they are mentioned, are in the rear of the center of the regiment, four yards from the rank of file-closers: the veterinary surgeon six yards on their left. The quartermaster-sergeant, in rear of the right of the second squadron, six yards behind the rank of file-closers. The trumpets twenty yards in rear of the centre of the regiment.

The sergeant on the left of the right company of the centre squadron, carries the standard; and the sergeants on the left of the right platoons of companies, carry each a guidon.

To Open and Close Ranks.

The ranks being closed, the commanding officer gives the words, PREPARE TO OPEN RANKS, when the markers of squadrons place themselves on the flanks of their squadrons in the rear-rank. The commanding officer then adds, TO THE REAR OPEN ORDER; at which the markers rein back five yards and are aligned by the right, by the lieutenant-colonel. The commanding officer then gives the word MARCH, when the rear-rank reins back and is aligned by the lieutenant-colonel on the markers, the whole dressing by the right. The file-closers rein back at the word MARCH, and place themselves one yard in rear of the rear-rank. The rear-rank being aligned, the commanding officer gives the word FRONT.

When the ranks are to close, the commanding officer gives the words CLOSE ORDER, MARCH. At the word MARCH, the rear-rank closes to the front, each man covering his file-leader at the prescribed distance, and the markers take their places as file-closers.

Posts of Officers and others in Column.

Column of Twos or Fours, (Right in Front.)

The colonel, abreast with the centre of the regiment, eight yards from the left flank of the column.

The lieutenant-colonel and major on the same flank, the first abreast with the centre of the two first squadrons and the last abreast with the centre of the last squadron.

The adjutant on the same flank, abreast with the leading files; the sergeant-major in rear of the column, except when the left is in front, when he is on the right flank, abreast with the leading files.

The chiefs of squadrons on the left flank opposite to the centre of their squadrons, the junior captains in the same relative position, on the right flank. The chiefs of the leading companies of squadrons, in front of their companies, the chiefs of the other companies on the left of their leading files.

The file-closers on the right flank of the column, abreast with the files they cover when in line. The trumpets six yards in advance of the officers at the head of the column.

Column of Platoons.

The field officers, adjutant and sergeant-major, as in column of fours.

The chiefs of squadrons on the left flank, abreast with their second platoons. The junior captains on the right flank, abreast with the third platoons. The chiefs of platoons on the left of their platoon. The file closers on the right of their platoons.

The trumpets as in columns of fours.

Column of Companies.

The field officers, adjutant and sergeant-major, as in column of platoons.

The chiefs of squadrons, junior captains of squadrons, and trumpets, as in column of platoons, all the other officers and non-commissioned officers as in line.

Close Column. Of Squadrons.

The field officers, adjutant, sergeant-major, and trumpets, as in column of companies. All the other officers and non-commissioned officers, as in line, except chiefs of squadrons, who are on their left flanks.

The distance from one squadron to another, in close column, is ten yards.

In all movements in column, the officers not herein provided for, march in rear of the regiment.

Of the Charge or Attack.

The charge is regulated by the principles of the direct

march, but is more animated and impetuous. The enemy is the point of direction, and his overthrow the object. It commences with a brisk trot, then a gallop, constantly increasing in velocity, in proportion to the approach to the enemy, and finally assumes the character of an attack. There are three modes of charging. In a line parallel or oblique to the front of the enemy, by echelon, and in column.

When at a suitable distance from the enemy to make a charge, say about 250 yards, the commanding officer commands, REGIMENT, (SQUADRON OR COMPANY) DRAW--SWORDS--TROT--MARCH. The regiment continues at a trot for 150 paces, when the commanding officer gives the word GALLOR, which is repeated by the field officers and chiefs of squadrons. He then commands MARCH, which in like manner is repeated; and after passing about 100 paces at a gallop, the commanding officer causes the charge to be sounded by all the trumpets, at which signal the gallop is increased in speed. The men rise in their stirrups, lowering the bridle hand, but keeping command of their horses, as well as preserving their dressing, and thus dash upon the enemy; the front rank with the sword pointed forward, immediately before the shock, and the rear-rank with the sword to the *raise*. The enemy being routed, the commanding officer orders the trumpeters to sound the *rally*, when each man pulls up and joins his standard. But as it is important that the enemy should not have time to rally, the flank platoons of each squadron or some others, are sent in pursuit, and to recall them the *rally* is sounded, when they return to their respective places in their squadrons.

The charge ought always, if possible, to be anticipated, as there is great danger of being overthrown by receiving a charge at a halt.

At the signal to charge, officers in the front of the line, cause the file in the rear of them to fall back so as to admit the croup of their horses into the rank. Chiefs of squadrons charge at the head of their respective squadrons. The colonel at the head of such squadrons as he may think his presence most necessary. The lieutenant-colonel and major at the head of other squadrons of their wing.

Adjutants, sergeants-major, and general guides, keep their places as in line. The trumpets in rear of the centre, with the trumpet-major at their head, unless the colonel shall see fit to have them near his person.

Rules for Guides and Markers.

The guides are the non-commissioned officers on the right and left of platoons, told off in the ranks.

Guides should be instructed to march with precision, to cover correctly, and to judge of distances by the eye ; as on them depend, in a great measure, the accuracy with which the movements are performed.

It may sometimes happen that the proper guides are not on the directing flank of a column, as in the marches by fours and twos : in such cases, the men on that flank serve as guides for the time being.

The markers to be employed for regimental movements are the first sergeants of companies. There are two for each squadron, and their duties are to mark the line on which their squadrons are to rest in the different formations.

The markers of the squadron to which the base company belongs, mark the base of the intended line, and are placed by a field officer, or the Adjutant, at points where the right and left files of the base company are to rest. Upon the caution being given for a movement, the base is instantly placed.

The right markers of squadrons, which are to form on the right of the base, mark the points where the right of their squadrons are to rest ; and the left markers of squadrons which are to form on the left of the base, mark the points where the left of their squadrons are to rest. Each moves out from his squadron and faces toward the base markers just time enough to take his dressing from them, before his squadron arrives on the line.

