

BAYONET
EXERCISE

A

COMPLETE SYSTEM

OF

BAYONET EXERCISE.

BY

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

THE days have been when there was a prejudice against attempting to introduce into our armies a regular System of Bayonet Exercise. The feeling still lingers, however, amongst some officers of the different services, who oppose the innovation for a peculiar reason. They do not object to teaching the lancer the use of his lance, or the swordsman to handle his sword skilfully: but they determine that the bayoneteer must not learn to attack his enemy, or to defend himself, with his bayonet. The objections urged by them against Bayonet Practice are—that the men should be taught to depend solely upon the charge, when they have nothing to do but to keep together in line,—that the real old English system is to thrust at the enemy without any other consideration but to run him through the body,—and that the soldier who is induced to rely upon his individual strength or skill would be more likely to leave the ranks, thus throwing them into disorder. It is certainly a novel thing in the history of arms, to put a weapon into a man's hand, and, proscribing its efficient use on account of its possible abuse, to leave him in ignorance of what can be done with it. A non-military reader would scarcely believe it, if told, that after teaching our soldiers only to fix and to unfix their bayonets'

and to charge in one position, we leave them to direct or to misdirect their weapons as they please, whereas all the military nations of Europe have authorised in their armies regular systems of attack and defence.

But now the march of improvement has commenced, even in the most stationary of our establishments. We have found out, at last, that no nation has wasted blood and treasure more wilfully than ours. We begin to think that the art of war is not a mere instinct, and therefore we require from officers proofs of proficiency in military studies. And in this country there is a feeling, every year increasing, that some improvements might be introduced into the arms and accoutrements, the dress, and the drill of our soldiers. May the subject obtain the attention which it merits! So may we hope, in our future wars, to escape those heavy losses, which, as a general rule, have ushered in the brilliant closes of our campaigns. And thus we shall be enabled to do justice to our men, not by trusting entirely to their fatal courage and determination, but by bringing them into the field with all the advantages which their noble qualities deserve.

The Bayonet Exercise has been used for years in almost all the armies of the Continent, and experience in actual service has taught the French to consider it a necessary part of a soldier's education. Upon the drill ground it supplies the recruit with vigour, suppleness, and elasticity of limb—in other words it teaches him the free use of his arms and legs, which the *Manual and Platoon* tend to fetter and stiffen rather than otherwise.

He becomes less likely to lose his balance, he feels the firelock lighter in his hands, and what is of the greatest consequence, he acquires full confidence in that "queen of weapons," the musket. In the field it has many uses. After the charge, if a stout resistance be made, there ensues a confusion, during which enemy meets enemy hand to hand, when the able bayoneteer avails himself of his effective thrusts, and the half-drilled man experiences the full effects of his incapacity. When engaged in skirmishing, or in crowning heights, Light Infantry may suddenly be set upon by small bodies of assailants—Infantry or Cavalry—when a general *melée* must take place. Even the sentinel may have an opportunity of defending himself with his bayonet. All feel that they hold in their hands a deadly weapon, which, when ably wielded, is superior to anything that can be opposed to it; they are, therefore, when acting in detached bodies, both cooler in firing, and readier to reserve their fire till it can be delivered with effect. But the principal use of the Bayonet Exercise is for Light Infantry. And it may confidently be asserted that no armies require the knowledge of it so much as ours, engaged, as they are ever liable to be, in long and frequent wars with barbarous and semi-barbarous nations, whose tactics are skirmishes, surprises, and desultory onsets.

To the Indian army this Exercise will, it is believed, be found most advantageous. The Sepoy has not learned to trust to his musket as the European soldier does. The former, being inferior in physical strength, finds the fire-

lock a cumbrous weapon, and perhaps he feels himself deficient in that dogged courage which must animate those who fight sturdily under a serious disadvantage. Consequently the Sepoy would often, if permitted, throw away his musket, and trust to the sword or dagger, the handling of which is more familiar to him. But Indians are not so averse to innovations as they are popularly supposed to be. Show them a valid reason for changing the customs of their forefathers, and they will do so as readily as most people. Teach the Sepoy to use his arms and legs, lighten the musket in his hands by a proper course of training, and prove to him its superiority over spear, sabre, and poniard; he will not be slow to take the lesson and its deductions.

