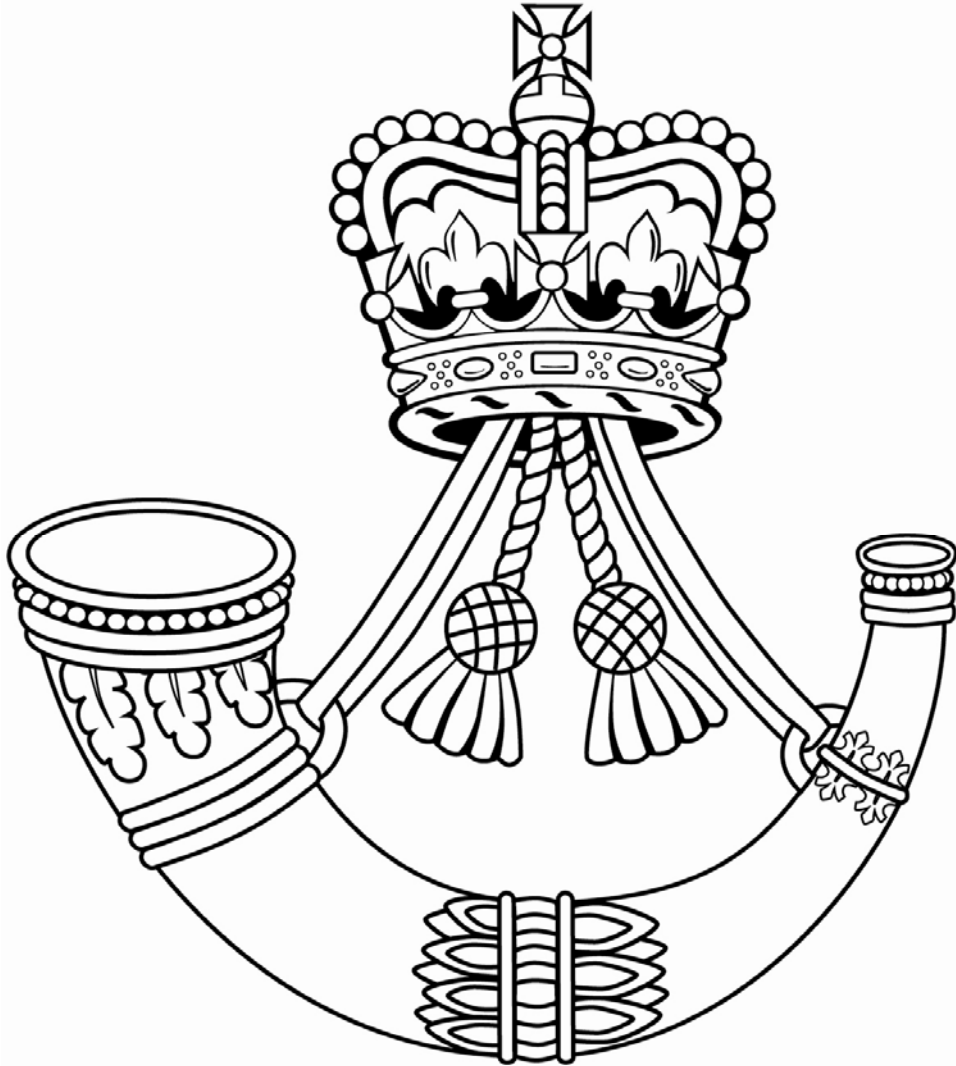


*FINAL DRAFT*

# RIFLES



# DRILL MANUAL

*FINAL DRAFT*

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## **CHAPTER 1**

### **RIFLES DRILL**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

101. Drill instruction has been the foundation of battle discipline in all armies for hundreds of years. Once the element of discipline has been installed through drill on the parade square it develops naturally into various forms of battle drill.

#### **AIM**

102. If soldiers are to give their best in war and whilst on operations, they must be united. Drill instils into all ranks a sense of unity by requiring them to obey orders as one man. The aim of drill is:

- a. To train a soldier to be proud, alert and obedient.
- b. To provide a basis for team work and engender collective discipline.

#### **HISTORY**

103. RIFLES drill is a direct heritage of the former regiments of the Light Infantry and the Royal Green Jackets and of the Light Companies of the former regiments of the Royal Gloucestershire, Berkshire and Wiltshire Light Infantry and The Devonshire and Dorset Light Infantry. It was taught in its original format to our fore bearers the skirmishers and sharpshooters of the eighteenth century of whom we are justly proud. These men were taught to act independently, skirmishing or scouting and undertaking any other enterprise, which called for speed, skill, daring and valour. They were trained not only to act as individual soldiers but also to march faster and further than could be expected of other infantry. While other units carried their weapons on the shoulder, ours carried their weapons in the hand at 'The Trail' ready for immediate use. Our drill movements are carried out from and to the position of 'At Ease' signifying that we are constantly alert and ready for action.

104. Traditionally the Bugle Horn is of special significance to the regiments whose ancestors were of the original light troops of the British Army in North America and Europe. The new kind of dispersed; skirmishing tactics practised by the Light Companies meant that the drum no longer provided adequate means of communication on the field of battle. The Bugle Horn, easily carried and penetrating in sound, was the ideal replacement and by 1800 "field sounds" were in use, which all men in the Light Companies were familiar. To this day we are proud of the Bugle, as depicted in our cap badge and insignia, and so of our buglers who lead The Band and Bugles of The Rifles on ceremonial occasions and sound orders to which our soldiers in barracks respond, as of old, with agility, speed and minimum fuss.

105. The Rifles give latitude to subordinates who are taught to look to their leaders as hounds to the huntsmen, and not as automata waiting for a word of command. The battalions of The Rifles share the same proud traditions and have fought alongside each other from the earliest days of their historical existence. Individually and in combination with each other they will continue to develop RIFLES drill with the traditions of the past with the needs of the future.

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## **CHAPTER 2**

### **NOTES FOR INSTRUCTORS**

#### **GENERAL**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

201. Whenever drill is taught or practised its aim must always be clear. Drill must never be practised as a punishment but always as a means of raising standards within a body of men. This manual is written as a book of reference for RIFLES drill instructors.

#### **THE QUALITIES OF AN INSTRUCTOR**

202. Drill is exacting and to teach it successfully you must have the following qualities:

- a. Patience. Never lose your temper.
- b. Enthusiasm. You must inspire your squad with a will to learn.
- c. Consistency. Set yourself and the squad a standard. Do not deviate from it.
- d. Humanity. Understand the squad's problems. Praise readily but do not become familiar; never humiliate individual members of the squad.
- e. Personality. As a drill instructor you must impress your squad with your personality and always control them fully.

#### **DRILL BY EXAMPLE**

203. Students imitate their instructors. It is by example that they will learn most, therefore:

- a. When drilling a squad, stand at 'Attention'.
- b. When moving, march as you would wish your squad to march.
- c. When demonstrating, do so accurately and if the movement is with a rifle, cane or sword, use that article and nothing else.
- d. Never use bad language.
- e. Be impeccably turned out.
- f. Never exaggerate a movement of drill.

#### **THE WORD OF COMMAND**

204. All words of command must be clear and powerful since the way they are given affects the reaction, which they inspire. A word of command is divided into three parts:

- a. Introductory. This tells the squad what movement they are about to carry out,

i.e.

**"TURNINGS AT THE HALT".**

b. Cautionary. The drawn out and loud reminder to the squad, i.e.

**"RIGHT".**

c. Executive. The high pitched, sharp command, i.e.

**"TURN!".**

205. Often in RIFLES drill there is no need for the introductory word of command as we abide by our tradition of alertness at all times, i.e.,

**"RIFLES - PARADE!".**

### **TIMINGS OF WORDS OF COMMAND**

206. The cautionary word of command should be drawn out over two paces in quick time. There should be a short pause between it and the executive word of command. The length of the pause should be:

- a. At the Halt - the regulation pause.
- b. In Quick Time - about four paces.
- c. In Slow Time - about three paces.

### **AIDS TO DRILL**

#### **CALLING OUT THE TIME**

207. Riflemen in their early stages of training should call out the time, so that:

- a. Every member of the squad has the regulation pause fixed in his mind.
- b. The squad remains still during the pauses.
- c. The squad learns to carry all drill movements together.

#### **THE SEQUENCE OF INSTRUCTION**

208. When instructing use the following sequence:

- a. Formation of the squad.
- b. Explanation.
- c. Demonstration.



- d. Question.
- e. Practice.
- f. Correction of faults.

209. Formation of the Squad. Bear in mind two factors:

- a. The comfort of the squad. Make sure that they are not looking into the sun or into the teeth of a gale.
- b. The formation in which they will learn most quickly with its use are:

Formation	Use
Straight Line	Foot Drill
Hollow Square	Rifle Exercises
Inclined	Saluting at the Halt
Three Ranks	Confirm Teaching
Open Order	Confirm Teaching

210. Explanation. Explain what you are about to teach and why it is necessary. An example is given at Annex A.

211. Demonstration. Break the demonstration down as follows:

- a. Complete demonstration, shouting out the words of command and calling out the time.
- b. Demonstration by numbers, pointing out important details.
- c. Another complete demonstration.

212. Question. After giving the first demonstration by numbers, ask the squad if they have any questions and do so after each successive demonstration by numbers.

213. Practice. After each demonstration by numbers, practice the squad in that movement, checking faults. Finally after demonstrating the whole movement, practice the squad, judging the time.

214. Correction of Faults. When correcting faults, be sure you address remarks to the whole squad since they can all learn from one man's mistake. Be patient and encouraging.

## **BASIC PRINCIPLES**

215. Movement. Drill movements in which "Heavy Drill" start from or end from the position of 'Attention' are in the RIFLES to start and finish from the position of 'At Ease' without further order. Movements are to be carried out smartly but care is to be taken to ensure that the feet are raised 6 - 8 inches only but still moved sharply into the position of 'Attention'.

216. Swords. The RIFLES refer to the bayonet as the sword. Swords are not fixed except when required to do so on operations.

217. Timings. The following timings are to be used:

<b>Movement</b>	<b>Pace</b>
Quick time	140 paces to the minute
Double time	180 paces to the minute
Slow time	70 paces to the minute
Arms drill	70 movements to the minute

218. Keeping the time. The method used for calling out the time is the same as for keeping step when quick marching, carrying out a movement on the "**LEFT**" and pausing on the "**RIGHT**", i.e.,

**"LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT" ...etc.**

219. Slow Marching. The slow march is not to be taught at the training establishments but is to continue to be practised by The Band and Bugles of The Rifles.

220. Right and Left Forms. Only to be used on special ceremonial occasions.

221. Words of Command.

a. The words of command to get to the position of 'At Ease' from the 'Stand Easy' are:

**"STAND - READY!"**

b. The words of command to get to the position of 'Attention' from the 'At Ease' vary according to the formation you are addressing, some examples are:

**"RIFLES - FIRST - BATTALION!"**

**"RIFLES - A - COMPANY!"**

**"RIFLES - PARADE!"**

**"DUTIES - PARADE!"**

c. Commanding Officers orders and staff parade are called 'Parades' and will be given the order,

**"COMMANDING OFFICERS - PARADE!"**

d. A collection of men, waiting outside the cookhouse for example, will have to be called to 'Attention' when an officer passes, they are to be given the order,

**"STAND UP!"**

e. The use of such words of command as "**COMPANY!**", "**PLATOON!**", "**SECTION!**" are to be used as executive words of command only, requiring the parade to come to the position of 'Attention', and are never to be used as

cautionary words of command.

f. On a formal parade it will always be possible to identify and command the unit/subunit required to come to the position of 'Attention' by the use of its title, therefore the word of command "ATTENTION!" is **NEVER** to be used.

g. Words of command in quick time are given as follows:

Command	Given as
"HALT!"	Left foot striking the ground
"FACING LEFT/RIGHT - HALT!"	Left foot striking the ground
"WILL TURN ABOUT - ABOUT - TURN!"	Right foot striking the ground
"RIGHT - TURN!"	Left foot striking the ground
"RIGHT - INCLINE!"	Left foot striking the ground
"MARK - TIME!"	Left foot striking the ground
"TO THE FRONT/LEFT/RIGHT - SALUTE!"	Left foot striking the ground
"BREAK INTO DOUBLE TIME - DOUBLE - MARCH!"	Left foot striking the ground
"BREAK INTO QUICK TIME – QUICK MARCH!"	Left foot striking the ground
"HALT!" (When marking time)	Left foot striking the ground
"LEFT - INCLINE!"	Right foot striking the ground
"LEFT - TURN!"	Right foot striking the ground
"FORWARD!" (When marking time)	Given on as the left knee is at its highest point
"CHANGING STEP - CHANGE STEP!"	Given on successive feet, the left then the right foot

222. Directional Flanks and Cautionary Words of Command.

a. The word of command "**MOVE!**" as opposed to "**TURN!**" is used if the formation is about to step off, for example:

**"MOVE TO YOUR RIGHT - QUICK MARCH!"**

- b. The word of command "**TURN!**" is to be used for all turnings at the halt, for example:

**"SQUAD WILL TURN ABOUT - ABOUT - TURN!"**

223. Falling out. The following words of command are to be used when 'Falling Out' a parade,

**"TO YOUR RIGHT - FALL - OUT!"**

224. Arms Drill at the Halt. All arms drill is to start from the 'At Ease' position with the rifle in the shoulder, unless the rifle has been placed into the 'Trail' where you are to remain at 'Attention' until you are ordered to 'Shoulder Arms'.