In marking lines, the markers raise their swords to the height of the cheek, keeping the blade, the edge to the front, perfectly upright. They remain posted until the commanding officer gives the word FRONT, (which should succeed each formation,) when they retire to their places in line.

In aligning their squadrons, the chiefs place themselves

on that flank towards which the men are to dress, and give the word *FRONT*, when their squadrons are aligned.

In forming close column, the base for the covering consists of the markers of that squadron on which the formation takes place; who are placed by the lieutenant-colonel, immediately upon the caution, facing to the pivot flank of the intended column.

In deployments, and all other movements from close column, the base consists of the markers of that squadron upon which the deployment or movement takes place; who are posted by a field officer, or the adjutant, immediately upon the caution, at points where the flanks of that squadron are to rest.

When a column changes direction in marching, one of the markers of the leading squadron is placed at the point where such change is made. This marker remains posted until the head of the next succeeding squadron is abreast with him, when his place is supplied by the marker of that squadron, who in like manner is relieved by the marker of the next squadron; and so in succession.

The markers are rectified in their position by a field officer, or the adjutant.

Movements.

The following movements are arranged throughout as for three squadrons; but they are applicable to any number. They are detailed as performed from the right, but they may be performed from the left, by substituting in the cautions and commands, *LEFT* for *RIGHT* and *RIGHT* for *LEFT*.

Movements from Line. No. 1.

To change Front Forward on First Squadron. (Fig. 15.)

Commanding officer,	}	CHANGE FRONT FORWARD
repeated by chiefs of		ON RIGHT COMPANY OF
squadrons.		FIRST SQUADRON*
Chief of base company—		<i>Company, right-wheel.</i>

Chief of company next the base—*Company, forward.*

*The base is given by the markers of the first squadron, placed on the new line in front of the right and left files of the base company, facing to the right.

Chiefs of 2d and 3d squadrons—*By company, right half-wheel.*

Commanding officer, repeated { WALK } MARCH.
by same chiefs. { or TROT }

On the word MARCH, the whole move as follows :

The base company wheels to the right and is aligned on the markers, receiving from its chief the words *halt, right-dress.*

The company next the base advances until its right uncovers the left of the right company ; it then receives from its chief the words *right-wheel*, followed by *forward, halt, right-dress.*

The other companies wheel half right, and then receiving the words *forward, guide-right*, from the chiefs of squadrons, advance in echelon towards the new line. Each company on approaching its place, receives from its chief *right-wheel*, followed by *forward*, and on arriving on a line with the rear-rank of the preceding company, *halt, right-dress.*

Movement No. 2, from Line.

To change front to the rear on the left Squadron.

(FIG. 16.)

Commanding officer, { CHANGE FRONT TO THE
repeated by chiefs of } REAR ON LEFT COMPANY
squadrons. { OF THIRD SQUADRON*.

Chief of base company—*Company, right-wheel.*

Chief of company next the base—*Company, fours, right-about*, followed by—*company, right-wheel*, as soon as fours have gone about.

Chiefs of 1st and 2d Squadrons—*Fours right-about*, followed by—*By company, right half-wheel*, as soon as fours have gone about.

Commanding officer, re- { WALK } MARCH.
peated by same chiefs, { or TROT }

On the word MARCH, the base company wheels to the right, and is aligned on the markers, receiving from its chief the words *halt, left-dress.* The company next the base having wheeled to the right, receives from its chief the word *forward*, passes the line a horse's length, leaving

*The base is given by the markers of the third squadron, placed on the new line in front of the left and right files of the base company, facing to the left.

sufficient interval between it and the left company, to enable it to wheel about by fours, and receive from its chief, *halt, fours, right-about, left-dress*. The other companies wheel half right, and receiving from the chief of squadrons, the words *forward, guide-right*, retire in echelon towards the new line; each company, on approaching its place, receives from its chief *right-wheel*, followed by *forward*, and when it has passed the line a horse's length, taking care to leave sufficient ground on its right to wheel about, receives from its chief *halt, fours, right-about, left-dress*.

Movement No. 3, from Line.

To change front on central Squadron. (Fig. 17.)

Commanding officer,	}	CHANGE FRONT ON RIGHT
repeated by chiefs of squadrons.		
Chief of base Company—		<i>Company, right-wheel</i>
Chief of company next the base—		<i>Company, forward.</i>
Chief 1st squadron,	}	<i>Fours, right-about, followed by</i>
		<i>By company, right half-wheel, as soon as fours have gone about.</i>
Chief of 3d squadron—		<i>By company, right half-wheel.</i>
Commanding officer, repeated by same chiefs—	}	WALK or TROT—
		MARCH.

On the word MARCH, the companies of the second squadron execute what has been prescribed in No. 1, for the companies of the first squadron. The companies of the third squadron conform to what is prescribed in the same No. for the companies of the second and third squadrons; and the companies of the first squadron to what is prescribed in No. 2, for the companies of the first and second squadrons.

Movement No. 4, from line.

To break to the right into column. (Fig. 18.)

Commanding officer, repeated by chiefs of squadrons.	}	BY COMPANY, RIGHT-
		WHEEL, WALK (or TROT)
		—MARCH.

† The base is given by the markers of the second squadron, placed on the new line in front of the right and left files of the base company, facing to the right.

On the word MARCH, the companies wheel to the right, and receive from their chiefs the words, *halt, left-dress*, followed by *front*.

Should it be intended to move the column forward, the commanding officer gives the words, COLUMN FORWARD, GUIDE-LEFT, WALK (OR TROT)—MARCH, and the whole move forward at the pace indicated.