The following System of Bayonet Exercise is drawn from those in actual use amongst the Continental nations, and it has this advantage, that every motion described in it has stood the test of trial in the field. An objection has been raised against it, that it is too complicated. To obviate this defect, in Page 35 will be found a concise every day lesson, forming a foundation for efficient practice.

But why, it might be inquired, should the English soldier be deterred by difficulties which every French *voltigeur* can master? As officers, we admire the intelligence of our neighbours in military matters. We remark that they are born soldiers, and that their men learn as much in four months as ours do in six. Is not this, however, partly our own fault? In my humble opinion we

mistake the cause of their quickness, attributing to Nature the effect of Art. When our system of drill is thoroughly efficient—when the *Manual and Platoon* is properly simplified—when a *Salle d' Armes* is established in every corps, and when the Bayonet Exercise becomes a recognised branch of instruction, then, I believe, we shall find our soldiers equal in intelligence to any others.

In France a dozen lessons are considered sufficient to teach the soldier the use of his bayonet. Conceding to him superiority of acuteness, we may expect to effect this desirable object in a month or two. The instructor, however, must fully explain to his men the reason and object of every motion. He must be careful that the soldier's limbs be supple, that his postures be natural, and that all his motions be steady, but not stiff. As in Sword Practice, so in the Bayonet Drill, rigidity of the muscles retards the action: it tends also to defeat one of the principal objects of the Exercise, namely, that of "setting up" the soldier.

Light Infantry and Rifle Corps should be taught to perform the Bayonet Exercise, both with the right and the left hand and leg to the front: this will be found to serve the purpose of a system of gymnastics. Loose practice should be encouraged, a wooden button covered with a leathern pad being fixed upon the point of the bayonet, and masks being worn to prevent accidents. Sometimes two or three must be opposed to one man, who should be taught to keep his assailants in front, by shifting ground; to attack them with feints; to perform several

thrusts and parries in rapid succession, as explained in *Sect. VII.* ; and to avail himself of any object which can secure his rear. The men must be accustomed to avoid the charge of a horseman, by springing to the side with a *Right* or a *Left close* ; always avoiding, if possible, the enemy's sword arm,—and to deliver a smart point, either at man or at beast, the moment they are within reach of the bayonet.

For detailed directions respecting the practice of Bayonet against Sword, and Sword against Bayonet, the works of Mr. HENRY ANGELO, late Superintendent of Sword Exercise, may be consulted with the greatest advantage.

THE BAYONET EXERCISE.

Sect. I.—INTRODUCTION.

OPEN ORDER in single rank is taken by each Soldier stepping four paces from his right-hand man.

When the men are to be exercised in double ranks, the front rank is ordered to advance four paces. Then both ranks are faced to the left; and at the word *March*, all step off, stopping when each one stands four paces distant from his right-hand man.

The instructor will begin by making his men advance arms. The firelock must be held on the right side, with the right hand as low as the arm will conveniently reach, the guard between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, and the three last fingers under the cock, with the guard to the front.

Sect. II.—THE GUARDS.

THE instructor will give the order to Stand on Guard against Infantry.

CAUTION. Prepare for Infantry. Slow time.

1.
STAND
ON
—
GUARD.

One. On the word *Guard*, half-face to the right on the heels as pivots, without altering the ground, the right toe straight off to the right, and the left toe full to the front, so that the feet may be at right angles to each other.

Two. Move the right foot 18 inches in rear of the left, the heels on a line with each other, and the toes at right angles. At the same moment give the firelock a cant with the right hand, and bring it to the position of *Charge*, the point of the bayonet raised to the height of the adversary's breast, and the right wrist resting against the hollow of the thigh below the hip.

Three. Bend the legs so that the kneepans may be on a line with the tips of the toes, the weight of the body resting equally upon both legs.