225. Arms drill on the march. When marching or at the double the rifle is to be carried at the 'Trail'.

226. Mixed parades. On mixed parades (RIFLES and Heavy Infantry) the RIFLES will carry out RIFLES drill and will not conform to words of command for 'Heavy Infantry' except in the case of the 'Advance in Review Order'. The Rifles may forego their position in order of seniority and may march/double past last '**ALWAYS AT REGULATION RIFLES PACE!**'.

227. Parades. Some guiding principles are shown below:

- a. The form and purpose of a parade is to be planned beforehand by those who are to command it.
- b. A parade should start with an inspection of all those who are on it.
- c. Strict observation of rank is to be shown, thus an officer or soldier, when he wishes to join or leave the parade, should report to the senior rank present and ask for permission to do so.
- d. Officers or soldiers are not to walk across a parade ground when drill in which they have no part is taking place.
- e. At the end of a parade all ranks "**FALL - OUT!**" to show respect to the senior rank on parade.

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### **TEACHING DRILL - SEQUENCE**

1. An example for the guidance of an instructional drill period is shown below.
2. "Taking you a stage further in your foot drill I am now going to teach you the left turn at the halt. This movement is taught to enable an individual or a body of men to turn through an angle of 90 degrees to the left in smart soldier like and uniformed manner. On the command **"STAND - EASY!"** look this way and I will give you a complete demonstration of the movement, **"STAND - EASY!"**
3. The instructor at this point gives a complete demonstration of the left turn calling out the time, **"LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT!"**
4. "There you saw a complete demonstration of the left turn, note that I moved on the **"LEFT!"** and remained still on the **"RIGHT!"**, for instructional purpose this movement is broken down into parts, each part being numbered. Continue to look this way and will demonstrate the actions carried out receipt of the word of command **"TURNINGS AT THE HALT BY NUMBERS - LEFT TURN - ONE!"**. The instructor then demonstrates the first part of the movement whilst calling out the time, he then explains what he did and emphasises points to note and asks the squad if there are any questions. The squad then practice the first part of the movement collectively under instruction calling out **"ONE!"**, then individually and then collectively again.
5. "Relax and look this way, I left you in this position, continue to look this way and I will demonstrate the actions to be carried out receipt of the word of command **"SQUAD - TWO!"**. After demonstrating the second part of the movement the instructor then follows the same sequence as in paragraph 4 above, he continues this sequence until the complete left turn has been taught by numbers.
6. "Look this way, relax and I will now give you a complete and final demonstration of the left turn". The instructor then demonstrates once again the complete movement, calling out the time **"LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT!"**, he then asks the squad if there are any final questions and explains that on the execution of the left turn they are to call out **"LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT!"**, ensuring that they move on the **"LEFT!"** and remained still on the **"RIGHT!"**.
7. The left turn is then practised collectively, individually and again collectively until the correct standard has been achieved.

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### **CHAPTER 3**

#### **DRILL AT THE HALT**

##### **INTRODUCTION**

301. The two basic movements of foot drill used in instruction are:

- a. Bend the right/left knee/leg.
- b. Force the right/left foot forward.

302. Bend the right/left knee/leg. One leg is kept braced back with the foot flat on the ground. The opposite leg is raised 6-8 inches, in front of the body with the knee bent. The foot hangs naturally, with the toe directly under the knee. The leg is then straightened and the foot forced to the ground so that on impact the ball and heel of the foot reach the ground at the same time. The whole movement is completed at speed.

303. Force the right/left foot forward. One leg is kept braced back with the foot flat on the ground. The other leg forces forward with the knee braced, ready to carry the weight of the body forward.

304. There is to be no over exaggerated bending of the knees or shooting the foot forward unless otherwise laid down within the RIFLES Drill Manual. These two basic movements should be demonstrated to all students before their first lesson.

305. In all movement of foot drill the following is to be avoided:

- a. Scrapping the foot along the ground.
- b. Hopping or leaving the ground with both feet at once.
- c. Raising the foot to ankle height only.

306. All drill movements are to be performed at the speed of 70 movements to the minute, which is half the marching pace.

307. To introduce foot drill the positions of 'Attention', 'Stand at Ease' and 'Stand Easy' are taught first. The reason for these movements is to enable an individual or a body of men to form a base, from which all other drill movements can originate in a smart, uniform manner.

##### **ATTENTION** (see Fig 1)

308. *The instructor is to demonstrate the position of 'Attention' giving the words of command "RIFLES - PARADE!". Explain:* Starting from the 'At Ease' position, immediately on the appropriate words of command, the left leg is bent in front of the body so that the left foot is raised 6-8 inches off the ground and moved sharply so that the ball and heel of the foot reach the ground at the same time with the heels together and in line, with the feet at an angle of 30 degrees, knees braced, body erect, with the weight balanced evenly between the balls of the feet and the heels, shoulders drawn back and back straight, standing squarely to the front.



309. The arms are straight and held into the sides of the body, the forearms forced in behind the hipbones and the wrists straight. The hands are closed with the thumbs vertical and facing to the front, the backs of the fingers touching the thigh just behind the seam of the trousers. The shoulders held down and back to bring the chest to a normal position without straining or stiffening.

310. The head is held up with the neck touching the back of the collar. The eyes are open, still, and looking just above their own height. The chin is raised and the mouth closed. The body is now in the position of 'Attention'.

311. Timing. "**LEFT!**"

312. Common faults.

- a. A strained and exaggerated position causing restricted breathing. Chest must be out and the stomach pulled in.
- b. Unsteadiness and movement of the eyes.
- c. Feet and body not square to the front.
- d. Heels not together.
- e. Arms bent and creeping forward.
- f. Backs of the hands to the front, pushing the shoulders forward and constricting the chest.
- g. Wrists crooked and strained.
- h. Shoulders rounded.

313. *Confirm by questions and practice first bringing the squad into the position. They are to call out "**LEFT!**".*

### **STAND AT EASE** (see Fig 2)

314. *The instructor is to demonstrate the position of 'Stand At Ease' giving the words of command "**STAND AT - EASE!**". Explain:* There will be occasions when the formation will have to be stood 'At Ease' prior to other movements, i.e. once the Commanding Officer has taken up his position on the parade square. Immediately on receipt of the words of command "**STAND AT - EASE!**" the left leg is bent in front of the body so that the foot is raised 6-8 inches with the left foot hanging naturally below the knee. The left foot is then forced down to the ground 12 inches from the right foot.

315. At the same time, the arms are forced behind the back by the shortest possible route keeping the arms straight. Place the back of the right hand in the palm of the left hand the right thumb crossed over the left thumb, fingers straight together.

316. The weight of the body is to be evenly balanced over both feet, which are to be at an angle of 30 degrees. The body is frozen in this position. If equipment is worn or carried the

arms are to be kept to the side. The body is now in the correct position of the 'At Ease' and the remainder of the body is held erect and square to the front.

317. Timing. "**OUT!**"

318. Common faults.

- a. Failure to carry the left foot out 12 inches.
- b. Movement of the right foot with consequent loss of dressing.
- c. Bending at the waist when raising the foot.

319. *Confirm by questions and practice first collectively then individually and collectively again. They are to call out "**OUT!**"*

### **STAND EASY** (see Fig 3)

320. *The instructor is to demonstrate the position of 'Stand Easy' giving the words of command "**STAND - EASY!**". Explain:* Immediately on the words of command, "**STAND - EASY!**" the body is allowed to relax the limbs, body and head, the feet are not to be moved. The body is now in the correct position of the 'Stand Easy'

321. Timing. "**DOWN!**"

322. Common faults.

- a. Moving the feet and losing dressing.
- b. Unnecessary movement.

323. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

### **STAND READY**

324. *The instructor is to demonstrate the movement of 'Stand Ready' giving the words of command "**STAND - READY!**". Explain:* Immediately on the words of command, the body is braced up into the position of 'At Ease'. The weight of the body is to be evenly balanced over both feet, which are to be at an angle of 30 degrees. The arms are forced down the back with the back of the right hand in the palm of the left hand the right thumb crossed over the left thumb, fingers straight together. The body is frozen in this position.

325. Timing. "**UP!**"

326. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Fig 1. – Position of Attention



Front View



Rear View

‘Stand Ready’

Fig 2. – Stand At Ease





Front View



Rear View

Fig 3. – Stand Easy

## **DRESSING**

327. The next stage in foot drill is 'Dressing' in three ranks. This movement is taught to enable an individual or body of men to take up alignment correctly in a smart, uniform manner. Dressing not only includes being in line by the left and right but also front to rear at the correct distance from the rank in front and at the correct spacing from the man on the left and right. When a formation 'Falls In' on parade dressing will automatically be taken up without a further word of command. If there is a blank file this will always be at the second file from the left.

### **RIGHT DRESS** (see Fig 4)

328. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement and position of the 'Right Dress' giving the words of command "DRESSING - RIGHT - DRESS!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "**DRESS!**" in a sharp soldier like manner spring into the position of 'Attention', after a pause (less the right hand man) the head and eyes are then forced through an angle of 90 degrees over the right shoulder, (recruits only: at the same time the right arm is forced up level and in line with the right shoulder, over to the right side of the body).

329. After a further pause dress in line, front to rear and left to right, with short quick steps until the body is correctly aligned with the right hand man (who stands still) or the soldier on the immediate right. The body is frozen in this position. If a right marker is on parade, after adopting the position of 'Attention' he is to turn to his right and march out 3 paces, Halt, about turn and dress the front rank.

330. Timing. "**LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT!**"

331. Common faults.

- a. Feet and shoulders not held square to the front and leaning forward when taking the dressing.
- b. Bending at the waist and shuffling when moving the feet.
- c. Incorrect distance, spacing and covering off.

332. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

## **EYES FRONT**

333. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement of the 'Eyes Front' giving the words of command "EYES - FRONT!". Explain:* Immediately on the words of command, "**FRONT!**" the head and eyes are forced through an angle of 90 degrees to the front, (recruits only: at the same time the right arm is forced down to the correct position of 'Attention' without slapping the thigh).

334. After a pause the left foot is raised 6-8 inches and forced out 12 inches adopting the correct position of the 'Stand At Ease'. The body is frozen in this position. If a right marker is on parade, he is to march back 3 paces into his original position, Halt, right turn, pick up his own dressing and then 'Stand At Ease'.

335. Timing. **"HEAD STOP - OUT!"**

336. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

### **IN THE OPEN ORDER RIGHT DRESS**

337. The 'Open Order Right Dress' is taught to enable an individual or body of men to dress in 'Open Order' in three ranks at the halt, prior to being inspected.

338. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement and position of the 'Open Order Right Dress' giving the words of command "IN THE OPEN ORDER - RIGHT - DRESS!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, **"DRESS!"** the front rank comes to 'Attention', pauses, and takes one pace forward, turns the head and eyes to the right, pauses and takes up the correct dressing.

339. The rear ranks comes to 'Attention', pauses, and takes one pace to the rear, turns the head and eyes to the right, pauses and takes up the correct dressing.

340. The centre rank comes to 'Attention', pauses, and in time with the remainder of the squad, turns the head and eyes to the right and takes up the correct dressing.

341. The body is now as for 'Open Order Right Dress', held erect and frozen in this position. The full 'Open Order' distance of two paces is adopted when the men move to their new dressing.

342. If a right marker is on parade, after adopting the position of 'Attention' he is to turn to his right and march out 3 paces, Halt, about turn and dress the front rank, turn to his left, march 2 paces, halt, right turn and dress the centre rank, turn to his left, march 2 paces, halt, right turn and dress the rear rank. Once all ranks are dressed off he is to right turn, march 4 paces, halt, left turn and remain in that position until the 'Eyes Front'.

343. Timing. **"LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT -LEFT!"**

344. Common faults.

a. Feet and shoulders not held square to the front and leaning forward when taking the dressing.

b. Bending at the waist and shuffling when moving the feet.

c. Incorrect distance, spacing and covering off.

345. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

### **IN CLOSE ORDER, RIGHT DRESS**

346. The 'Close Order Right Dress' is taught to enable an individual or body of men to dress in 'Close Order' in three ranks at the halt, after an inspection has taken place.

347. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement and position of the 'Close Order Right Dress' giving the words of command "IN THE CLOSE ORDER - RIGHT - DRESS!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, **"DRESS!"** the front rank comes

to 'Attention', pauses, and takes one pace to the rear, turns the head and eyes to the right, pauses and takes up the correct dressing.

348. The rear ranks comes to 'Attention', pauses, and takes one pace forward, turns the head and eyes to the right, pauses and takes up the correct dressing.

349. The centre rank comes to 'Attention', pauses, and in time with the remainder of the squad, turns the head and eyes to the right and takes up the correct dressing.

350. The body is now as for 'Close Order Right Dress', held erect and frozen in this position. The 'Close Order' distance of one pace is adopted when the men move to their new dressing.

351. If a right marker is on parade, after adopting the position of 'Attention' he is to turn to his right and march out 3 paces, about turn and dress the front rank only.