If, while the column is in march, it be intended to change direction by the head, the commanding officer gives the words, HEAD OF COLUMN TO THE RIGHT, (OR LEFT,) when the chief of the leading company adds, *company, right (or left) wheel-march*. The company having wheeled into the new direction, its chief gives the word *forward*, and the company resumes the direct march. Each company, on arriving on the ground where the first wheeled, executes the same movement, receiving from its chief the same command.

Movement No. 5, from line.

To break to the right, to march to the left. (FIG. 19.)

Commanding officer, repeated by chiefs of squadrons. { BY COMPANY, BREAK TO THE RIGHT, TO MARCH TO THE LEFT.

Chief of right company, 1st squadron—*Company forward, guide-left.*

Commanding officer, repeated by same chief, { WALK or TROT— } MARCH.

On the word MARCH, the right company of the first squadron advances ten paces, wheels to the left by command of its chief, and marches forward. The other companies do the same, in succession; their chiefs giving the command in time to enable them to take their proper distances in column.

Movement No. 6, from line.

To break by the right, to the rear, to march to the left.

(FIG. 20.)

Commanding officer, repeated by chiefs of squadrons, { BY COMPANY, BY THE RIGHT, BREAK TO THE REAR, TO MARCH TO THE LEFT.

Chief of right company, 1st squadron—*Company, right about-wheel.*

Commanding officer, repeated by same chief, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{WALK or} \\ \text{TROT—} \end{array} \right\} \text{MARCH.}^*$

On the word MARCH, the right company of the first squadron wheels about, receives the words *forward, guide left*, from its chief, marches ten paces to the rear; wheels again to the right by command of its chief, and again receiving the word *forward*, continues its march. The other companies are, in succession, wheeled to the right-about by their chiefs, and moving to the rear in like manner, follow in column.

The movements in this and the preceding number, are intended for the passage of defiles in front and rear of the left.

Movement No. 7, from Line.

To ploy into close column, on second squadron. (FIG. 21.)

Commanding officer, repeated by chiefs of squadrons, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{CLOSE COLUMN ON} \\ \text{SECOND SQUADRON,} \\ \text{RIGHT IN FRONT.}^* \end{array} \right.$

Chief of 1st squadron—*Squadron, fours left.*

Chief of 3d squadron—*Squadron, fours right.*

Commanding officer, repeated by chiefs of 1st & 3d squadrons, $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{WALK or} \\ \text{TROT—} \end{array} \right\} \text{MARCH.}$

On the word MARCH, the second squadron stands fast, its chief giving the words *guide left*. The first squadron having wheeled fours left, is conducted by its chief (on the right flank of the leading fours) along the front of the second squadron; when abreast of the fourth file from the left of the second squadron, the chief of the first squadron gives the words *halt, fours right, left-dress and front*. The third squadron having wheeled fours right, is conducted by its chief (on the left flank of the leading fours) towards its place in rear of the second squadron; he himself halts where its left will cover on the second squadron, allows his squadron to pass him, and as soon as the left is up with him, gives the words *halt, fours left*, followed by *left-dress and front*.

The above instructions are applicable to the formation

* The base for the covering of the pivots is given by the makers of the second squadron placed in front of the left flank of the leading squadron, facing to the rear.

of close column on a flank squadron, by naming it in the caution, with either the right or left in front ; the chiefs of squadrons giving their commands accordingly.

Movement No. 8, from Line.

To advance in echellon of squadrons. (Fig. 22.)

Commanding officer, repeated by chiefs of squadrons, Chief of 1st squadron—

ed by chiefs of squadrons, Squadron forward.	}	ADVANCE IN ECHEL-
		LON OF SQUADRONS
		FROM THE RIGHT.

Commanding officer, repeated by same chief,

{ WALK or } TROT— }	}	MARCH.
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On the caution to advance, the squadron-markers place themselves on the right and left of the front rank of their squadrons. On the word MARCH, the first squadron advances. The remaining squadrons receive the word *march*, from their chiefs, in succession, as soon as each has got a distance equal to its front and interval from the one which precedes it ; the right markers of squadrons taking care to preserve that distance and interval. During this march the guide is to the right.

The retreat in echellon is exactly like the advance, each squadron wheeling to the right-about by fours, just in time not to lose its distance from the one before it. In the caution, the word RETIRE is substituted for ADVANCE.

When squadrons, having advanced in echellon, are required to form line to the front, the squadron, on which the line is to be formed, is named ; those squadrons in front, if any, are wheeled about by fours to the right, and the whole move into line upon the named squadron.

When a formation into line is required to the left, the squadrons wheel to that hand, and form line upon a named squadron.

If, while advancing in echellon from the right, it be required to form an oblique line to the left, the squadrons close to company distance, on the named squadron, and then half wheel to the left into line.

Movement No. 9, from Line.

Passage of lines to the front. (Fig. 22.)

Commanding officers, repeated by chiefs of squadrons,

ed by chiefs of squadrons,	}	ADVANCE BY FOURS
		FROM THE RIGHT OF
		SQUADRONS.

Chiefs of Squadrons—*fours right—leading fours, left-wheel.*

Commanding officer, { WALK }
repeated by same chiefs, { or TROT } MARCH.

On the word MARCH, each squadron wheeling fours right, and its leading fours again to the left, advances through the intervals of the line in front, each squadron passing on the right of the squadron in its front.

When the line is to be formed again, the commanding officer gives the words, FRONT INTO LINE-MARCH, (repeated by chiefs of squadrons,) when each squadron forms on its leading fours; the chiefs dress their squadrons by the right, and then resume their places.

The intervals of heads of squadrons from each other, are preserved from the first squadron.

Movement No. 10, from Line.

Passage of lines to the rear. (FIG. 24.)

Commanding officer, repeat- { RETIRE BY FOURS
ed by chiefs of squadrons, { FROM THE RIGHT OF
{ SQUADRONS.

Chiefs of squadrons—*Fours right—leading fours, right-wheel.*

Commanding officer, { WALK }
repeated by same chiefs. { or TROT } MARCH.