<p>2. ADVANCE <hr/>ARMS.</p>	{	<p><i>One.</i> On the word <i>Arms</i>, bring the heels together, come to the proper front, and at the same time return to the position of <i>Advance</i>.</p> <p><i>Two.</i> Bring the left hand smartly down to the left thigh.</p>
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In learning the Guards against Infantry and Cavalry, the men must at first be practised in slow time, performing every motion to the orders *One, Two, Three*. When perfect in this preparatory lesson, they should be taught to come to the guard directly on receiving the word of command, *Stand on* — *Guard*; being careful, however, whilst they change the time, to preserve the order of the motions marked and distinct.

The instructor will then give the order to *Stand on Guard* against Cavalry.

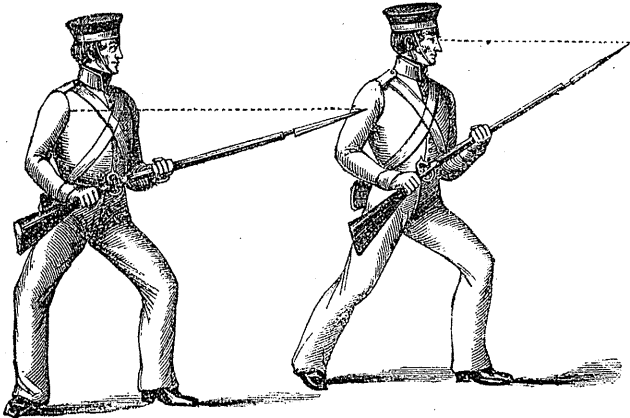
CAUTION. Prepare for Cavalry. Slow time.

<p>1. STAND ON <hr/>GUARD.</p>	{	<p><i>One.</i> On the word <i>Guard</i>, half-face to the right, as before directed.</p> <p><i>Two.</i> Move the right foot 18 inches in rear of the left, as described above, and bring the firelock to the position of <i>Charge</i>, the point of the bayonet raised to the height of the adversary's eye, and the right wrist resting against the hollow of the thigh below the hip.</p> <p><i>Three.</i> Throw the body a little forwards, and extend the right leg.</p>
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PLATE I.

No. 1.

No. 2.



GUARD.—AGAINST INFANTRY.

GUARD.—AGAINST CAVALRY.

No. 1 is the position of the Carte and Tierce Parries; only in Carte the point of the Bayonet must be directed 6 inches towards the left; in Tierce, 6 inches towards the right.

2.
ADVANCE
—
ARMS.

} As before directed.

Sect. III.—THE FACINGS.

IN going through the Facings, the left or foremost foot, as in Infantry Drill, never quits the ground: when making the movements the toes must be slightly raised, so that the heel may form a pivot.

The instructor having placed his men standing on guard, against Infantry or Cavalry, puts them through their facings as follows:—

TO THE
RIGHT.
—
FACE.

Face to the right; which is done in one movement, by smartly bringing the right foot to the rear of the left, at the same moment turning to the right upon the heel of the left foot, and accurately preserving the position of guard.

TO THE
LEFT.
—
FACE.

Face to the left; which is done in one movement, by smartly bringing the right foot to the rear of the left, at the same moment turning to the left upon the heel of the left foot, and accurately preserving the position of guard.

TO THE
RIGHT
ABOUT.
—
FACE.

Face to the right about; which is done by smartly sweeping the right foot, by the right, completely round in rear of the left, so as to reverse the direction of guard, the front becoming the rear.

TO THE
LEFT
ABOUT.
—
FACE.

{ Face to the left about; which is done by smartly sweeping the right foot, by the left, completely round in rear of the left, so as to reverse the direction of guard, the front becoming the rear.

RIGHT
(OR LEFT)
HALF FACE.

{ On the word of Command, *Right* (or *Left*) *Half Face*, each man will make an exact half-face, as above directed.

FRONT.

{ Whenever it is intended to resume the original front, the word of command, *Front*, will be given.

The chief points to be attended to, in going through the facings, are—

1. The distance between the feet, 18 inches, must be accurately preserved.
 2. The heels should always be on a line with each other, or the soldier will be liable to lose his balance.
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Sect. IV.—THE ADVANCING, THE RETIRING, AND
THE SIDE (OR CLOSING) STEPS.