352. Timing. "**LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT!**"

353. Common faults.

- a. Feet and shoulders not held square to the front and leaning forward when taking the dressing.
- b. Bending at the waist and shuffling when moving the feet.
- c. Incorrect distance, spacing and covering off.

354. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

### **OPEN AND CLOSE ORDER MARCH**

355. A squad is often drilled in 'Open Order'. The distance between ranks in 'Close Order' is to be 1 pace and in 'Open Order' the distance between ranks is to be 2 paces.

356. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement and position of the 'Open/Close Order March' giving the words of command "**IN THE OPEN/CLOSE ORDER MARCH!**". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "**MARCH!**" the front rank comes to 'Attention', pauses, and takes one pace to the front/rear, pauses, and stands 'At Ease'.

357. The rear ranks comes to 'Attention', pauses, and takes one pace rear/front, pauses, and stands 'At Ease'.

358. The centre rank comes to 'Attention', pauses, and in time with the remainder of the squad, and stands 'At Ease'.

359. The body is now frozen in this position.

360. Timing. "**LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT!**"

361. Common faults.



- a. Moving the arms and shoulder.
- b. Looking down.
- c. Unequal distance between ranks.

362. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

*FINAL DRAFT*



Final position

Fig 4. – Right Dress

*FINAL DRAFT*

## **RIGHT MARKER**

363. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "RIGHT - MARKER!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "RIGHT!" the 'Right Marker' and the parade will brace up and stand properly 'At Ease'.

364. On the word of command "**MARKER!**" the 'Right Marker' will come to 'Attention', double out 13 paces, 'Halt' and stand 'At Ease'.

## **FALLING IN ON A RIGHT MARKER**

365. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "GET ON - PARADE!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "PARADE!" the right marker and the squad come to 'Attention' and pause.

366. The right marker remains still whilst the squad march out 13 paces in line with the right marker, 'Halt', and after a regulation pause, everyone including the right marker stand 'At Ease' together.

367. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

## **LEFT TURN, AT THE HALT** (see Fig 5)

368. The 'Left Turn' at the halt is taught to enable an individual or body of men to turn through an angle of 90 degrees to the left at the halt, in a smart, uniform manner.

369. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "TURNINGS AT THE HALT - LEFT TURN!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "TURN!" come to 'Attention', pause.

370. The head, shoulders, body and left foot are forced through an angle of 90 degrees to the left using the left heel and the right toe keeping the weight of the body on the left foot. On completion of this movement the left foot is flat on the ground, the right leg to the rear with the heel raised, both knees braced back and the arms in the position of 'Attention'.

371. After a regulation pause the right foot is smartly brought to the position of 'Attention' by raising the foot 6 inches. Then stand 'At Ease'.

372. The body is now facing the new direction and frozen in this position.

373. Timing. "**LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT!**"

374. Common faults.

- a. The weight being put on the rear foot.
- b. Moving the arms, particularly when bringing in the foot.
- c. Bending at the waist when bringing in the foot.
- d. Not making a square turn with the body and shoulders on the first movement.

e. Looking down.

f. Not raising the foot 6 inches off the ground.

375. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

**RIGHT TURN, AT THE HALT** (see Fig 6)

376. Turning to the Right. The 'Right Turn' is to be taught in the same way as the 'Left Turn' but using the opposite feet.

378. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Second Position



Third Position

Fig 5. – Left Turn





Second Position



Third Position

Fig 6. – Right Turn

**ABOUT TURN AT THE HALT** (see Fig 7)

379. The about turn at the halt is taught to enable an individual or body of men to turn through an angle of 180 degrees, to the right at the halt, in a smart, uniform manner.

380. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "TURNINGS AT THE HALT - ABOUT TURN!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "**TURN!**" come to 'Attention', pause.

381. The head, shoulders, body and right foot are forced through an angle of 180 degrees to the right using the right heel and the left toe keeping the weight of the body on the right foot. On completion of this movement the right foot is flat on the ground, the left leg to the rear with the heel raised, both knees braced back and the arms in the position of 'Attention'.

382. After a regulation pause the left foot is smartly brought to the position of 'Attention' by raising the foot 6-8 inches. Then stand 'At Ease'.

383. The body is now facing 'About' and frozen in this position.

384. **Note:** The 'About Turn' is always made to the right about.

385. Timing. "**LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT!**"

386. Common faults.

- a. The weight being put on the rear foot.
- b. Moving the arms, particularly when bringing in the foot.
- c. Bending at the waist when bringing in the foot.
- d. Not making a square turn with the body and shoulders on the first movement.
- e. Looking down.
- f. Not raising the foot 6 inches off the ground.

387. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Second Position

Fig 7. – About Turn



## **RIGHT/LEFT INCLINE, AT THE HALT**

388. The 'Right/Left Incline' at the halt is taught to enable an individual or body of men to turn through an angle of 45 degrees, to the right/left in a smart, uniform manner.

389. Inclining by Numbers. As for the 'Right' and 'Left Turn' except that the turn is through 45 degrees only. On the command "**RIGHT/LEFT IN - CLINE!**"

390. Timing. "**LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT!**"

391. When dressing, each man's right shoulder must be aligned with the centre of the next man's back, and in the case of the centre and rear ranks the left shoulder must cover the centre of the back of the man originally covered off.

392. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

## **FALLING OUT.**

393. The 'Fall Out' is used to finish a parade in a smart soldier like manner..

394. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "**TO THE RIGHT - FALL - OUT!**". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "**OUT!**" come to 'Attention', pause.

395. Turn to the right, pause, and march 3 paces before breaking off. If without headdress, come to 'Attention', pause and turn to the right, pause for a time equal to two paces and march 3 paces before breaking off.

396. If there is an officer on parade the NCO in charge of the parade will indicate with the words of command shown below, a salute is to be given before marching the 3 paces.

**"OFFICER ON PARADE - TO THE RIGHT - FALL - OUT!"**

397. Common Fault. There is a tendency to regard the 'Fallout' casually because it is the end of a parade. This is the wrong attitude and must be checked at once. The 'Fallout' is a compliment to the senior rank, and is to be made as such.

398. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

## **PACES FORWARD AND BACKWARDS** (see Fig 8)

399. Paces forward and backwards are always taken in quick time, paces rear should not exceed 3 steps.

3100. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "**1/2/3 PACES FORWARD/BACKWARDS - MARCH!**". Explain:* Immediately on the words of command, "**1/2/3 PACES FORWARD/BACKWARDS - MARCH!**" come to 'Attention', pause.

3101. Step forward/backwards the required number of paces commencing with the left foot which is to remain straight and then raise the right foot 6 inches and bend and drive the foot to assume the position of 'Attention', this is to be repeated through each required pace.

3102. The arms are to be kept locked into the side of the body throughout. Complete the movement by standing 'At Ease'.

3103. Timing. **(2 PACES) "LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT!"**

3104. Common Faults.

- a. Hurrying the movement so that the incorrect length of pace is taken.
- b. Bending the left leg on the pace forward/backwards.
- c. Bending at the waist.

3105. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Second Position



Third position

Fig 8. – Paces Forward



Second Position



Third position

Fig 8. – Paces Backwards



### **SIZING, QUICK METHOD**

3106. A body of men will drill better together and impress the spectator if it is correctly sized. A recruit squad is to be sized early in its training.

3107. *On the words of command:* **"TALLEST ON THE FLANKS - SHORTEST IN THE CENTRE - IN YOUR OWN RANKS - SIZE!"** The squad comes to 'Attention', turns to the right, individuals move to their new position within their own rank, halt and remain at 'Attention'.

3108. The Squad is to be sized in close order and close dressing, i.e. shoulder to shoulder.

3109. Common Faults.

- a. Moving from one rank to another.
- b. Talking.
- c. Standing 'At Ease' when they have arrived at their position.

### **SIZING, ACCURATE METHOD**

3110. *On the words of command:* **"TALLEST ON THE RIGHT - SHORTEST ON THE LEFT - IN SINGLE RANK - SIZE!"** The squad come to 'Attention', turn to the right, pause, break off and form a single rank standing to 'Attention', shoulder to shoulder with the 'Tallest on the right and the shortest on the left'.

3111. *On the words of command:* **"STAND AT - EASE!"** the squad comply.

3112. *On the words of command:* **"FROM THE RIGHT - NUMBER!"** the squad adopt the position of 'Attention' and remain in that position then number off in quick succession from the right.

3113. *On the words of command:* **"STAND AT - EASE!"** the squad comply.

3114. *On the words of command:* **"ODD NUMBERS ONE PACE FORWARD - EVEN NUMBERS ONE PACE BACK - MARCH!"** the squad come to 'Attention' and individuals move according to their number either forward or back and stand 'At Ease'.

3115. *On the words of command:* **"STAND FAST THE RIGHT HAND MAN - FRONT RANK TURN TO THE RIGHT - REAR RANK TURN TO THE LEFT - RANKS RIGHT AND LEFT - TURN!"** the squad come to 'Attention', the front rank turn to their right, the rear rank turn to their left and then all stand 'At Ease'.

3116. *On the words of command:* **"FORM THREE RANKS - QUICK - MARCH!"** the squad comes to 'Attention' and steps off. As individuals pass the instructor he tells each man his position, **"FRONT!", "CENTRE!" or "REAR!"**, they then 'Halt' in the correct position, turn to their left, pick up their dressing and stand 'At Ease'.

*FINAL DRAFT*

BLANK

*FINAL DRAFT*

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **MARCHING**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

401. The next stage in foot drill is to learn 'Marching' and 'Halting' in 'Quick Time'. These movements are taught to enable an individual or body of men to march at the regulation pace of 140 paces to the minute and to 'Halt' in a smart, uniform manner.

402. The Rifles drill on the move by marching in quick, double or slow time:

- a. Quick Time : 140 paces to the minute.
- b. Double Time: 180 paces to the minute.
- c. Slow Time: 70 paces to the minute however, this is rarely carried out except by The Band and Bugles of the Rifles.

403. Arms drill on the march is to be done at 70 paces to the minute, the rifle is to move position each time the left foot strikes to the ground.

#### **TURNING AND MARCHING IN QUICK TIME** (see Fig 9)

403. A soldier is always to come to the position of 'Attention' before marching. He is always to step off with his left foot, swinging his right arm forward and his left arm rearwards.

404. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "MOVE TO YOUR RIGHT/LEFT - QUICK MARCH!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "**MARCH!**" come to 'Attention', pause.

405. Right/left turn, pause and step off forcing the left foot forward, a full 30 inches marching pace, with the heel striking the ground with the toes raised, at the same time the right arm is forced forward waist belt high and the left arm rearwards as far as possible with both arms locked at the elbow, the fingers are clenched to form a fist with the thumb forcing down on the index finger, to assist in locking the arm at the elbow, with the knuckles facing outwards.

406. The neck is to be forced into the back of the collar, the head held high with the body erect and square to the front. The right foot is then forced forward, a full 30 inches marching pace, bending the knee sufficiently to pass through the correct position of 'Attention', the right heel striking the ground with the toes raised, at the same time alternating the arms swinging the right arm is forward waist belt high and the left arm rearwards as far as possible with both arms locked at the elbow as previously explained. The motion is then repeated until the 'Halt' is given.

407. Timing. "**LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT – LEFT etc!**"

408. When teaching recruits, the following points are to be emphasised:

- a. The length of the pace is 30 inches.

- b. The leading heel should come to the ground first and with the knee straight.
- c. Each leg must be swung forward naturally and in a straight line.
- d. The arms are to be swung freely and straight from front to rear, reaching the extremity of their swing each time the heel comes to the ground. The arms are to be kept straight and swung from the shoulder, waist belt high to the front and forced back as far as possible to the rear.
- e. When marching, each man in the squad is responsible for maintaining his own dressing.

409. Common Faults.

- a. Failing to maintain dressing.
- b. Stepping a pace of more or less than 30 inches.
- c. Not keeping the arms straight and cocking the wrist.
- d. Not pulling the arms hard enough backwards.
- e. Allowing the foot to come to the ground with the knee bent.
- f. Not swinging the arm in a straight line from front to rear.
- g. Looking down.

410. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

**MARCHING IN QUICK TIME**

411. There will be occasions when you wish to march in the direction you are already facing.

412. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "BY THE LEFT/RIGHT - QUICK MARCH!". Explain: Immediately on the word of command, "MARCH!" come to 'Attention', pause.*

413. Step off in the direction you are facing forcing the left foot forward, a full 30 inches marching pace, with the heel striking the ground with the toes raised, at the same time the right arm is forced forward waist belt high and the left arm rearwards as far as possible with both arms locked at the elbow, the fingers are clenched to form a fist with the thumb forcing down on the index finger, to assist in locking the arm at the elbow, with the knuckles facing outwards.

414. The neck is to be forced into the back of the collar, the head held high with the body erect and square to the front. The right foot is then forced forward, a full 30 inches marching pace, bending the knee sufficiently to pass through the correct position of 'Attention', the right heel striking the ground with the toes raised, at the same time alternating the arms swinging the right arm is forward waist belt high and the left arm rearwards as far as possible with both arms locked at the elbow as previously explained.