On the word MARCH, each squadron, wheeling fours right and its leading fours again to the right, retires. The intervals of the heads of squadrons from each other are preserved from the first squadron. Each squadron passes through the interval, on the left of the squadron in its rear.

When the columns approach within fifty yards of the place where the commanding officer intends to reform his line, the lieutenant-colonel moves forward and establishes a marker at the point where the right of the first squadron is to rest. The left squadron markers then move out and mark the points where the left of their squadrons are to rest on the line, and each chief conducts his squadron round his left marker, towards the point where the right of his squadron is to rest, and when there gives the words *halt, fours, left, right-dress*, followed by *front*, and resumes his place in line.

*Movement No. 11, from Line.**To March in Line.*

To cause the regiment to advance in line, the commanding-officer gives the caution, *REGULATE ON—SQUADRON. SQUADRONS FORWARD*, (repeated by chiefs of squadrons,) on which all the squadron markers move, to the right and left of the front rank of their respective squadrons. If the first, central, or any intermediate squadron is to be the regulating one, the lieutenant-colonel causes the right marker of that particular squadron to place himself exactly in front of the right guide of his squadron, on a line with the officers, and designates to him the point on which he is to march. If the regulating squadron is on the left of the centre, the left marker of that particular squadron is placed in like manner, in front of the left guide of his squadron.

These dispositions being made, the commanding officer gives the word *MARCH* (repeated by chiefs of squadrons,) and the whole move forward. The officers in front of squadrons maintain themselves on the alignment of the marker of the regulating squadron, without regarding the dressing of their men. Each squadron dresses towards the regulating one, and the intervals are preserved in that direction. The squadrons should, if any thing, be rather behind, than in advance of the regulating squadron.

If an obstacle present itself in front of a platoon, company, or squadron, its chief places is behind the platoon, company, or squadron, to the right or left, according to circumstances, by wheeling by platoons to the right or left; and when the obstacle is passed, bringing it into line by a contrary movement.

If, while marching in line, it be intended to gain ground to the front and to the flank, the commanding officer gives the words, *BY COMPANY, RIGHT (OR LEFT) HALF WHEEL—MARCH*, and when sufficiently wheeled, he adds, *FORWARD, GUIDE RIGHT [OR LEFT;]* the whole move in the direction indicated, in échellon of companies. To bring them again into line, and to continue the direct march, the commanding officer gives the words, *BY COMPANY, LEFT [OR RIGHT] HALF-WHEEL MARCH*, and when wheeled into line, he adds, *FORWARD*—when the line moves forward, conforming to

what has already been prescribed. The commands here given, are repeated by chiefs of squadrons.

To halt the regiment, marching in line, the commanding officer gives the words, REGIMENT, HALT. At the word HALT, repeated by chiefs of squadrons, each squadron halts. The markers of the regulating squadron place themselves, facing to the right, in front of the right and left files of their squadron, a little in advance of the line of officers, so as not to be masked by them, and are rectified on the alignment by the lieutenant-colonel. The right markers of squadrons on the right of the regulating one, and the left markers of those on its left, step out, face towards the markers already established, and are rectified on them by the lieutenant-colonel. The commanding officer then gives the words, ON—SQUADRON—DRESS, when each squadron moves forward on the alignment, dressing towards the regulating squadron. The alignment being completed, the commanding officer gives the word, FRONT, and the markers retire.

In the retreat in line, the same rules apply as in the advance, the squadrons wheeling about by fours, and the file-closers acting as leaders, except that they give no commands.

The march in line being a difficult and important movement, should be frequently practiced, in order to render it as familiar and as easy as possible.

Movements from Close Column, No. 1.

To Deploy on Second Squadron. (Fig. 25.)

Commanding officer, { DEPLOY ON SECOND SQUAD-
RON*

Chief of 1st squadron—*Fours right.*

Chief of 3d squadron—*Fours left.*

Commanding officer, { WALK or } MARCH.
repeated by same chiefs, { TROT- }

On the word MARCH, the first squadron leads out to the right, and the third squadron leads out to the left, each conducted by its chief. The chief of the first squadron, when opposite the ground on which the left of his squad-

*On the caution, the base is given by the markers of the second squadron, placed at points where the flanks of that squadron are to rest in line; they face to the right.

ron is to rest, halts, and lets his squadron march past him; when the last rank of the fours is abreast with him, he gives the words, *first squadron, halt—fours left—left dress*, followed by *front*. In like manner, the chief of the third squadron, when opposite the point where the right of his squadron is to rest, halts, lets his squadron march past him, and when the last rank is abreast with him, gives the words, *third* squadron, fours right, forward, guide right*, and when abreast with the rear-rank of the second squadron, *halt, right-dress*, followed by *front*. The chief of the base squadron, (the 2d,) the moment his front is unmasked, gives the words, *second squadron forward, guide left*, and when within two paces of the line, he halts his squadron and aligns it by the right on the markers.

The above example is applicable to the deployment of a close column on any named squadron.

Movement No. 2, from Close Column.

To wheel into line on the rear squadron. (Fig. 26.)

Commanding officer—ON THIRD SQUADRON, LEFT INTO LINE.†

Chief of third squadron—*Third squadron, left-wheel.*

Chiefs of 1st and 2d squadrons—*Squadron, forward.**

Commanding officer, repeat- { WALK or }
ed by chiefs of squadrons, { TROT- } MARCH.

On the word MARCH, the first and second squadrons advance; each, as soon as it has got its proper distance from the one in its rear, receives from its chief the words, *left-wheel*, followed by *forward*, and as it arrives on a line with the third squadron, *halt, left-dress, front*. The third squadron wheels to the left, receives from its chief the word *forward*, and when it has moved up three horses' lengths, *halt, left-dress, front*.

If the column be required to form line to the right (reverse) flank, the caution is given, BY INVERSION, ON THIRD SQUADRON, RIGHT INTO LINE; the movements and commands are the same, only substituting *right* for *left*.