THE chief points to be attended to, in the following movements, are—

1. The body must be kept firm and steady.
2. The distance and position of the guard, after the advance or retreat, must be exactly the same as they were before it.
3. The feet must move sharply an inch or so above the ground, and clear it without grazing it.

The instructor having placed his men standing on guard, proceeds as follows :—

FORWARD, ONE STEP. <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/> MARCH.	}	<i>One.</i> Move the left foot smartly forwards, to the distance of 18 inches. <i>Two.</i> Instantly bring the right foot to the place which the left has quitted.
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BACKWARD, ONE STEP. <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 0 auto;"/> MARCH.	}	<i>One.</i> Move the right foot smartly back- wards, to the distance of 18 inches. <i>Two.</i> Instantly bring the left foot to the place which the right has quitted.
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The instructor will make his men execute a number of these

Forward and Backward movements, by such commands as the following:—

Forward, Three Steps. March.

Backward, Four Steps. March.

FORWARD,
TWO STEPS.

—
MARCH.

One. Throw the right foot smartly forwards, to 18 inches before the left.

Two. Then throw the left foot smartly forwards, to 18 inches before the right, thus gaining two paces.

BACKWARD,
TWO STEPS.

—
MARCH.

One. Throw the left foot smartly backwards, to about one foot's distance behind the right.

Two. Then throw the right foot smartly to 18 inches behind the left, thus retiring nearly two paces.

The practice of these double steps increases the soldier's steadiness and agility; the instructor will make him advance and retire in this way to considerable distances.

RETIRE,
RIGHT
ABOUT.

—
FACE.

One. Bring the firelock to the position of port.

Two. Throw the left foot a complete semi-circle by the right, to behind the right foot, the latter forming the pivot. Then turn smartly round on the toes of both feet to the proper front; the right foot being in advance of the left.

Three. Throw the right foot smartly to 18 inches behind the left, and settle down in the position of guard.

RETIRE, LEFT ABOUT. <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 5px auto;"/> FACE.	}	<p><i>One.</i> Bring the firelock to the position of port.</p> <p><i>Two.</i> Throw the left foot a complete semi-circle by the left, to behind the right foot, the latter forming the pivot. Then turn smartly round on the toes of both feet to the proper front; the left foot being in advance of the right.</p>
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The motions above described will be found useful when the ground is rough or broken, where stepping backwards in the common way might cause the soldier to fall.

RIGHT CLOSE, ONE STEP. <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 5px auto;"/> MARCH.	}	<p><i>One.</i> On the word <i>March</i>, the right foot is carried 18 inches to the right.</p> <p><i>Two.</i> The left foot is instantly brought up to its proper place when standing on guard.</p>
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LEFT CLOSE, ONE STEP. <hr style="width: 20%; margin: 5px auto;"/> MARCH.	}	<p><i>One.</i> On the word <i>March</i>, the left foot is carried 18 inches to the left.</p> <p><i>Two.</i> The right foot is instantly brought up to its proper place when standing on guard.</p>
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These motions must be made familiar to the men. The instructor should carefully explain their use, in enabling the soldier, when attacked by cavalry, to keep on the horseman's left side, so as to avoid his sword arm.

Sect. V.—THE POINTS.

WHEN the men are well grounded in the different steps, they must be taught the use of their weapons in offence and defence.

Every soldier should understand the technical terms *Prime*, *Carte*, and *Tierce*.

1. Prime is that position when the hands are raised above the head, and the point of the bayonet is directed about 8 inches towards the left.
2. Carte is that position when the hands are on a line with the left breast, and the point of the bayonet is directed towards the left.
3. Tierce is that position when the hands are in a line with the right breast, and the point of the bayonet is directed towards the right.

It must be remembered that when pointing against Infantry, the point of the bayonet must be on a level with the enemy's breast; when against Cavalry, with the horseman's flank, or the horse's head.

Also, when pointing, the eyes must be fixed upon that part of the enemy's body where the point is intended to take effect.