- 415. The motion is then repeated until the 'Halt' is given.
- 416. Timing. "**LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT etc!**"
- 417. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Fourth Position

Fig 9. – Turning and Marching in Quick Time to the Right



Fourth Position

Fig 9. – Turning and Marching in Quick Time to the Left

## **HALTING IN QUICK TIME**

418. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "RIFLES - HALT!". Explain:* The word of command "**HALT!**" is given on the left foot. Immediately on the word of command, "**RIFLES - HALT!**" a check pace is taken with the right foot followed by a further half pace with the left foot.

419. The right foot is then raised 6-8 inches and brought into the left to assume the position of 'Attention', the arms are brought to the side of the body in a scissor-like manner on the last movement of the right foot, after a regulation pause, stand 'At Ease'.

420. Timing. "**CHECK – ONE TWO STOP - OUT!**"

421. Common Faults.

- a. Bending the arms or the body.
- b. Looking down.
- c. Scraping the left foot on the ground.
- d. Swaying about immediately after the 'Halt'.

422. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

## **HALTING AND CHANGING DIRECTION ON ONE WORD OF COMMAND IN QUICK TIME**

423. On most occasions a squad will halt and turned to the front on one word of command.

424. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "RIFLES - FACING LEFT/RIGHT - HALT!". Explain:* The word of command "**HALT!**" is given on the left foot. Immediately on the words of command, "**RIFLES - FACING LEFT/RIGHT - HALT!**" a check pace is taken with the right foot followed by a further half pace with the left foot.

425. The right foot is then raised 6 inches and brought into the left to assume the position of 'Attention', the arms are brought to the side of the body in a scissor-like manner on the last movement of the right foot, after a regulation pause, turn in the direction indicated, pause and stand 'At Ease'.

426. Timing. "**CHECK - ONE TWO STOP - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT -RIGHT - LEFT!**"

427. If only the command "**HALT!**" is received, the normal 'Halt' without the turn, is to be carried out.

428. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

## **WHEELING**

429. Wheeling is a method by which a squad may change direction whilst retaining dressing. If the squad is halted or ordered to mark time when only part of the men have

wheeled into a new direction the men who have not yet wheeled are to cover off those who have, moving their places by the shortest route.

430. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "BY THE RIGHT/LEFT - RIGHT/LEFT - WHEEL!" Explain:* The word of command "**WHEEL!**" is given on the left foot. Immediately on the words of command, "**BY THE RIGHT/LEFT - RIGHT/LEFT - WHEEL!**" a check pace is taken with the right foot, the inner man is then to change direction through 90 degrees on the circumference of a circle radius of 2 feet.

431. The speed of the wheel is governed by the ability of the outside man to keep pace by stepping out.

432. The man on the inner flank is to glance outwards from the corner of his eye and shorten his pace accordingly. Files in the rear are to march straight to their front and follow on ground covered by the leading files. Continue to march in the new direction until ordered otherwise.

433. If it is desired to wheel through less than 90 degrees the word of command "**FORWARD!**" is to be given when the leading file is facing the required direction. Continue to march in the new direction until ordered otherwise.

434. Common Faults.

- a. A tendency for files in the rear to swing out and away from the wheeling point.
- b. Failure of the inner man to bring round each file.
- c. Loss of distance due to the outer man not stepping out.

435. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

#### **TURNING TO THE LEFT FLANK IN QUICK TIME** (see Fig 10)

436. The right and left turn in quick time is taught to enable an individual or body of men to turn through an angle of 90 degrees to the left or right without first being halted, in a smart, uniform manner. Throughout all turning the correct position of marching must be maintained, the turn must be made squarely to the new direction and covering, dressing, distance and interval must be corrected by each individual member of the squad immediately after turning. Turnings on the march consist of three movements, action to check forward movement, change direction and a new movement to lead off in the new direction. Since most men are right-footed it is best to teach the left turn first.

437. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "TURNINGS - LEFT - TURN!" Explain:* The word of command "**TURN!**" is given on the right foot. Immediately on the words of command, "**TURNINGS - LEFT - TURN!**" a full check pace is taken with the left foot to check forward movement, at the same time swinging the right arm forward and the left arm to the rear, the left foot is kept flat on the ground with the left knee braced.

438. The toes of the right foot are on the ground with the heel raised. The body is held

erect and square to the front.

439. Turn the head, shoulders body and left foot by means of pivoting on the left heel through an angle of 90 degrees at the same time cut the arms into the side of the body in a smart scissor-like movement, raise the right foot 6 inches off the ground and adopt the position of 'Attention' facing the new direction.

440. As the right foot contacts with the ground the left foot is forced forward a full marching pace, at the same time the right arm is forced forward and the left arm to the rear and the march continues in the new direction.

441. Timing. **"CHECK - RIGHT - LEFT!"**

442. Common Faults.

- a. Not making a full turn with the head and shoulders.
- b. Not taking a full pace forward with the left foot.
- c. Not raising the foot 6 - 8 inches off the ground.

443. *Confirm by questions and practice.*





Second Position



Third Position

Fig 10. – Turning to the Left Flank in Quick Time

*FINAL DRAFT*



Fourth Position

Fig 10. – Turning to the Left Flank in Quick Time

*FINAL DRAFT*



**TURNING TO THE RIGHT FLANK IN QUICK TIME** (see Fig 11)

444. *The instructor is to demonstrate the right turn and explain:* The movement is the same as for the 'Left Turn', except that the legs and body movements are opposite, the executive word of command "**TURN!**" being given as the left foot strikes the ground.

445. Timing. "**CHECK - LEFT - RIGHT!**"

446. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Second Position

Fig 11. – Turning to the Right Flank in Quick Time

## **INCLINING IN QUICK TIME**

447. This movement enables a squad to turn through 45 degrees. A common fault is lack of dressing. A 'Left Incline' uses the same method as a 'Left Turn' and a 'Right Incline' the same method as a 'Right Turn'. The executive words of command are:

**"DIAGONAL MARCH - LEFT/RIGHT - INCLINE!"**

448. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

## **TURNING ABOUT IN QUICK TIME** (see Fig 12)

449. The about turn in quick time is taught to enable an individual or body of men to turn through an angle of 180 degrees without first being halted, in a smart, uniform manner.

450. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "TURNINGS - ABOUT - TURN!" Explain:* The word of command "**TURN!**" is given on the right foot. Immediately on the words of command, "**TURNINGS - ABOUT-TURN!**" a full check pace is taken with the left foot, at the same time alternating the arms. The right foot is then slid into the position of 'Attention' next to the left to check forward movement, at the same time forcing the arms into the side of the body.

451. The body is then forced through an angle of 90 degrees to the right. At the same time the left foot is raised 6 - 8 inches and forced sharply to the ground next to the right. The body remains erect and square to the front.

452. Turn the head, shoulders and body through another 90 degrees to the right. At the same time the right foot is raised 6 - 8 inches and forced sharply to the ground next to the left. The body remains erect and square to the front.

453. Raise the left foot 6 - 8 inches and place it next to the right foot forming the correct position of 'Attention'. Raise the right foot again and return it to the ground next to the left as if marking time. The body remains erect and square to the front.

454. Step off with the left foot and continue marching in quick time in the new direction.

455. Timing. **"CHECK – IN – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT - LEFT!"**

456. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Second Position



Third Position

Fig 12. – Turning About in Quick Time





Fourth Position



Fifth Position

Fig 12. – Turning About in Quick Time

## **DIRECTIONAL FLANKS**

457. It should be explained to the squad that after every change of direction on the move, the new directional flank must be given. This should be related to the position of the front and right hand man.

## **MARKING TIME** (see Fig 13)

458. 'Marking Time' enables a body of men to remain in the same position whilst on the march.

459. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "MARK - TIME!" Explain:* The word of command "**TIME!**" is given on the right foot. Immediately on the words of command, "**MARK - TIME!**" a full check pace is taken with the left foot, at the same time alternating the arms.

460. A short pace is then taken with the right, so that the right heel is against and touching the left instep, at the same time forcing the arms into the side of the body in a sharp, scissor-like motion.

461. The left leg is then raised in front of the body with the foot hanging naturally below the knee, the foot is raised 6 – 8 inches only. The left foot is then lowered to the ground from where it left, toes touching first.

462. As the left foot takes the weight of the body the right leg is bent in front of the body with the foot hanging naturally below the knee, the foot is raised 6 – 8 inches only. The arms are to be held tight into the side and the body kept erect and square to the front.

463. 'Marking Time' continues at the regulation pace of 140 paces to the minute.

464. Timing. "**LEFT - IN - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT!**"

465. Common Faults.

- a. Not remaining stationary, with consequent loss of dressing.
- b. Movement of the body, shoulders and arms.
- c. Looking down.
- d. Increasing the time above that of the marching pace.

466. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Second Position



Third Position

Fig 13. – Marking Time

## **FORWARD**

467. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "FORWARD!" Explain:* The word of command "**FORWARD!**" is given as the left knee reaches its highest point. Immediately on the words of command, "**FORWARD!**" a check pace is taken with the right foot, step off with the left foot and continue marching at 140 paces to the minute.

468. Timing. "**CHECK - LEFT!**"

469. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

## **HALT - MARKING TIME**

470. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "RIFLES - HALT!" Explain:* The word of command "**HALT!**" is given on the left foot. Immediately on the words of command, "**RIFLES - HALT!**" a check pace is taken with the right foot, the left foot is then brought down next to the right heels touching at an angle of 30 degrees in the correct position of 'Attention', pause, and then stand 'At Ease'.

471. Timing. "**CHECK - LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT!**"

472. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

## **CHANGING STEP IN QUICK TIME**

473. The 'Changing Step' in quick time is taught to enable an individual or body of men to regain a lost step in a smart, uniform manner.

474. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "CHANGING STEP - CHANGE STEP!" Explain:* The second word of command "**STEP!**" is given on the right foot. Immediately on the words of command, "**CHANGING STEP - CHANGE STEP!**" a check pace is taken with the left foot, at the same time alternating the arms.

475. The left foot is held flat and firm on the ground, the left knee braced, the right toes are on the ground with the heel raised. The right foot is raised 6 inches and placed down so that the instep of the right foot is behind and touching the heel of the left foot, both knees braced, at the same time cutting the arms to the side in a scissor-like motion.

476. The left foot is then forced forward a full marching pace of 30 inches, at the same time swinging the arms, the right arm forward and the left arm rearwards.

477. Timing. "**LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT!**"

478. Common Faults.

- a. Not returning the arms to the sides on the second movement.
- b. Not raising the foot 6-8 inches on the second movement.

479. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



**MARCHING IN DOUBLE TIME** (see Fig 14)

480. The 'Double' can be in the direction of facing or a flanking movement.

481. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "BY THE LEFT - DOUBLE - MARCH!" Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "**MARCH!**" come to 'Attention', step off with the left foot, 'Double' (Prancing like a horse) on the toes with easy strides, inclining the body slightly forward, but maintaining its correct carriage.

482. The feet are to be picked up cleanly from the ground at each pace, and the thigh, knees and ankle joints are all to work freely without stiffness. The whole body is to be carried forward by a thrust of the rear foot without unnecessary effort.

483. The heels are not to be raised above the seat or brought back as if running, but the feet carried straight to the front and the toes placed lightly on the ground.

484. The arms are to swing easily from the shoulders and are to be bent at the elbow, backs of the hands outwards and in a clenched fist, arms swinging across the chest to the opposite shoulder and back to the chest pocket with the elbow forced backwards, tight but clear of the body to allow full freedom of the chest.

485. The shoulders are to be kept steady and square to the front with head erect.

486. The length of the pace is to be 40 inches and the rate of the double is 180 paces to the minute. The double is to be in rhythm with and in time of the Regimental Double March played by The Band and Bugles of The Rifles.

487. Timing. "**LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT!**"

488. Common Faults.

- a. Swinging the shoulders.
- b. Looking down.
- c. Stepping too long at the head of the squad.
- d. Running on the heels and loss of dressing.

489. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Second Position



Third Position

Fig 14. – Marching In Double Time

### **BREAKING INTO DOUBLE TIME FROM QUICK TIME**

490. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "BREAK INTO DOUBLE TIME - DOUBLE - MARCH!" Explain: The "MARCH!" is given on the left foot. Immediately on the words of command, "BREAK INTO DOUBLE TIME - DOUBLE - MARCH!" take a full pace with the right foot and start the new time with the left foot as described above.*

491. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

### **BREAKING INTO QUICK TIME FROM DOUBLE TIME**

492. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "BREAK INTO QUICK TIME - QUICK - MARCH!" Explain: The "MARCH!" is given on the left foot. Immediately on the words of command, "BREAK INTO QUICK TIME - QUICK - MARCH!" take a check pace with the right foot, at the same time bringing the arms down to the side, and continue marching in 'Quick Time', 140 paces to the minute leading with the left foot.*

493. Common Faults.

- a. Failing to march in time at the correct pace.

494. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

### **HALTING FROM THE DOUBLE**

495. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "RIFLES - HALT!" Explain: The "HALT!" is the same timing as for in quick time, given on the left foot. Immediately on the words of command, "RIFLES - HALT!" a check pace is taken with the right foot followed by a further half pace with the left foot. The right foot is then raised 6-8 inches and brought into the left to assume the position of 'Attention', the arms are brought to the side of the body in a scissor-like manner on the last movement of the right foot, after a regulation pause, stand 'At Ease'.*

496. Timing. **"CHECK – ONE TWO STOP - OUT!"**

497. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

### **SLOW MARCH** (see Fig 15)

498. The 'Slow March' is carried out at 70 paces to the minute. The 'Slow March' is not to be taught in training establishments but is to continue to be practised by The Band and Bugles of The Rifles and for certain ceremonial parades.

499. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "BY THE LEFT SLOW - MARCH!" Explain: Immediately on the word of command, "MARCH!" come to 'Attention', pause.*

4100. Shoot the left foot forward 30 inches, turning it downwards and out at an angle of 30 degrees so that the little toe is just clear of the ground and touches the ground first.

4101. The arms are to remain held tight against the side of the body. Transfer the weight of the body to the left leg, take a pace of 30 inches with the right foot, swinging the leg forward smoothly and without checking it when it is straightened in front of the body.

4102. The little toe touches the ground first the weight is transferred onto that foot and the left leg is 30 inches behind it with the knee bent and the toe on the ground. Carry out the same movement with the left foot as with the right foot.

4103. Timing. **"LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT!"**

4104. Common Faults.

- a. Leaning back, thus allowing the heel to reach the ground first.
- b. Toes pointing upwards.
- c. Arms not kept straight and to the sides.

4105. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Second Position



Third Position

Fig 15. – Slow March



### **HALTING IN SLOW TIME**

4106. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "RIFLES - HALT!" Explain:* Immediately on the words of command, "**RIFLES - HALT!**" which is given as the left foot paces the right, continue the pace with the left foot 15 inches only, placing the foot flat on the ground. Bring the right foot into the left by raising it 6 inches in quick time and assuming the position of 'Attention', then stand 'At Ease'.

4107. Timing. "**LEFT – RIGHT - LEFT!**"

4108. Common Faults.

- a. Not bracing the knee when shooting the left foot forward.
- b. Not halting in quick time.

4109. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

### **LEFT TURNING IN SLOW TIME**

4110. All drill movements in slow time are the same as for the quick time but in slow time pace.

4111. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "TURNINGS - LEFT - TURN!" Explain:* The word of command "**TURN!**" is given as the right foot passes the left. Immediately on the words of command, "**TURNINGS - LEFT - TURN!**" raise the right knee and remain balanced on the left foot, the foot hanging naturally 6-8 inches above the ground with the toe directly under the knee, body and arms staying in the position of 'Attention'.

4112. Turn the head, shoulders, body and left foot through 90 degrees to the left, immediately after placing the right foot on the ground in the new direction, shoot the left foot forward 30 inches pointing it downwards and out to a 30 degree angle with the little toe just clear of the ground.

4113. Timing. "**RIGHT - LEFT!**"

4114. Common Faults.

- a. Not making a full turn with the head and shoulders.
- b. Not taking a full pace forward with the left foot.
- c. Not raising the foot 6 inches off the ground.
- d. Not turning through 90 degrees.
- e. Not remaining erect.

4115. *Confirm by questions and practice*

## **RIGHT TURNING IN SLOW TIME**

4116. The word of command for the 'Right Turn' is given when the left foot passes the right. The 'Right Turn' is completed in the same way as the 'Left Turn' but with opposite feet.

## **TURNING ABOUT IN SLOW TIME**

4117. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "TURNINGS - ABOUT - TURN!" Explain:* The word of command "**TURN!**" is given on the left foot. Immediately on the words of command, "**TURNINGS - ABOUT - TURN!**" the right foot is then slid into the position of 'Attention' next to the left to check forward movement.

4118. The body is then forced through an angle of 90 degrees to the right. At the same time the left foot is raised 6 - 8 inches and forced sharply to the ground next to the right. The body remains erect and square to the front.

4119. Turn the head, shoulders and body through another 90 degrees to the right. At the same time the right foot is raised 6 - 8 inches and forced sharply to the ground next to the left. The body remains erect and square to the front.

4120. Raise the left foot 6 - 8 inches and place it next to the right foot forming the correct position of 'Attention'. Raise the right foot again and return it to the ground next to the left as if marking time. The body remains erect and square to the front.

4121. Step off with the left foot and continue marching in slow time in the new direction.

4122. Timing. "**IN – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT - LEFT!**"

4123. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

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*FINAL DRAFT*



## **CHAPTER 5**

### **COMPLIMENTS**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

501. The highest compliment, the Royal Salute, is to be paid to the Sovereign. Compliments are also paid to members of the Royal Family, Governors, Ministers etc, to whom the Sovereign delegates authority. Armed bodies of troops on duty, being on the Sovereigns business, are also entitled to compliments as are Standard, Gideon's or Colours of a Unit.

502. An officer is saluted as the Sovereigns representative and holder of the Sovereigns commission. The act of saluting an officer is to be civil, not servile, and is a mark of respect and good manners. The right hand is raised palm to the front and open to indicate no weapon or offensive intent. The position of the 'Present Arms' and the 'Salute' with a sword have the same meaning. They are all gestures of symbolic loyalty and trust. A 'Salute' is the normal greeting between comrades.

#### **GENERAL**

503. The details of compliments to be paid are laid down in Queen's Regulations. It is the duty of Officers', Warrant Officers' and NCOs' to be familiar with the rules in general and particularly with the details which follow.

504. National Anthem. All ranks on parade not under the orders of an officer on parade are to stand to 'Attention', and Officers', Warrant Officers' and NCOs' are to 'Salute'. When on parade or in an organised party the 'Salute' is given only by Officers' and Warrant Officers', except that an NCO is to 'Salute' if in charge of the party. An Officer or NCO commanding a party on the move is to 'Halt' the party, which will remain at the position of 'Attention' while the Officer or NCO salutes. If in civilian clothes, all ranks stand to 'Attention' and take off their hats if worn.

505. Acknowledging Salutes. Officers are to receive and return a 'Salute' with the courtesy it demands. When two or more officers are together, the senior is to return the 'Salute'.

506. Left Hand Salutes. Where, through physical incapacity, a 'Salute' with the right hand is impossible, the 'Salute' is to be given with the left hand.

507. Military Funerals. Officers and soldiers passing a military funeral are to 'Salute' the coffin.

508. Compliments to Colours. Although the RIFLES do not have Colours in most units the Sovereign is represented by Colours, Standards or Gideon's. They are therefore entitled to compliments. The following rules are for general guidance:

- a. An individual soldier, on seeing the Colours, is to stop working or 'Halt', face the Colours and 'Salute'.
- b. A party of men working, drilling or marching is to 'Halt', face the Colours and stand to 'Attention'. The Officer or NCO commanding the party is to 'Salute'. If the party

has rifles it is to 'Present Arms'.

c. The only time Colours are not saluted are:

(1) When the Colours are carried by a unit forming part of an escort at a military funeral. The 'Salute' is given to the coffin.

(2) When the Colours are cased.

### **SALUTING TO THE FRONT AT THE HALT** (see Fig 16)

509. Saluting is introduced by teaching the 'Salute' to the front at the 'Halt'. This is taught to enable an individual or body of men to pay the correct compliment to a commissioned officer or an uncased Colour in a smart, uniform manner.

510. This is a basic lesson, which must be repeated often to maintain the necessary high standard required. To permit free movement this is best taught and practiced in the open order with the squad inclined diagonally.

511. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "SALUTE TO THE FRONT - SALUTE!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "**SALUTE!**" come to 'Attention', pause.

512. The right arm is raised sideways until it is horizontal, straightening the fingers and thumb keeping them together, palm facing front. The elbow is then bent keeping the wrist and hand straight, until the tip of the forefinger is one inch above the right eye, palm facing front.

513. The body is held erect and square to the front.

514. After a pause, the elbow is forced forward, and the finger and thumb curled into a fist. The hand is then forced down to the side of the body by straightening the arm.

515. The body is now back to the position of 'Attention' held erect and square to the front. After a pause, 'Stand At Ease'.

516. Timing. "**LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT- RIGHT - LEFT- RIGHT - LEFT!**"

517. Common Faults.

a. Elbow forward, forearm, wrist and fingers not in a straight line.

b. Hand too high or tilted forward, fingers not together, not keeping the head erect.

c. Not cutting the arm away to the position of 'Attention' by the shortest route.

518. A soldier is to be taught to look an officer in the eyes when saluting.

519. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Front View

Fig 16. – Salute to the Front at the Halt

## **SALUTING TO THE FRONT ON THE MARCH**

520. When a soldier delivers a message or speaks to an officer he approaches, 'Halts', 'Salutes', delivers the message or speaks. He then 'Salutes' again, turns in the direction which he is to retire and marches away.

521. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "SALUTING - SALUTE TO THE FRONT - SALUTE!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "**SALUTE!**" which is given as the left heel strikes the ground. The soldier or squad then:

- a. Halts.
- b. Salutes to the front.
- c. Salutes to the front again.
- d. Turns about.
- e. Steps off in quick time.

522. Timing. "**CHECK – ONE TWO STOP – 2, 3 UP – 2, 3 DOWN – 2, 3 UP – 2, 3 DOWN – 2, 3 ABOUT – 2, 3 IN – LEFT – RIGHT - LEFT!**"

523. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

## **SALUTING TO THE RIGHT FLANK ON THE MARCH**

(see Fig 17)

524. When a soldier passes an officer he is to begin the salute 5 paces before reaching him.

525. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "SALUTING - SALUTE TO THE RIGHT - SALUTE!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "**SALUTE!**" which is given as the left heel strikes the ground, a full marching pace is taken with the right foot, at the same time swinging the left arm forward and the right arm to the rear.

526. A further marching pace is taken with the left foot . As the heel of the left foot contacts the ground , the right arm is forced from the rear , through the position of 'Attention', into the correct position of the 'Salute' to the right.

527. At the same time, the left arm is forced down to the side of the body.

528. At the same time the head and eyes are forced square across the right shoulder, the remainder of the body is held erect and square to the front.

529. A further 4 marching paces are taken in this position. On the next pace with the right foot as the heel strikes the ground the head and eyes are forced square to the front.

530. At the same time , the right hand is forced down to the side of the body, closing the fingers and thumb into a fist.

531. A full pace is taken with the left foot, at the same time the right arm is swung forward, the left arm is swung rear. Continue to march in quick time.

532. Timing. **"CHECK – UP – TWO – THREE – FOUR – FIVE – DOWN SWING!"**

533. Common Faults.

- a. Not looking the officer in the eye.
- b. Closing in to the flank.
- c. Shortening the length of pace.
- d. Looking down.

534. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Side View

Fig 17. – Saluting to the Right Flank on the March

**SALUTING TO THE LEFT FLANK ON THE MARCH** (see Fig 18)

535. The 'Salute' to the left is exactly the same as described above except the head and eyes are forced square across the left shoulder.





Side View



Front View

Fig 18. – Saluting to the Left Flank on the March



## **EYES RIGHT AND LEFT**

536. A formed body of men on the march pays compliments by giving 'Eyes Right/Left' and 'Eyes Front'. The officer, Warrant Officer or NCO in charge will salute.

537. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "BY THE RIGHT/LEFT – EYES – RIGHT/LEFT!". Explain:* Immediately on the words of command, "**EYES – RIGHT/LEFT!**" which is given as the left heel strikes the ground, a full marching pace is taken with the right foot, as the next left foot strikes the ground the head is turned through 90 degrees to the right/left, continue swinging the arms throughout. The lead man of the right/left flank is to look to his front in order to maintain direction. All Officers and those NCOs in command are to 'Salute'.

538. "**EYES – FRONT!**". *Explain:* This is given as the left heel strikes the ground. When the left heel next strikes the ground turn the head to the front.

539. Timing. "**CHECK – OVER!**"

540. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

## **SALUTING WHEN IN PLAIN CLOTHES AND WITHOUT HEAD DRESS**

541. A soldier without headdress, whether in uniform or plain clothes, salutes an Officer in the following ways:

- a. When he passes an officer he will bring his arms to the position of 'Attention' and turn his head in the direction of the officer on the left foot. He will take 5 paces in this position and return his head to the front on the sixth pace or once past the officer.
- b. When he meets an officer or is passed by one he will stand to 'Attention' facing that officer.
- c. If a soldier is in plain clothes with head dress, he removes it and acts as above.

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*FINAL DRAFT*

## **CHAPTER 6**

### **ARMS DRILL AT THE HALT**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

601. The rifle is the Infantryman's basic personal weapon and must be handled with confidence and dexterity. Arms drill assists soldiers to acquire this skill and help mental and physical co-ordination.

602. Arms drill movements are to be made at 70 movements to the minute, thus observing the regulation pauses.

603. The most common fault in arms drill is a lack of control over the rifle, which causes movement of the body. In arms drill the upper arm and elbow are to be kept close to the body and there should be no movement of the head or body except where specifically detailed.

604. When reference is made to the rifle being vertical, it should be understood that it is the barrel of the rifle, which is vertical with the butt pointing slightly forward.

605. Arms drill is to be done from the shoulder except when the rifle is in the 'Stand Easy' position. When soldiers are inspected they are to parade at the shoulder.