The column may also, in both cases, be opened from the front or centre, as well as from the rear; the squadrons in

† On the caution, the base is given by the markers of the third squadron, placed at points where the flanks of that squadron are to rest, facing to the left.

the rear going about by fours, and fronting when they have got their proper distances, and those in front of the named one advancing. The formation is the same as already laid down.

Movement No. 3, from Close Column.

To change direction from a halt. (Fig. 27.)

Commanding officer—CHANGE DIRECTION BY THE RIGHT FLANK.*

Chiefs of squadrons—*Fours right.*

Commanding officer, { WALK or } MARCH.
repeated by same chiefs, { TROT- }

On the word MARCH, the front squadron, receiving from its chief *left wheel*, and then *forward*, moves straight in the new direction; its chief halting himself at the point where its left is to rest, and permitting his squadron to move past him; when the last rank comes abreast with him, he gives the words, *halt, fours-left, left-dress*, aligns his squadron on the markers, and adds *front*. The second and third squadrons are conducted by their chiefs, who halt when arrived at the points where the left of their squadrons are to rest, let their squadrons march past them in the new direction, and when the last rank is abreast with them, they give the words, *halt, fours-left, left-dress*, followed by *front*.

In changing direction by the left flank, each chief conducts his squadron until its left flank arrives at the point where it is to rest.

Movement No. 4, from Close Column.

Countermarch. (Fig. 28.)

Commanding officer—Column, COUNTERMARCH.

Chiefs of squadrons—*File to the right.*

Commanding officer, re- { WALK or } MARCH.
peated by same chiefs, { TROT- }

On the word COUNTERMARCH, the left markers place themselves one yard beyond the left of their squadrons, facing to the rear, the croups of their horses six yards in rear of the rear-rank. The file-closers place themselves on the

*On the caution, the base is given by the markers of the headmost squadron, placed at points where the flanks of that squadron are to rest, facing to the right.

left of their squadrons; those of the right companies, abreast with the front-rank; the junior captains on their left; those of the left companies abreast with the rear-rank.

On the words, *File to the Right*, the right hand men of both ranks turn to the right-about, and the front-rank man moves up on the left of his rear-rank man; the remainder turn their horse's heads towards the right.

On the word MARCH, the leading file of each squadron wheels to the right, passes near the rear-rank, and when nearly opposite the left marker, each man, on a caution from his chief of squadron, turns to the left, halts, and dresses to the right, the front-rank man placing himself on the left of the marker. The other files move off their ground in succession, front and rear-rank men together, as it comes to their turn, wheel at the same point where the leading file wheeled, and when arrived opposite to their places in line, each man turns to the left, and forms up to the rank to which he belongs, dressing to the right. The officers and file-closers follow the movement of the men, and take their places successively as they reach them.

Movements from Open Column. No. 1.

To form line to the left. (FIG. 29.)

Commanding officer, repeated by chiefs of squadrons.	}	LEFT INTO LINE-
		WHEEL.* WALK (or TROT)—MARCH.

On the word MARCH, the companies wheel left into line, receiving from their chiefs the words, *halt, right-dress*, as soon as the wheel is completed. The chiefs of squadrons align their squadrons by the right, and then give the word *front*.

Movement No. 2, from Open Column.

To form line to the right by inversion.

Commanding officer, repeated by chiefs of squadrons,	}	BY INVERSION, RIGHT, INTO
		LINE—WHEEL.† WALK (or TROT)—MARCH.

* The base is given by the markers of the first squadron, placed at points where the flanks of the right company, are to rest, facing each other, and covered by the left markers of the other squadrons, at points where the left of their squadrons are to rest.

† The base is given by the markers of the third squadron, placed at points where the flanks of the right company of that squadron are to rest, facing each other and covered by the left markers of the other squadrons, at points where the left of their squadrons are to rest.

Chief of company next the base—*Company, left half-wheel.*

Chiefs of 1st and 2d squadrons—*By company, left half wheel.*

Commanding officer, { WALK or } MARCH.
repeated by same chiefs, { TROT— }

On the word MARCH, the whole, except the base company, (which stands fast,) moves as follows:

The companies make a half wheel to the left, and receiving from the chiefs of squadrons, the words, *halt, fours right-about*, followed by *forward, guide-right*, retire in echelon towards their places in line. Each, on approaching the line (taking care to leave sufficient space on its right to wheel fours about) receives from its chief the words, *right-wheel*, followed by *forward*, and when it has passed the line a horse's length, *halt, fours right-about, left-dress.*

Movement No. 5, from Open Column.

To form line faced to the rear. (FIG. 32.)

Commanding officer, repeat- { INTO LINE, FACED
ed by chiefs of squadrons, { TO THE REAR.*

Chief or base company—*Company, left-about, wheel.*

Chiefs of 2d and 3d squadrons, } *Fours right.*
and company next the base, }

Commanding officer, { WALK or } MARCH.
repeated by same chiefs, { TROT— }

On the word MARCH, the base company wheels left about and receives from its chief the words, *halt, right-dress.*—The other companies move off together, and are conducted by their chiefs to the points where their left will stand on the new line, being marked by squadron markers; each chief conducts his company round the marker, and when the head of the company arrives near its point of formation, leaving space sufficient to wheel by fours, he gives the words, *halt, fours-left, right-dress.*

Movement No. 6, from Open Column.

To form line faced to the rear on rear company. (FIG. 33.)

* The base is given by the markers of the first squadron placed on the new line, at points where the flanks of the right company are to rest, and facing towards the right flank.

Commanding Officer, { LEFT INTO LINE—WHEEL.
REAR SQUADRON INTO LINE
FACED TO THE REAR. *

Chiefs of 1st and 2d Squadrons—*Left into Line—Wheel.*

Chief of 3d Squadron, { *Into line, faced to the rear,*
followed by *fours—right.*

Commanding Officer, { WALK or } MARCH.
repeated by same chiefs, { TROT— }

On the word MARCH, the companies of the 1st and 2d squadrons wheel into line, as prescribed in movement No. 1, from open column ; and the companies of the 3d squadron form line faced to the rear, as in movement No. 5, from open column.