The instructor, having placed his men standing on guard, will put them through the different motions, as follows:—

1.
FRONT
POINT.

One. On the word *Point*, draw the firelock smartly back with both arms and loosen the hands, so that the weapon may be supported by the thumbs and the forefingers.

Two. Deliver the thrust smartly, stretching both arms to the front, till the butt of the firelock rests in the hollow of the right shoulder, throwing the chest a little forwards, bending the left leg, and straightening the right.

Three. The thrust being delivered, return at once to the guard.

PLATE II.



FRONT POINT.

The Carte and Tierce Points are delivered in a similar way; only in Carte the butt must rest against the left breast, and the lock must be turned downwards; in Tierce the butt must rest against the right breast, and the lock must be turned upwards.

The instructor will at first direct his men to stand firm after the second motion, and not to return to guard, till they receive the word of command, *Guard*. Thus he will be better able to observe and correct their faults in pointing.

And afterwards, in loose practice, the men must be taught to perform the first motion of this, and the four following Points, as rapidly as possible. Slowly drawing the arms back, serves only to lose time; whereas, if smartly done, it embarrasses the enemy, and prevents his observing the direction which the point will take.

2.
RIGHT
—
POINT.

One. On the word *Point*, draw back the firelock, as in *Front Point*.

Two. Deliver the thrust as in *Front Point*, at the same instant bringing the left shoulder a little forwards, without turning the hips or legs, and direct the point of the bayonet towards the right.

Three. The thrust being delivered, return at once to the guard.

3.
LEFT
—
POINT.

One. On the word *Point*, draw back the firelock, as in *Front Point*.

Two. Deliver the thrust as in *Front Point*, at the same instant bringing the right shoulder a little forwards, without turning the hips or legs, and direct the point of the bayonet towards the left.

Three. The thrust being delivered, return at once to the guard.

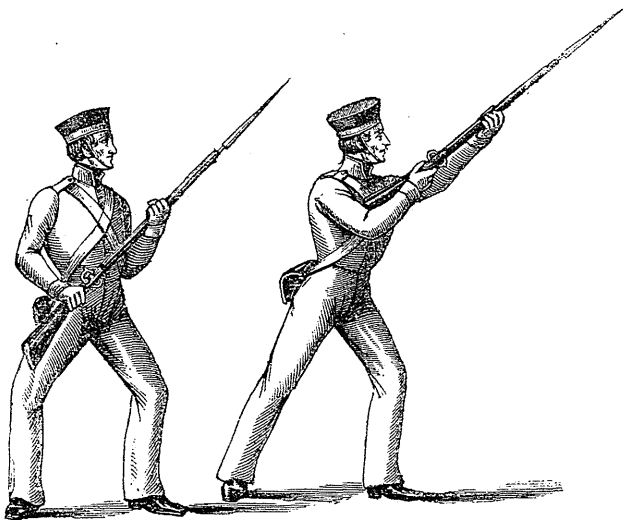
4.
HIGH
—
POINT.

One. On the word *Point*, raise the bayonet by bringing the left hand to the level of the right breast.

Two. Deliver the thrust smartly to the front, directed upwards, so that the firelock forms an angle of 45° with the head.

Three. Return to guard.

PLATE III.



HIGH POINT.

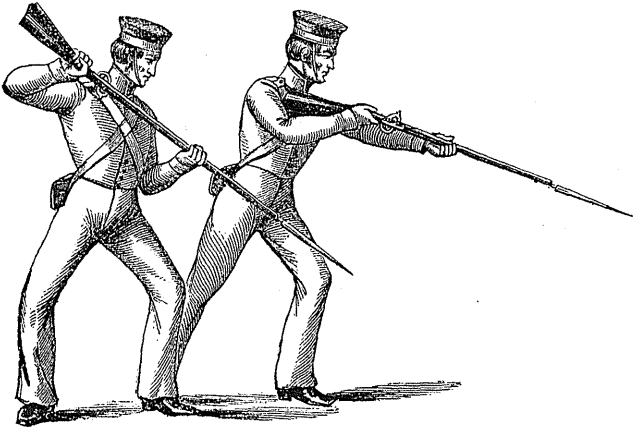
5.
 LOW
 ———
 POINT.