606. The sling is not designed for parade drill and will not be attached when the rifle is used as such.

#### **THE POSITION OF ATTENTION** (see Fig 19)

607. To introduce rifle exercises the position of 'Attention', 'Stand At Ease' and 'Stand Easy' are taught first. These movements enable an individual or body of men to form a base, from which all future rifle exercises can originate in a smart and uniform manner. The position of 'Attention' is taught first.

608. *The instructor is to demonstrate the position of 'Attention'. Explain:* In the correct position, force the rifle to the rear in the right shoulder, with the magazine square to the front, whilst ensuring the thumb of the right hand is in line with the seam of the trousers. Other points to note are:

- a. Both feet are flat and firm on the ground at an angle of 30 degrees from a line centre of the body.
- b. Both knees are braced, the right hand has a cup like grip on the butt plate with the thumb curled around the front to form a 'ring of confidence'. The right arm is fully extended with the wrist, forearm and elbow forced well in.
- c. The remainder of the body is erect and square to the front.

#### 609. **Common Faults.**

- a. The rifle not forced back into the shoulder and the barrel tipping forward.
- b. Butt in the palm of the hand and not the curled fingers.

c. Thumb and forefinger not forming the 'ring of confidence'.

610. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Front View



Side View

Fig 19. – Position of Attention

**THE STAND AT EASE FROM THE ATTENTION** (see Fig 20)

611. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "**STAND AT - EASE!**". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "**EASE!**" the left leg is bent in front of the body, until the foot is 6-8 inches off the ground, with the foot hanging naturally below the knee. The left foot is then forced out at a distance of 12 inches to the left of the right foot and the body is frozen in this position. Other points to note are:

- a. Both feet are flat and firm on the ground, heels approximately 12 inches apart with both knees braced.
- b. The rifle, right and left arms do not move throughout the execution of this movement, whilst the remainder of the body is erect and square to the front.

612. Timing. "**LEFT!**"

613. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Front View

Fig 20. – Stand At Ease



**THE STAND EASY** (see Fig 21)

614. *The instructor is to demonstrate the position of 'Stand Easy' giving the words of command "STAND - EASY!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "**EASY!**" the rifle is forced into the vertical position by bring the butt forward.
615. At the same time the left hand comes across the front of the body and strikes and grasps the hand guard above the trigger guard with the little finger just touching the trigger guard, the thumb is vertical and to the side of the hand guard.
616. After a pause, the weapon is then rotated to a position parallel to the ground with both arms fully extended, the left hand under the hand guard and the back of the left hand towards the body, fingers forward and the thumb running along the outside of the rifle towards the muzzle.
617. The right hand releases slightly and is re-positioned forward of the butt with the back of the hand facing forward. The hands are to be slightly more than the body's width apart.
618. After a pause, the head, body and shoulders are relaxed without moving the feet.
619. Timing. "**LEFT – RIGHT - LEFT - RIGHT - DOWN!**"
620. Common Faults.
- a. Moving the upper part of the body during the first two movements.
  - b. Moving the right shoulder forward on the second movement.
621. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Final Position

Fig 21. – Stand Easy

**STAND READY** (see Fig 22)

622. *The instructor is to demonstrate the movement of 'Stand Ready' giving the words of command "STAND - READY!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "READY!" the body is braced up into the position of 'At Ease' by raising the head. The weight of the body is to be evenly balanced over both feet, which are to be at an angle of 30 degrees. The rifle remains parallel to the ground. The body is frozen in this position.

623. Timing. "UP!"

624. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

*FINAL DRAFT*



Fig 22. – Stand Ready

*FINAL DRAFT*

## **THE SHOULDER ARMS FROM THE STAND EASY**

625. *The instructor is to demonstrate the movement of 'Shoulder Arms' giving the words of command "SHOULDER - ARMS!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "ARMS!" the rifle is forced vertically back into the right side using the left hand.

626. The right hand is released slightly and is re-positioned and grasps the butt, fingers underneath the base, with the thumb and forefinger forming the ring of confidence.

627. The left arm is parallel to the ground maintaining a firm grip, with the thumb vertical and to the side of the hand guard.

628. After a regulation pause the left arm returns to the side of the body by the shortest route, with the fist clenched and the thumb running down the seam of the trousers.

629. Common Faults.

- a. Moving the upper part of the body.
- b. Moving the head.
- c. Not cutting the arm away sharply enough.

630. Timing. "LEFT – RIGHT - LEFT!"

631. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

## **THE PRESENT ARMS** (see Fig 23)

632. The 'Present Arms' is taught to enable an individual or body of men to pay the highest compliment with a rifle in a smart, uniform manner.

633. *The instructor is to demonstrate the movement of 'Present Arms' giving the words of command "PRESENT - ARMS!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "ARMS!" come to 'Attention', pause, bring the left arm across the front of the body and strike and grasp the hand guard just above the trigger guard, with the forearm parallel to the ground.

634. After another pause, transfer the right hand from under the butt to strike and seize the rear of the butt in a "Y" like grip, fingers straight, with the thumb on the inside. Pause.

635. Then force the rifle to a vertical position in the centre of the body, changing the "Y" like grip of the left hand to a full grip on the butt.

636. As the rifle reaches the central position, release the left hand and strike the rifle so that the wrist is inline with the pistol grip. Fingers are together and pointing straight up the rifle. The left elbow is against the rifle and the right elbow is forced into the side. The top of the SUSAT is in line with the bottom of the chin.

637. After another pause force the rifle down to the fullest extent of the right arm, changing the grip of the right hand to a "Y" like grip. At the same time, change the grip of the left hand by forcing out the left arm to its full extent forward of the body and then strike and grasp the

hand guard, so that the fingers close round the front of the hand guard with the thumb pointing up the left side.

638. Simultaneously lift the right foot 6-8 inches and drive it behind the left foot, ensuring the instep is in line with the left heel. The feet are at an angle of 30 degrees as in the position of 'Attention'.

639. Timing. “**LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT!**”

640. Common Faults.

- a. Moving the rifle too far from the body.
- b. Not holding the rifle vertical.
- c. Failing to keep the shoulders square to the front.
- d. Cow kicking instead of bending the knee on the last movement.
- e. Failing to force out the left arm on the fifth movement.

641. *Confirm by questions and practice.*





Front View



Side View

Fig 23. – Present Arms – Second Position





Third Position



Final Position

Fig 23. – Present Arms

**THE SHOULDER ARMS FROM THE PRESENT** (see Fig 24)

642. *The instructor is to demonstrate the movement of 'Shoulder Arms' giving the words of command "SHOULDER - ARMS!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "**ARMS!**" force the rifle back to the right shoulder, pushing the hand guard well into the shoulder with the left hand, at the same time transfer the grip with the right hand to strike and seize the base of the butt. After a pause, bend the right knee and replace the right foot into the position of 'Attention', at the same time cut the left arm away to the left side of the body, then 'Stand At Ease'.

643. Timing. "**LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT!**"

644. Common Faults.

- a. Failing to keep the rifle in a vertical position at the right side.
- b. Not cutting the left arm away sharply.

645. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



First Position

Fig 24. – Shoulder Arms from the Present

**GROUND ARMS FROM THE SHOULDER** (see Fig 25)

646. *The instructor is to demonstrate the movement of 'Ground Arms' giving the words of command "GROUND - ARMS!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "**ARMS!**" come to 'Attention', pause.

647. With the left hand seize the hand guard just above the trigger guard, fingers curled around the rifle, thumb up the side of the rifle, pause, with the right hand seize the body of the rifle between the pistol grip and magazine housing keeping the elbow to the rear.

648. After another pause, bend forward from the waist with the knees slightly bent and together. At the same time lay the rifle down with the magazine facing away from you, muzzle pointing straight forward. The left arm as for the position of 'Attention', head looking forward, SUSAT in line with the toe of the boot, pause.

649. Release the rifle with the right hand and resume the position of 'Attention', then 'Stand At Ease'.

650. Timing. "**LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT!**"

651. Common Faults.

- a. Muzzle not pointing to the front.
- b. Banging the rifle on the ground.
- c. Not keeping the knees together when bending down.
- d. Looking down.

652. *Confirm by questions and practice.*





Second Position



Third position

Fig 25. – Ground Arms from the Shoulder



Fourth Position



Fifth Position

Fig 25. - Ground Arms from the Shoulder

**THE TAKE UP ARMS** (see Fig 26)

653. *The instructor is to demonstrate the movement of 'Take Up Arms' giving the words of command "TAKE UP - ARMS!". Explain: Immediately on the word of command, "ARMS!" come to 'Attention', pause.*

654. Bend forward from the waist with the knees slightly bent and together and then feel and grasp the rifle with the right hand between the pistol grip and magazine housing, keep the head looking forward and the left arm at the side as for the position of 'Attention'.

655. After a pause, stand up forcing the rifle up to the shoulder maintaining the grip with the right hand, bring the left hand across the body and strike and seize the hand guard just above the trigger guard. Pause.

656. Then maintaining a firm hold with the left hand on the hand guard, move the right hand from the body of the rifle to strike and seize the base of the butt. Pause.

657. Then cut the left arm away to the position of 'Attention', then 'Stand At Ease'.

658. Timing. "LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT - RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT - LEFT!"

659. *Confirm by questions and practice.*





Second position



Third Position

Fig 26. – Take Up Arms



Fourth Position



Fifth Position

Fig 26. – Take Up Arms

**TRAIL ARMS** (see Fig 27)

660. *The instructor is to demonstrate the movement of 'Trail Arms' giving the words of command "TRAIL - ARMS!". Explain: Immediately on the word of command, "ARMS!" come to 'Attention', pause.*

661. Bring the left hand across the body and grasp the hand guard of the rifle just above the trigger guard keeping the left elbow close to the body and the forearm parallel to the ground, pause.

662. Then move the right hand from the butt to the body of the rifle between the pistol grip and the magazine housing keeping the right elbow to the rear, pause.

663. Then force the rifle to a horizontal position at the full extent of the right arm, muzzle pointing directly to the front; at the same time cut the left hand to the side of the body. Remain stood to 'Attention'.

664. Timing. "**LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT - RIGHT – LEFT!**"

665. Common Faults.

- a. Not cutting the left arm to the side of the body sharply enough.
- b. Rifle not horizontal.
- c. Standing at Ease in the Trail.

666. *Confirm by questions and practice.*





Third position



Final position

Fig 27. – Trail Arms

## **SHOULDER ARMS FROM THE TRAIL**

667. *The instructor is to demonstrate the movement of 'Shoulder Arms' giving the words of command "SHOULDER - ARMS!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "ARMS!" force the rifle up into the shoulder maintaining the grip with the right hand, bring the left arm across the body to seize the hand guard just above the trigger guard, pause.

668. Then maintaining a firm grip with the left hand on the hand guard, move the right hand from the body of the rifle to strike and seize the base of the butt.

669. After another pause, cut the left hand to the side of the body. Pause, then 'Stand At Ease'.

670. Timing. "LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT - RIGHT – LEFT!"

671. Common Faults.

- a. Not striking the weapon.
- b. Not cutting the left arm away sharply.

672. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

## **CHANGE ARMS AT THE SHOULDER** (see Fig 28)

673. *The instructor is to demonstrate the movement of 'Change Arms' giving the words of command "CHANGE - ARMS!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "ARMS!" come to 'Attention', pause.

674. Maintaining a grip of the base of the butt force the rifle to the front centre of the body at the same time with the left hand strike and seize the hand guard just above the trigger guard. The SUSAT is to be 2 inches from the body with the elbows tucked in. Pause.

675. Then maintaining a grip with the left hand strike and seize the hand guard with the right hand so that it rests above the left hand, little finger of right hand touching the forefinger of the left hand.

676. After another pause, maintain the grip with the right hand force the rifle to the left shoulder at the same time strike and seize the base of the butt with the left hand. Pause.

677. Then cut the right arm to the side of the body to adopt the position of 'Attention', pause then 'Stand At Ease'.

678. Timing. "LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT - RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT - LEFT!"

679. Common Faults.

- a. Forcing the rifle out to far.
- b. Not cutting the arm away to the side sharply enough.

680. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Second Position



Third Position

Fig 28. – Change Arms at the Shoulder





Fourth Position



Fifth Position

Fig 28. – Change Arms at the Shoulder

## **CHANGE ARMS AT THE TRAIL**

681. *The instructor is to demonstrate the movement of 'Change Arms' giving the words of command "CHANGE - ARMS!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "ARMS!" maintaining the grip with the right hand between the pistol grip and magazine force the rifle to the centre of the body.

682. At the same time with the left hand strike and seize the hand guard just above the trigger guard with the left hand. The SUSAT should be 2 inches from the body, both elbows tucked in to the side, pause.

683. Move the right hand from the body of the rifle to strike and seize the hand guard immediately above the left hand with the little finger of right hand touching the forefinger of the left hand.

684. After a pause, move the left hand from the hand guard and strike and seize the body of the rifle between the pistol grip and the magazine housing. Pause.

685. Force the rifle down the left side of the body at the same time cut the right hand to the right side of the body as for the position of 'Attention'.

686. Common Faults.

- a. Hands placed incorrectly on the hand guard.
- b. Failure to cut the hand away cleanly on the last movement.
- c. Not controlling the rifle on the last movement and allowing it to swing.

687. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

## **SALUTING WITH THE RIFLE** (see Fig 29)

688. The 'Salute' to the front at the 'Halt' is taught in order that an individual or body of men can pay the correct compliment to an officer in a smart uniform manner.

689. *The instructor is to demonstrate the movement of 'Salute' giving the words of command "SALUTE TO THE FRONT - SALUTE!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "SALUTE!" come to 'Attention', pause, force the rifle vertical at the same time bring the left arm across the body extending the finger to strike the hand guard with the forearm parallel to the ground and the back of the hand to the front with the thumb closed to the forefinger and fingers together. Pause.

690. Then cut the left hand away to the side of the body, pause, 'Stand At Ease'.

691. Timing. "LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT - RIGHT – LEFT!"

692. Common Faults.

- a. Not cutting the arm away sharply.
- b. Not striking the weapon.

693. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Final Position

Fig 29. – Saluting with the Rifle at the Halt

**THE PORT ARMS** (see Fig 30)

694. *The instructor is to demonstrate the movement of 'Port Arms' giving the words of command "PORT - ARMS!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "**ARMS!**" come to 'Attention', pause.

695. Bring the left arm across the body to strike and seize the hand guard just above the trigger guard, thumb running up the side of the hand guard, pause.

696. Then maintaining the grip with the left hand, force the rifle in front of the right shoulder to an angle of 45 degrees, at the same time strike and seize the pistol grip with the right hand, forefinger against the trigger guard, and take half pace forward with the left foot.

697. Timing. "**LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT - RIGHT – LEFT!**"

698. *Confirm by questions and practice.*





Second Position



Final position

Fig 30. – Port Arms

## **SHOULDER ARMS FROM THE PORT ARMS**

699. *The instructor is to demonstrate the movement of 'Shoulder Arms' giving the words of command "SHOULDER - ARMS!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "**ARMS!**" take a half pace to the rear to assume the position of Attention, at the same time maintaining the grip with the left hand, force the rifle back into the right shoulder at the same time strike and seize the base of the butt with the right hand, pause, then cut the left arm away to adopt the position of 'Attention', pause and 'Stand At Ease'.

6100. Timing. "**LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT - RIGHT – LEFT!**"

6101. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



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**CHAPTER 7**

**ARMS DRILL ON THE MARCH**

**INTRODUCTION**

701. All movements of arms drill on the march are carried out on the left foot with "pauses" counted on the right. Arms drill on the march should be rhythmic in execution.

702. When marching the rifle will be carried at the 'Trail' except when marching in file or single file, when the rifle will be carried at the shoulder. All movements at the double will be conducted at the 'Trail'.

**STEPPING OFF AT THE TRAIL** (see Fig 31)

703. Movements are **EXACTLY** the same as for the 'Trail' from the shoulder at the 'Halt'.

704. *The instructor is to demonstrate the movement of 'Quick March at the Trail' giving the words of command "TO YOUR FRONT – QUICK MARCH!". Explain: Immediately on the word of command, "MARCH!" come to 'Attention', pause.*

705. Step off with the left foot immediately raising the left arm to grasp the hand guard of the rifle just above the trigger guard keeping the left elbow close to the body and the forearm parallel to the ground.

706. Continue to march forward and as the left foot strikes the ground move the right hand from the butt to the body of the rifle between the pistol grip and the magazine housing, keeping the right elbow to the rear.

707. Take a further pace with the right foot then as the next step of the left foot strikes the ground, force the rifle to a horizontal position at the full extent of the right arm, muzzle pointing directly to the front, at the same time cut the left hand to the side of the body.

708. On the next left foot swing the left arm to the rear. Continue to march with the left arm swing front to rear and the rifle held tight against the thigh with muzzle pointing forward and parallel to the ground.

709. Timing. **"LEFT – RIGHT – UP – RIGHT – BACK – RIGHT – DOWN – RIGHT – SWING!"**

710. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



First Left foot



Second Left foot

Fig 31. – Stepping Off At The Trail



Fourth Left Foot

Fig 31. – Stepping Off At The Trail





Fifth Left Foot

Fig 31. – Stepping Off At The Trail

### **HALTING IN QUICK TIME FROM THE TRAIL**

711. Movements are **EXACTLY** the same as for the shoulder from the 'Trail' at the 'Halt'.

712. *The instructor is to demonstrate the movement of 'Halting in Quick Time From The Trail' giving the words of command "RIFLES – HALT!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, **"HALT!"**, 'Halt' as taught, pause, then force the rifle up into the shoulder maintaining the grip with the right hand, bring the left arm across the body to seize the hand guard just above the trigger guard, pause.

713. Then maintaining a firm grip with the left hand on the hand guard, move the right hand from the body of the rifle to strike and seize the base of the butt. After another pause, cut the left hand to the side of the body, pause, then 'Stand At Ease'.

714. Timing. **"CHECK ONE TWO STOP - LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT - RIGHT – LEFT!"**

715. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

### **TRAIL, SHOULDER AND CHANGE ARMS ON THE MARCH**

716. The following movements may all be carried out on the march, in each case the word of command is given on the left foot and thereafter each movement is carried out on successive left feet. The actual rifle movements are **EXACTLY** the same as those taught at the 'Halt'.

717. Words of Command: **"TRAIL – ARMS!"**

718. Timing. **"CHECK – UP - CHECK – BACK – CHECK - DOWN - CHECK - SWING!"**

719. Words of Command: **"SHOULDER – ARMS!"**

720. Timing. **"CHECK – UP – CHECK – BACK – CHECK – DOWN – CHECK - SWING!"**

721. Words of Command: **"CHANGE – ARMS!"** *from the shoulder*

722. Timing. **"CHECK – ONE – CHECK – TWO – CHECK – THREE - CHECK – DOWN - CHECK - SWING!"**

723. Words of Command: **"CHANGE – ARMS!"** *from the trail*

724. Timing. **"CHECK – ONE – CHECK – TWO – CHECK – THREE - CHECK DOWN – CHECK - SWING!"**

725. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

### **TURNING TO THE RIGHT OR LEFT ON THE MARCH** (see Fig 32)

726. Turning on the march whilst carrying the rifle at the 'Trail' requires the rifle to be brought into the vertical position so as not to cause the rifle to collide with the knee, or other



weapons within the squad whilst carrying out the movement.

727. *The instructor is to demonstrate the movement of 'Turning to the Left/Right on the March' giving the words of command "LEFT – TURN!". Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "**TURN!**" which is given as the right foot comes to the ground, take a check pace with the left foot to check movement and freeze with the left foot on the ground, right heel raised, at the same time cut the left arm to the side.

728. Turn the head, shoulders, body and right foot through 90 degrees to the left at the same time bring the rifle into a vertical position along the right side of the body bringing the left hand across to support the rifle by a full grip of the hand guard.

729. At the same time bend the right knee allowing the foot to raise 6-8 inches. Drive the foot to the ground in the new direction in the position of 'Attention'.

730. Force the left foot forward maintaining the same grip of the rifle in the vertical position.

731. Take a normal pace with the right foot at the same time adopt the position of the 'Trail' with the rifle, cutting the left arm to the side.

732. Take a normal pace with the left foot keeping the left arm to the side.

733. Take a normal pace with the right foot at the same time swinging the left arm forward.

734. Timing. "**CHECK – UP - CHECK – DOWN – CHECK - SWING!**"

735. The "**RIGHT – TURN!**" is exactly the same movement and timing as it is without the rifle. The word of command is given on the left foot and all subsequent movements carried out on the opposite feet to the 'Left Turn', finishing with the left arm coming to the rear as the left foot goes forward.

736. Common Faults.

- a. The shoulders not being forced round through 90 degrees.
- b. The rifle not being brought up into the fully vertical position.
- c. The arm being swung in the wrong direction on the last movement.

737. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



First Position, Side View – Arm cut away

Fig 32. – Turning to the Right or Left on the March



Second Position

Fig 32. – Turning to the Right or Left on the March



Fourth Position

Fig 32. – Turning to the Right or Left on the March





Fifth Position

Fig 32. – Turning to the Right or Left on the March



Stepping in the new direction

Fig 32. – Turning to the Right or Left on the March



## **ABOUT TURN ON THE MARCH**

738. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "TURNINGS - ABOUT - TURN!" Explain:* The word of command "**TURN!**" is given on the right foot. Immediately on the words of command, "**TURNINGS - ABOUT-TURN!**" a full check pace is taken with the left foot to, the right foot is then slid into position next to the left as for the position of 'Attention', at the same time cut the left arm to the side of the body.

739. Turn the head, shoulders and body through 90 degrees at the same time bring the rifle into a vertical position along the right side of the body bringing the left hand across to support the rifle by a full grip of the hand guard.

740. The body is then forced through an angle of 90 degrees to the right. At the same time the left foot is raised 6 - 8 inches and forced sharply to the ground next to the right. The body remains erect and square to the front.

741. Turn the head, shoulders and body through another 90 degrees to the right. At the same time the right foot is raised 6 - 8 inches and forced sharply to the ground next to the left. The body remains erect and square to the front.

742. Raise the left foot 6 - 8 inches and place it next to the right foot forming the correct position of 'Attention'. Raise the right foot again and return it to the ground next to the left as if marking time. The body remains erect and square to the front.

743. Step off with the left foot adopting the 'Trail' position with the rifle, at the same time cutting the left arm to the side, continue marching in quick time in the new direction.

744. Take a pace with the right foot keeping the left arm to the side.

745. Take a further pace with the left foot at the same time swinging the left arm to the rear and continue marching in quick time in the new direction.

746. Timing. "**CHECK – IN – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT - SWING!**"

747. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

748. Common Faults.

- a. Not Turning the body through 180 degrees.
- b. The rifle not being brought up into the full vertical position.

749. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

## **SALUTING TO THE FLANKS WITH THE RIFLE IN THE SHOULDER**

(see Fig 33)

750. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "SALUTE TO THE LEFT/RIGHT - SALUTE!" Explain:* The word of command

"**SALUTE!**" is given on the left foot. Immediately on the words of command, continue to take a 30 inch pace with the right foot, and check the left arm to the side.

751. Take another pace with the left foot at the same time bring the left arm across the body to strike the hand guard in the position of the salute, at the same time turn the head and eyes 90 degrees to the Left/Right.

752. Take a 30 inch pace with the right foot remaining at the Salute, followed by a further 3 paces.

753. Take another 30 inch pace with the right foot, as the heel comes to the ground, turn the head to the front at the same time cutting the left arm to the side.

754. Take another 30 inch pace with the left foot swinging the left arm to the rear, and continue marching.

755. Timing. "**CHECK – UP – TWO – THREE – FOUR – FIVE – DOWN - SWING!**"

756. Common Faults.

- a. Not turning the head and eyes at the same time as the 'Salute'.
- b. Not checking the arm to the side.
- c. Not looking up.

757. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



First position



Second Position

Fig 33. – Saluting to the Right with the Rifle in the Shoulder



Final Position

Fig 33. – Saluting to the Right with the Rifle in the Shoulder

**SALUTING WHEN IN FORMED BODIES**

758. A body of marching men is to be ordered to 'Eyes Right/Left'. Only the IC of the party is to salute.

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**CHAPTER 8**

**SWORD DRILL**

**INTRODUCTION**

801. The sword is a traditional badge of rank and honour in the Army. In the RIFLES it is only worn on ceremonial parades by Officers, Warrant Officer Class 1, Band Serjeants and Bugle Majors.

802. Warrant Officer Class 1 and Bugle Majors in the RIFLES do not normally carry out drill movements with the swords but wear it only as a badge of their appointment.

803. Whilst on parade with troops who are carrying arms the Officers will always carry drawn swords.

804. Sword drill movements are to be carried out to the same timings as other movements on the drill square. The two main qualities that should be pursued in sword drill are:

- a. Accuracy.
- b. Graceful Movement.

**WEARING OF THE SWORD**

805. The sword is slung from the sword strap and held clear of the ground by the left hand as follows:

- a. The 'Attention' and the 'At Ease'. When stood to 'Attention' the scabbard is held in a vertical position close to the left leg, the forefinger on the left side of the scabbard pointing to the ground, the thumb and remaining three fingers curled around the scabbard. If the sword is not drawn, the handle is to be cradled between the left forearm and the body. When stood 'At Ease' the scabbard is angled forward. (see Fig 34 & 36)
- b. 'Easy'. If the sword is not drawn the position is for the 'At Ease'. If the sword is drawn the scabbard is released to allow the left hand to take up its position on the handle, as described later in the chapter. (see Fig 37)

**DRAW SWORDS** (see Fig 34)

806. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "DRAW - SWORDS!" Explain: Immediately on the word of command, "SWORDS!", come to 'Attention'.*

807. Grasp the top of the scabbard with the left hand. The hilt is facing the front and the elbow is to the rear. At the same time take the right hand across the body. Draw the sword with the right hand until the right forearm is horizontal and the pommel is in line with the left shoulder.

808. Draw the sword sharply forward and upwards and assume the position of the

'Recover' with the tip of the sword uppermost-edge to the left, hilt in line with the mouth, fingers curled around the handle - thumb upwards, back of the hand to the front, forearm and elbow close to the chest. At the same time straighten the left arm and hold the scabbard vertical as described in the position of 'Attention'.