Movement No. 9, from Open Column.

To form on right into line (FIG. 36.)

Commanding Officer, re- { ON RIGHT INTO LINE—
peated by chiefs of squadrons { GUIDE RIGHT. †

Chief of base company—*Company, right-wheel.*

Commanding Officer, repeated { WALK or } MARCH.
by chief of base company, { TROT— }

On the word MARCH, the leading company wheels to the right, receives from its chief the word *forward*, and when it has advanced a distance equal to its front, *halt, right-dress*. The other companies pass along the rear of the leading company ; each in succession, as soon as it arrives opposite its place in line, receives from its chief the words, *right-wheel*, followed by *forward*, and when on a line with the rear-rank of the preceding company, *halt, right-dress*.

Movement No. 10, from Open Column.

To form close column.

Commanding Officer, repeated { FORM CLOSE COL-
by chiefs of squadrons, { UMN.

Chiefs of right companies of squadrons—*Company forward.*

Chiefs of left companies of squadrons—*Company, left-oblique.*

*The base, in these two movements is given by the markers of the first squadron, placed on the new line, at points where the flanks of right company are to rest, facing each other.

†The base is given by the markers of the first squadron, placed on the new line, at points where the flanks of the right company are to rest, facing to the right.

Commanding Officer, { WALK or } MARCH.
 repeated by same chiefs, { TROT-

On the word MARCH, the leading company advances 3 horses' lengths, and receives from its chief the word *halt*. The other right companies move straight forward. The left companies oblique to the left, at double the pace, till their right flanks are uncovered; they then receive the word, FORWARD, from their chiefs, followed by WALK, when in line with their right companies. Each squadron, as soon as formed, receives the words, *guide-left*, from its chief, and when moved up to its proper place in column, *halt, left-dress*, followed by *front*.

Skirmishing.

Skirmishers are usually employed to gain time, to watch the movements of the enemy, to keep him in check, and to prevent him from approaching so close to the main body as to annoy the line of march. On service, regularity in skirmishing and correctness of distance cannot always be maintained, on account of the movements of the enemy and the nature of the ground. It is, nevertheless, essential that some general rules should be laid down, which may be easily conformed to and applied, according to circumstances.

On ordinary occasions, a few mounted men may be sufficient for this duty; yet it is frequently necessary on service to employ whole squadrons as skirmishers. The following example embraces a company, which is deemed sufficient to cover the front and flanks of a regiment composed of three squadrons. One of the flank companies is usually employed for the purpose.

LEFT COMPANY OF THIRD SQUADRON, } At the
 SKIRMISH TO THE FRONT—MARCH. } word

MARCH, the company named moves forward ten paces, and the men deploy as skirmishers, extending so far as to cover the whole front of the squadron, as well as its flanks; for this purpose, the man on the right of the front-rank moves in an oblique direction, towards a point sixty paces in advance and beyond the right flank of the regiment; the man on the right of the rear-rank follows his file-leader, and then moves to his left on the same alignment; the other files

conform themselves to this movement, placing themselves at equal intervals from each other.

In advancing, the skirmishers draw the left pistol, the sword hanging to the wrist. When the regiment is advancing, the FORWARD MARCH is sounded, when the skirmishers move forward, and at the sound COMMENCE FIRING, they begin the fire. When the HALT is sounded, the skirmishers halt, and observe the movement of the regiment, to which they conform. If it turn to the right or left, they do the same singly, to cover the front; if the regiment retire, the MARCH IN RETREAT is sounded, when the skirmishers retire by a checkquered movement, as follows: All the skirmishers who belong to the front-rank wheel about singly to the left, march fifty paces to the rear, and then resume their front by wheeling about singly to the right. The same move ments are made by the rear-rank men, who place themselves fifty paces in rear of the others, and so on as long as the regiment continues in retreat.

When the regiment resumes its front, the HALT is sounded, at which the skirmishers halt and form again on the same line. CEASE FIRING is then sounded, and afterwards the RALLY, when they return by the shortest way to their places in the regiment.

Skirmishers always move out and return at a gallop: they never draw their pistols until they are deployed; they never fire until within reach of the enemy, unless by order, and they should always keep their horses in motion, even when loading, to avoid becoming a mark to the enemy. They retire by wheeling about to the left, and resume their front by wheeling about to the right. When they reform again in company, they RETURN PISTOL and CARRY SWORD.

A MANUAL
FOR
COLT'S REVOLVER.

1. The preliminary instructions in the use of the REVOLVER should always be given on foot, but the "Manual" will apply equally well on foot or mounted. In the instruction on foot, the trooper should be brought to the position of "Guard," in the sabre exercise, so as to assimilate his motions to those he will execute when mounted.

2. The term "holster," in this Manual is equally applicable to the holster of the saddle, or to its substitute on the belt. The belt holster is preferable, and is adopted for the State Guard.

3. The trooper being in position, the Instructor will command—

Draw—PISTOL. (One time and two motions.)

4. (1st motion.) Unbuckle the "holster," seize the pistol by the handle with the last three fingers and palm of the hand, the fore-finger extended outside the holster so as to be placed on the guard when the *pistol* is partially withdrawn, the thumb on the back of the handle.

5. (2d motion.) Draw the pistol from the holster, placing the fore-finger on the guard, raise it, placing the right wrist at the height of and six inches in front of the right shoulder ; the barrel of the pistol pointed vertically upwards, guard to the front.

6. To load the pistol, the Instructor will command,

Load in six times—1. LOAD.
(One time and two motions.)

7. (1st motion.) Place the pistol in the left hand, the little finger on the point of the *key*, the muzzle inclined to the left, and front and upwards at an angle of *sixty degrees* to the horizon, half cock the pistol with the right thumb, the right hand grasping the handle.