One. On the word *Point*, raise the butt and the elbow to a level with the head, the trigger-guard of the firelock being upwards; and the back of the hand close to the right ear.

Two. Deliver the thrust smartly downwards, but gradually, as the bayonet descends, turn the barrel upwards.

Three. Return to guard.

PLATE IV.



LOW POINT.

6.
PRIME
—
POINT.

One. On the word *Point*, raise the firelock with both arms extended above the head, the trigger-guard upwards, the swell of the barrel loosely held in the fingers of the left hand, and the right hand in its proper position grasping the small of the butt.

Two. Deliver the thrust smartly to the front, stretching both arms to their full extent, throwing the chest a little forwards, bending the left leg, and straightening the right.

Three. Return to guard.

7.
PRIME
RIGHT
—
POINT.

One. On the word *Point*, raise the firelock, as in *Prime Point*.

Two. Deliver the thrust, as in *Prime Point*, at the same instant bringing the left shoulder a little forwards, without moving the hips or legs, and direct the point of the bayonet towards the right.

Three. Return to guard.

8.
PRIME LEFT
—
POINT.

One. On the word *Point*, raise the firelock, as in *Prime Point*.

Two. Deliver the thrust, as in *Prime Point*, at the same instant bringing the right shoulder a little forwards, without moving the hips or legs, and direct the point of the bayonet towards the left.

Three. Return to guard.

9.
CARTE
POINT.

One. On the word *Point*, bring the butt of the firelock to a level with the left breast, upon which it must rest, the lock turned downwards, and the cock inwards.

Two. Deliver the thrust smartly to the front, throwing the chest a little forwards, bending the left leg, and straightening the right. The left arm must be stretched to its fullest extent, the fingers of the left hand extended, and the palm hollowed to support the barrel. The right hand maintains its proper position on the small of the butt, and the arm is thrown in advance of the chest as far as it conveniently can be.

Three. Return to guard.

10.
TIERCE
POINT.

One. On the word *Point*, bring the butt of the firelock to a level with the right breast, upon which it must rest, the lock turned upwards, and the cock inwards.

Two. Deliver the thrust smartly to the front, as described in *Carte Point*.

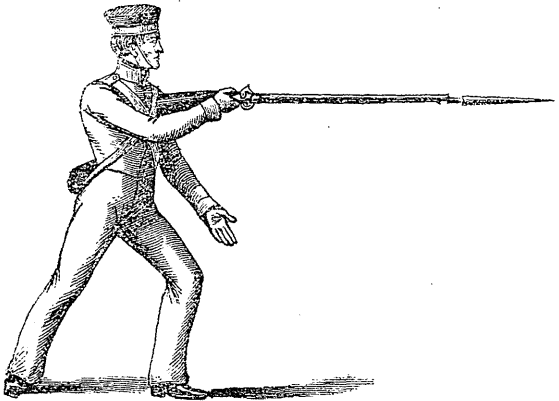
Three. Return to guard.

11.
LANCE
POINT.

One. On the word *Point*, quit the barrel with left hand, and at the same time smartly throw out the firelock with the right arm stretched to its full extent, leaning the chest a little forwards, bending the left leg, and straightening the right.

Two. Instantly draw back the firelock with the right hand to its former position, at the same time seizing the barrel with the left, and return at once to the guard.

PLATE V.



LANCE POINT.

The soldier must be well instructed in this point, which at first will appear awkward, on account of the difficulty of handling the firelock with one hand. But, after practice, he will find it the easiest to deliver, and the most difficult to be parried, and therefore the properest for the field.

The instructor must spare no pains in preventing the soldier from using force, especially with the left or guiding arm, as too great muscular exertion generally causes the thrust to miss. A trifling body-stab with the bayonet is sufficient to disable a man; and many a promising young soldier has lost his life by burying his weapon so deep in the enemy's breast that it could not be withdrawn quickly enough to be used against a second assailant. To prevent this happening, the point must be delivered smartly, but with little exertion of force, more like a dart than a thrust, and instantly afterwards the bayonet must be as smartly withdrawn.

Sect. VI.—THE SIMPLE PARADES, THE HEAD PARADE,
AND THE BODY PARADE.

THE Simple Parades, as the Points, are performed in the three positions of Prime, Carte, and Tierce.

As a general rule when parrying, the eyes must be fixed upon the eyes of the enemy.

The instructor having placed his men standing on guard, puts them through the parades, as follows:—

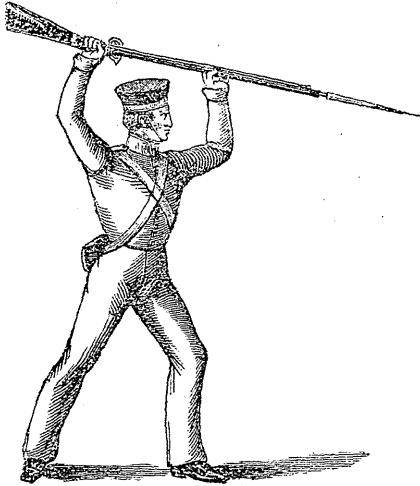
I.
PRIME

PARRY.

One. On the word *Parry*, raise the firelock, with both arms extended to the full above the head, so as to guard it, the trigger-guard upwards, and the point of the bayonet slightly inclined towards the left. The left hand must be doubled as in shutting the fist, the barrel resting between the third joint of the forefinger and the thumb; and the ridge of the butt must be firmly supported between the thumb and the fingers of the right hand, which should lie flat along the stock, so as to be out of the way of a sword cut.

Two. Return to guard.

PLATE VI.



PRIME PARRY.

When drilling the men, the instructor will, at first direct them to stand firm after the first motion, and not to return to guard till they receive the word of command, *Guard*.

2.
PRIME
RIGHT
—
PARRY.

One. On the word *Parry*, raise the firelock, holding it as in *Prime Parry*, at the same instant bringing the left shoulder a little forwards, without moving the hips or legs, and parry towards the right.

Two. Return to guard.

3.
PRIME
LEFT
—
PARRY.

One. On the word *Parry*, raise the firelock, holding it as in *Prime Parry*, at the same instant bringing the right shoulder a little forwards, without moving the hips or legs, and parry towards the left.

Two. Return to guard.

4.
CARTE
—
PARRY.

One. On the word *Parry*, with the left hand raise the point of the bayonet to the height of the eye, keeping the right hand steady.

Two. At the same instant incline the point of the bayonet 8 inches towards the left.

Three. Return to guard.

5.
TIERCE
—
PARRY.

One. On the word *Parry*, with the left hand raise the point of the bayonet to the height of the eye, keeping the right hand steady.

Two. At the same instant incline the point of the bayonet 8 inches towards the right.

Three. Return to guard.

When the Simple Parades are familiar to the soldier, he proceeds to the Head Parades.

1.
HEAD
—
PARRY.

One. On the word *Parry*, raise the firelock with both hands to a horizontal or cross position, 8 inches above and a little before the head: the trigger-guard is turned upwards, and the hands are held as in *Prime Parry*. In this parade the eyes must be fixed upon the barrel between the hands.

Two. Return to guard.

When the soldier is able to perform the Head Parade with ease and accuracy, he proceeds to the Body Parades. These are intended as a defence against a skilful swordsman or a lancer.

1.
RIGHT
CIRCLE
—
PARRY.

One. On the word *Parry*, describe with the point of the bayonet a small circle from left to right, directing the motion with the left hand, and throwing off the enemy's body-thrust to the left.

Two. Return to guard.

2.
LEFT
CIRCLE
—
PARRY.

One. On the word *Parry*, describe with the point of the bayonet a small circle from right to left, directing the motion with the left hand, and throwing off the enemy's body-thrust to the right.

Two. Return to guard.

3.
DOUBLE
CIRCLE
—
PARRY.

On the word *Parry*, standing in the position of guard, quickly describe two circles with the point of the bayonet from right to left, the movement to be directed by the left hand.