8. (2d motion.) Let go the pistol with the left hand, turn with the right, and seize it with the left : the hammer between the thumb and fore-finger, the middle finger on the guard, the two last fingers and palm of the hand grasping the handle, and carry the right hand to the cartridge box, and open it.

2. *Handle*—CARTRIDGE.

[One time and one motion.]

9. Take a cartridge from the *box* with the thumb and first two fingers and carry it to the mouth.

3. *Tear*—CARTRIDGE.

[One time and one motion.]

10. Tear off the end of the cartridge with the teeth and carry it opposite the chamber nearest the lever and on the side next the trooper.

4. *Charge*—CARTRIDGE.

[One time and one motion.]

11. Empty the powder into the chamber and press the ball in with the fore-finger, seize the end of the lever with the thumb and first two fingers of the right hand.

5. *Ram*—CARTRIDGE.

[One time and one motion.]

12. Bring down the lever with the right hand, at the same time turning the *cylinder* with the thumb and fore-finger of the left, until the charged chamber comes in prolongation of the lever, ram home the charge and carry the right hand to the cartridge box, leaving the lever in the charged chamber.

13. Repeat as above until the chambers are charged, and after charging the last one return the lever, the thumb and first two fingers remaining on the end of it.

6. *PRIME*.

[One time and two motion.]

14. (1st motion.) Seize the handle of the pistol with the right hand below the left, turn it with the guard to the front, muzzle to the left and front, and elevated *sixty degrees*

above the horizon, and place it in the left hand, the little finger on the point of the key; turn the cylinder with the right hand until it clicks, and carry the right hand to the cap box and open it.

15. (2d motion.) Take a cap, press it on the exposed cone, turn the cylinder again until it clicks, and carry the right hand again to the cap box.

16. Repeat the second motion until the priming is completed; then seize the pistol at the handle with the right hand, let down the hammer and bring the pistol to the second position of "draw pistol."

17. To fire the pistol, the Instructor will command,

READY.

[One time and two motions.]

18. (1st motion.) Place the pistol in the left hand, the little finger touching the key, the muzzle to the left and front, and elevated at an angle of sixty degrees to the horizon, the guard under, the right thumb on the cock, the fore-finger on the guard.

19. (2d motion.) Cock the pistol with the thumb, and bring it to the second position of "draw pistol."

AIM.

[One time and two motions.]

20. Lower the muzzle and carry the right hand to the front of the neck, half extending the right arm, place the fore-finger lightly on the trigger, close the left eye, and aim horizontally.

FIRE.

[One time and one motion.]

21. Press the fore-finger gradually but quickly on the trigger, fire, and return to the second position of "draw pistol."

22. Should the Instructor desire to have all the charges fired, he will give an intimation to that effect, and after bringing the trooper to the position of "ready," he will command,

1. AIM. 2. FIRE.

23. Which will be executed as prescribed. After

firing the first charge, the troopers will go through the motions of "ready," "aim," and "fire," and so continue until the last charge is fired, when they will return to the second position of "draw pistol."

24. To load without observing the times and motions, the Instructor will command,

1. *Load at will.* 2. *LOAD.*

25. Load the pistol as prescribed. "Prime" and return to the second position of "draw pistol."

26. When the troopers execute the *Manual* well, they will be instructed to come to the position of "ready," by the following command :

READY.

(One time and one motion.)

27. Move the right hand six inches to the front, at the same time lowering the muzzle to an angle of sixty degrees with the horizon, cock the pistol with the right thumb, and return to the second position of "draw pistol."

28. To replace the pistol after the firing, the command will be,

Return—PISTOL.

(One time and two motions.)

29. (1st motion.) Drop the muzzle, turning the wrist downwards, and replace the pistol in the holster.

30. (2d motion.) Drop the right hand.

AN ACT to provide for the public defense.

SECTION 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact*, That in order to provide speedily forces to repel invasion, maintain the rightful possession of the Confederate States of America in every portion of territory belonging to each State, and to secure the public tranquility and independence against threatened assault, the President be and he is hereby authorized to employ the militia, military, and naval forces of the Confederate States of America, and to ask for and accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding one hundred thousand, who may offer their services either as cavalry, mounted riflemen, artillery or infantry, in such proportion of these several arms as he may deem expedient, to serve for twelve months after they shall be mustered into service unless sooner discharged.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the militia, when called into service by virtue of this act or any other act, if in the opinion of the President the public interest requires, may be compelled to serve for a term of not exceeding six months after they shall be mustered into service, unless sooner discharged.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That said volunteers shall furnish their own clothes, and if mounted men, their own horses and horse equipments; and when mustered into service, shall be armed by the States from which they come, or by the Confederate States of America.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That said volunteers shall, when called into actual service, and while remaining therein, be subject to the rules and articles of war, and instead of clothing, every non-commissioned officer and private in any company shall be entitled when called into actual service, to money in a sum equal to the cost of clothing of a non-commissioned officer or private in the regular army of the Confederate States of America.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the said volunteers so offering their services may be accepted by the President in companies, squadrons, battalions and regiments, whose officers shall be appointed in the manner prescribed by law in the several States to which they shall respectively belong; but when inspected, mustered and received into the service of the Confederate States, said troops shall be regarded in all respects as a part of the army of said Confederate States, according to the terms of their respective enlistments.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized to organize companies so tendering their services into battalions or squadrons, battalions or squadrons into regiments, regiments into brigades, and brigades into divisions, whenever in his judgment such organization may be expedient; and whenever brigades or divisions shall be organized, the President shall appoint the commanding officers for such brigades and divisions, subject to the confirmation of Congress, who shall hold their offices only while such brigades and divisions are in service; and the President, shall, if necessary, apportion the staff and general officers among the respective States from which the volunteers shall tender their services, as he may deem proper.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the militia or volunteers are called and received into the service of the Confederate States, under the provisions of this act, they shall have the same organization, and shall have the same pay and allowances as may be provided for the regular army; and all mounted non-commissioned officers, privates, musicians and artificers shall be allowed forty cents per day for the use and risk of their horses, and if any volunteer shall not keep himself provided with a serviceable horse, such volunteer shall serve on foot. For horses killed in action, volunteers shall be allowed compensation according to their appraised value at the date of muster into service.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the field and staff officers of a separate battalion of volunteers shall be one lieutenant-colonel or major, one adjutant with the rank of lieutenant, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, and a chief bugler or principal musician, according to corps; and that each company shall be entitled to an additional second lieutenant; and that the President may limit the privates in any volunteer company, according to his discretion, at from sixty-four to one hundred.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That when volunteers or militia are called into the service of the Confederate States in such numbers that the officers of the quartermaster, commissary, and medical departments, which may be authorized by law for the regular service, are not sufficient to provide for the supplying, quartering, transporting, and furnishing them with the requisite attendance, it shall be lawful for the President to appoint, with the advice and consent of the Congress, as many additional officers of the said departments as the service may require, not exceeding one commissary and one quartermaster for each brigade, with the rank of major, and one assistant quartermaster with the rank of captain, one surgeon and one assistant surgeon for each regiment; the said quartermasters and commissaries, assistant quartermasters and commissaries, to give bonds with good sureties for the faithful performance of their duties, the said officers to be allowed the same pay and emoluments as shall be allowed to officers of the same grade in the regular service, and to be subject to the rules and articles of war, and to continue in service only so long as their services may be required in connection with the militia or volunteers.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to purchase or charter, arm, equip and man such merchant vessels and steamships or boats as may be found fit or easily converted into armed vessels, and in such number as he may deem necessary for the protection of the seaboard and the general defence of the country;