The soldier will find this Parade most useful in the case of an experienced swordsman attacking him with feints, or a lancer bearing down upon him with a figure-of-eight motion. The chief advantage is, that the two circles being rapidly described, entangle the enemy's weapon, after which a smart point is almost sure to take effect.

Sect. VII.—OF COMBINED MOTIONS.

THE instructor will now begin to teach the soldier double movements and double points, which may serve against two or three opponents at the same time. A well-drilled man should be able to perform any number of motions in quick succession. He must be questioned how he would act under the various circumstances which might present themselves, and the instructor should be able to aid his pupils with suggestions, as well as to correct their faults. The few following Combined Motions are given as specimens of the kind of lessons required: much must necessarily be left to the instructor's ingenuity.

The instructor having placed his men standing on guard, will order—

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1.
FORWARD
TWO STEPS,
PRIME PARRY,
— POINT. | } | On the word <i>Point</i> , to be executed as
before directed. |
| 2.
BACKWARD
THREE STEPS,
LANCE POINT,
RETIRE,
RIGHT ABOUT,
— FACE. | } | As before directed. |

3. }
 LANCE POINT,
 LEFT CIRCLE
 PARRY, POINT,
 CARTE,
 — PARRY. } As before directed.

4. }
 BACKWARD
 ONE STEP,
 TIERCE POINT,
 RIGHT CLOSE
 ONE STEP,
 LEFT FACE,
 PRIME PARRY,
 — POINT. } As before directed.

The soldiers must be accustomed to act in rallying squares of four, which will be found useful in the case, for instance, of a charge of cavalry made so suddenly that they have not time to load, or to form in a more efficient manner. For this purpose the men are told off by fours. At the sound or the word of command, *Form Squares of Four*, No. 1 stands firm, facing the front; No. 2 places himself at right angles with No. 1, thus forming the right face of the Square; whilst No. 3 stands back to back with No. 1, and No. 4 back to back with No. 3,—thus opposing a front in every direction. When standing on guard in this position, the left feet are to be moved 18 inches in front of the right, and the four right feet should touch one another, thus giving the square additional support and firmness. In this position the men must be taught to Advance, Point, and Parry, as the instructor deems proper.

Sect. VIII.—THE FEINTS.

FEINTING will be found useful to the soldier, when engaged, hand to hand, with a practised bayoneteer. It is performed in three ways:—

1. By stamping smartly with the advanced foot, so as to induce the adversary to make a parry. Thus he exposes himself to a thrust, which must be instantly delivered wherever an opening offers itself.
2. By retiring one or more steps, thereby encouraging the enemy to make an advance, which is the moment for what is called a time thrust—a point delivered in time to prevent the adversary's intended attack.
3. By threatening one part of the adversary's person, the head for instance, with a point, and by instantly thrusting at the ribs or the hip.

The soldier should be exercised under the instructor's eye, in learning the feints which come easiest and most natural to him. As in Sword Practice, so in Bayonet Exercise, much depends upon the individual being accustomed to draw upon his own intelligence and dexterity.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

THE instructor will be careful to practise his men in the following motions, which are the basis of the system ; whereas the others are rather intended for emergencies, or for the purpose of giving readiness and agility to the soldier, than for general and actual use in the field.

1. The Guards,
 Against Infantry.
 Against Cavalry.
2. The Facings.
3. The Advancing, the Retiring, and the Side
 (or Closing) Steps.
4. The Front Point.
 The Right Point.
 The Left Point.
 The High Point.
 The Low Point.
 The Prime Point.
 The Carte Point.
 The Tierce Point ; and especially
 The Lance Point.

5. The Prime Parry.
The Prime Right Parry.
The Prime Left Parry.
The Carte Parry; and
The Tierce Parry.

In conclusion, too much attention cannot be paid to making all the motions thoroughly intelligible and familiar to the soldier. A man may go through the Bayonet, like the Sword Exercise, with a mechanical correctness on the parade ground, and yet, when opposed to an enemy, forget all his science, and fall a victim to his flurry or impetuosity. The only way to counteract such risk is, so to acquire the habit of handling the weapon according to rule, that the skilful use of it becomes a second nature.

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