APPROVED, March 6, 1861.

AN ACT to raise an additional Military force to serve during the War

The Congress of the Confederate States do enact, That in addition to the volunteer force authorized to be raised under existing laws, the President be and he is hereby authorized to accept the services of volunteers who may offer their services, without regard to place of enlistment, either as cavalry, mounted riflemen, artillery or infantry, in such proportion of these several arms as he may deem expedient, to serve for and during the existing war, unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 2. That the volunteers so offering their services may be accepted by the President in companies, to be organized by him into squadrons, battalions or regiments. The President shall appoint all field and staff officers, but the company officers shall be elected by the men composing the company, and if accepted the officers so elected shall be commissioned by the President.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That any vacancies occurring in the ranks of the several companies mustered into service under the provisions of this act, may be filled by volunteers accepted under the rules of such companies, and any vacancies occurring in the officers of such companies, shall be filled by elections in accordance with the same rules.

Sec. 4. Except as herein differently provided, the volunteer forces hereby authorized to be raised, shall in all regards be subject to, and organized in accordance with the provisions of "An Act to provide for the Public Defence," and all other acts for the government of the armies of the Confederate States.

[Approved, May, 1861.]

AN ACT, To make further provision for the Public Defense.

WHEREAS, war exists between the United States and the Confederate States; and whereas, the public welfare may require the reception of volunteer forces into the service of the Confederate States, without the formality and delay of a call upon the respective States:

Sec. 1. *The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact,* That the President be authorized to receive into service such companies, battalions, or regiments, either mounted or on foot, as may tender themselves, and he may require, without the delay of a formal call upon the respective States, to serve for such a time as he may prescribe.

Sec. 2. Such volunteer forces as may be accepted under this act, except as herein differently provided, shall be organized in accordance with and subject to all the provisions of the act entitled "An Act to provide for the Public Defence," and be entitled to all the allowances provided therein; and when mustered into service, may be attached to such divisions, brigades, or regiments, as the President may direct; or ordered upon such independent or detached service as the President may deem expedient: *Provided, however,* that battalions and regiments may be enlisted from States not of this Confederacy; and the President may appoint all or any of the field officers thereof.

Sec. 3. The President shall be authorized to commission all officers entitled to commissions of such volunteer forces as may be received under provisions of this act, and upon the request of the officer commanding such volunteer regiment, battalion or company, the President may attach a supernumerary officer to each company, detailed from the regular army for that purpose, and for such time as the President may direct.

[Approved May, 1861.]

CONFEDERATE ARMY UNIFORM.

Coat.—Short tunic of cadet grey cloth, double-breasted, with two rows of buttons over the breast, the rows two inches apart at the waist and widening towards the shoulders. Suitable for cavalry as well as infantry.

Pantaloon.—Of sky blue cloth, made full in the leg, and trimmed according to corps—with blue for infantry; red for artillery; and yellow for cavalry. No other distinction.

For the General and the officers of his staff the dress will be of dark blue cloth, trimmed with gold; for the medical department, black cloth, with gold and velvet trimming.

All badges of distinction are to be marked upon the sleeves and collars. Badges of distinguished rank, on the collar only. For a Brigadier General, three large stars; for a Colonel, two large stars; for a Lieutenant Colonel, one large star; for a Major, one small star, and horizontal bar, for a Captain, three small stars; for a first Lieutenant, two small stars; for a second Lieutenant, one small star.

Buttons.—For a General and staff officers the buttons will be of bright gilt, convex, rounded at the edge—a raised eagle at the centre, surrounded by thirteen stars. Exterior diameter of large sized button, 1 inch; of small size, $\frac{3}{4}$ inch.

For officers of the corps of engineers the same button is to be used, except that in the place of the eagle and stars, there will be a raised "E" in German text.

For officers of artillery, infantry, riflemen and cavalry, the buttons will be a plain gilt convex, with a large raised letter in the centre—A for artillery, I for infantry, &c. The exterior diameter of large size button, seven-eighths of an inch; small size, one-half inch.

For all enlisted men of artillery, a large A, raised in the centre of a three-quarter inch button.

For all enlisted men, the same as for artillery, except the number of the regiment will be substituted for the letter A.



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