809. Bring the sword to the right side and assume the position of the 'Carry' with the blade vertical and the edge to the front; change grip of the right hand as the sword is lowered curling the fingers lightly around the handle and extending them so that the hilt rests lightly on the thumb and forefinger. Keep the forearm parallel to the ground and the elbow to the side of the body.

810. Timing. All these movements are done in sequence without pause.

811. Common Faults.

- a. Incorrect grasp of the scabbard.
- b. Hilt not in line with the mouth.
- c. Sword blade not vertical.
- d. Fingers gripping the handle in the final position.

812. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Front View



Side View

Fig 34. – Draw Swords – Second Position



The 'Recover'

Fig 34. – Draw Swords – Third Position



Front View



Side View

The 'Carry'

Fig 34. – Draw Swords -Final Position of Attention



**RETURN SWORDS**

(see Fig 35)

813. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "RETURN - SWORDS!" Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "**SWORDS!**" with the right hand bring the sword across the body keeping it vertical, until the hilt is in line with the left shoulder, the sword edge to the left and the right elbow raised. At the same time grip the top of the scabbard with the left hand holding the scabbard vertical with the elbow to the rear.

814. Allow the sword point to drop to the rear until it is parallel to the left side of the body. Allow the handle to rotate so that the hilt is to the front. When the sword point touches the scabbard, raise the sword and with the fingers of the left hand guide it into the mouth of the scabbard then force the sword into the scabbard.

815. Place the right hand on top of the pommel and force the sword into the scabbard with the right arm forearm parallel and the elbow raised.

816. Return both arms to the side and resume the position of 'Attention'.

817. Stand 'At Ease'.

818. Timing. All these movements are done in sequence without pause.

819. Common Faults.

- a. Incorrect grasp of the scabbard.
- b. Right elbow not raised high enough.
- c. Left hand not positioned correctly around the top of the scabbard.
- d. Difficulty in locating the tip of the sword into the scabbard.

820. *Confirm by questions and practice.*





Front View



Side View

Fig 35. – Return Swords – Hand on Pommel Forcing Sword into Scabbard

**STAND AT EASE WITH THE SWORD DRAWN**

(see Fig 36)

821. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "**STAND AT - EASE!**" Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "**EASE!**" move the left foot out 12 inches and allow the sword to drop on to the right shoulder. Place the little finger behind the handle. Keep the right forearm parallel to the ground.

822. The scabbard remains held in a vertical position close the left leg, the forefinger on the left side of the scabbard pointing to the ground, the thumb and remaining three fingers curled around the scabbard.

823. Timing. All these movements are done in sequence without pause.

824. Common Faults.

- a. Little finger incorrectly placed.
- b. Forearm not parallel to the ground.
- c. Scabbard incorrectly held.

825. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Front View



Side View

Fig 36. – Stand At Ease with Sword Drawn

**STAND EASY WITH THE SWORD DRAWN** (see Fig 37)

826. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "STAND - EASY!" Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "**EASY!**" allow the point of the sword to fall forward and to the left so that it is placed on the ground in between, and in line with the toe. The hilt is to the right and the right hand is cupped on the top of the pommel.

827. Release the scabbard and place the left hand on top of the right and relax the body.

828. Timing. All these movements are done in sequence without pause.

829. Common Faults.

a. The sword not being lowered in a graceful movement.

830. *Confirm by questions and practice.*





Front View



Side View

Fig 37. – Stand Easy with Sword Drawn

**SALUTING AT THE HALT**(see Fig 38)

831. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "SALUTE TO THE FRONT - SALUTE!" Explain: Immediately on the word of command, "SALUTE!" come to 'Attention'.*

832. Bring the sword to the position of the 'Recover'.

833. Lower the sword swiftly to the right side so that the right arm is straight, the edge of the sword is to the left and the point 12 inches from the ground and in front of the right shoulder. The thumb is flat on the side of the handle and the fingers grip the handle. The hilt is just behind the right thigh.

834. Bring the sword to the position of the Recover.

835. Return to the 'Carry'.

836. Stand 'At Ease'.

837. Timing. All these movements are done in sequence without pause.

838. Common Faults.

a. The sword not being lowered in a graceful movement.

b. The thumb incorrectly placed on the side of the handle.

839. *Confirm by questions and practice.*





Front View



Side View

Fig 38. – Saluting at the Halt – Final Position

**SALUTING ON THE MARCH** (see Fig 39)

840. The Salute will be given as follows:

a. Quick Time. The sword remains at the 'Carry' and the head and eyes are turned to the nominated flank.

b. Double Time. The sword remains at the 'Carry' and the head and eyes are turned to the nominated flank.

841. Timing. As per the eyes right/left as already taught.

842. Common Faults.

a. The sword not remaining vertical.

843. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Eyes Right



Eyes Left

Fig 39. – Saluting on the March

**SALUTING WITH TROOPS ON PARADE**

844. When troops 'Present Arms', officers carrying swords are to come to 'Attention' and move the sword into the 'Carry' on the first movement, to the 'Recover' on the second, third and fourth movements and 'Salute' on the fifth.

845. When troops stand 'At Ease' from the 'Present', officers carrying swords are to come to the 'Recover' on the first movement, come to the 'Carry' for the second and stand 'At Ease' with the troops on the third.

846. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

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**CHAPTER 9**

**CANE DRILL**

**POSITIONS OF THE CANE** (see Fig 40)

901. Attention. The cane is held vertically at the left side of the body, with the head of the cane in the left hand, the ferrule in front of the left shoulder. The forefinger of the left hand is curled beneath the head and pointing towards the thigh, the thumb pointing down the front and the remaining three fingers grasping the cane.

902. Stand At Ease. Stand 'At Ease' as previously taught with both hands behind the back as in the normal foot drill movement. The back of the left hand is held in the palm of the right and the cane points to the left front between the left arm and the body.

903. The Trail. The cane is held in the horizontal position by the right hand with the ferrule to the front. The cane is held between the first two fingers and the thumb of the right hand.

904. Common Faults.

- a. The fingers not positioned correctly around the head of the cane.
- b. The cane not held parallel to the ground whilst at the 'Trail'.

905. *Confirm by questions and practice.*





Fig 40. - Position of Attention



Front View



Rear View

Fig 40. – Stand At Ease





Side View

Fig 40. – The Trial

**MARCHING** (see Fig 41)

906. The cane is brought to the 'Trail' during the first 3 paces of the left foot during the 'Quick March' and the arms start to swing on the third pace of the left foot.

907. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "TO YOUR FRONT – QUICK MARCH!" Explain:* Immediately on the words of command, "**MARCH!**" come to 'Attention' and step off with the left foot at the same time grasp the centre of the cane with the right hand. Retain the grip on the head with the left hand and keep the cane to the left side.

908. On the next left foot pull the cane sharply to the right side in the position of the 'Trail' keeping the left arm to the side as for the position for 'Attention'.

909. On the third left foot swing both arms naturally, keeping the cane horizontal throughout the swing.

910. Timing. "**UP – CHECK - DOWN – CHECK - SWING!**"

911. Common Faults.

- a. The cane not being held horizontal to the ground whilst marching.

912. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

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Fig 41. – Marching at the Trail

## **HALT**

913. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "RIFLES – HALT!" Explain:* The 'Halt' is the same as previously taught with both arms coming into the side on the last movement of the right foot, the cane remaining at the 'Trail'. The cane is then returned to the left side in three movements with the regulation pause between each movement.

914. After the 'Halt' carry the cane to the left side with the right hand. Grip the head with the left hand and hold the cane in a vertical position as in the position of 'Attention'. Maintain the grip with the right hand.

915. Cut the right hand to the side.

916. Stand 'At Ease'.

917. Timing. **"CHECK - ONE TWO STOP – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT - LEFT!"**

918. Common Faults.

- a. Not observing the regulation pause between movements.

919. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

## **SALUTING AT THE HALT**(see Fig 42)

920. 'Salute' as previously taught with the cane held in the left hand as already described in the position of 'Attention'.

921. *Confirm by questions and practice.*





Front View

Fig 42. – Saluting to the Front at the Halt

## **SALUTING TO THE FRONT ON THE MARCH**

922. 'Salute' as already taught during foot drill however, return the cane to the position of 'Attention' after the 'Halt' and before the first 'Salute'. Bring the cane into the 'Trail' as previously taught when stepping off after the about turn.

923. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

## **SALUTE TO A FLANK ON THE MARCH** (see Fig 43)

924. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "**SALUTE TO YOUR LEFT/RIGHT - SALUTE!**" Explain:* The normal 'Salute' to the flank is carried out but the cane is brought to the left side before the 'Salute' and returned to the 'Trail' after the 'Salute'. Care must be taken to ensure that when meeting an officer the movement is started in sufficient time to allow all movements to be carried out before coming abreast of the officer. The word of command is as for the normal 'Salute' and is given on the left foot. The arms are checked to the side on the first right foot after the word of command and thereafter movements are carried out on succeeding left paces as follows:

925. Carry the cane to the left side with the right hand. Grip the head with the left hand and hold the cane with the left hand in a vertical position. Maintain the grip with the right hand.

926. Cut the right hand to the side.

927. 'Salute' to the flank as taught.

928. Timing. "**CHECK – UP – CHECK – DOWN – CHECK – UP - TWO - THREE - FOUR - FIVE – DOWN - SWING!**"

929. On completion of the 'Salute' return the cane to the 'Trail' on the three succeeding left feet as follows:

930. Carry the cane to the left side with the right hand. Grip the head with the left hand and hold the cane in a vertical position as in the position of 'Attention'. Maintain the grip with the right hand.

931. Pull the cane sharply to the right side in the position of the 'Trail'. Keep the left arm at the side.

932. Swing both arms naturally keeping the cane horizontal.

933. Timing. "**UP – CHECK – DOWN – CHECK - SWING!**"

934. Common Faults.

- a. Miss timing the 'Salute' allowing the officer to pass before the 'Salute' is given.

935. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Side View

Fig 43. – Saluting to the Left on the March

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## **CHAPTER 10**

### **BAND DRILL**

#### **POSITION OF READINESS AT THE HALT AND FROM THE AT EASE**

1001. The Band will come to a position of readiness at the 'Halt' from the 'At Ease' with one command and one movement. On the executive word of command "**READY!**" the Band will come to 'Attention' and bring instruments to a playing position in one movement.

1002. When standing 'At Ease' instruments are held as follows:

- a. Clarinets are held in the right hand at waist level in an upright position in front of the right arm.
- b. Cornets are held in the Right hand in a similar position, but with the Left hand.
- c. French horns are held with the Left hand.
- d. All other instruments, except the Piccolo, are already in the playing position, or nearly so, so that coming to the position of Attention and ready in one movement presents no difficulty.

#### **AT EASE FROM THE POSITION OF READINESS**

1003. To return the Band to the 'At Ease' from the position of readiness will be done with one command and one movement, "**BAND - STAND AT - EASE!**"

1004. On the executive word of command "**EASE!**" instruments are to be brought down and the Band is to stand 'At Ease', in one movement.

1005. Slung instruments should remain slung, except during a prolonged 'Stand Easy' period when a separate order to un-sling instruments will be given at the Bandmaster's discretion; another order to sling up is to be given before the Band is brought to the 'At Ease' position.

#### **REMAINING AT ATTENTION**

1006. In the event of the band being required to remain at the position of 'Attention' for a prolonged period, the Band instruments are to be brought down on a movement of the baton, and the Band is to remain at the position of 'Attention'.

#### **MARCHING OFF**

1007. When marching off from the 'At Ease' and the Band is required to be ready to play, the command will be, "**BAND AND BUGLES - PARADE!**"

1008. The Band comes to the position of readiness, as detailed above, and then waits for the troops to come to the position of Attention before stepping off.

#### **GENERAL SALUTE**

1009. The General Salute by armed troops is done in four movements starting from the position of 'At Ease'.

1010. On the first two movements carried out by the troops the Band is to come to the position of 'Attention'. The General Salute will be played when indicated by the Bandmaster.

1011. The stand 'At Ease' from the 'Present' by armed troops is done in three movements:

a. On the first two movements carried out by the troops the Band are to remain at the Ready.

b. On the third movement the Band is to remain at 'Attention' as detailed above.



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## **CHAPTER 11**

### **BUGLE DRILL**

#### **METHOD OF CARRY**

1101. The bugle is attached to the man by a bugle cord fitted over the right shoulder and is suspended at the right side. The tassel ends of the line are tied to lower shank and adjusted to fit the man in order that he is able to grasp it at the point of balance without having to lean over to do so. In this slung position the mouthpiece is to the front, the bell to the rear and the lower shank uppermost.

#### **DRILL MOVEMENTS WITH THE BUGLE**

1102. All drill movements are as normal and are not explained here in detail. The position of the bugle in these movements is described only.

#### **AT THE HALT**

1103. Stand Easy. Adopt the position of 'Stand Easy', the bugle is held in the right hand, at the point of balance and in horizontal position. Mouthpiece to the front, bell to the rear.

1104. Stand At Ease. With the body braced and right arm straight, the bugle is held in the right hand, at the point of balance, with the lower shank and forward curve facing the front. Forefinger running along the shank with the finger extended to the end of the mouthpiece, bell of the bugle above the inside of the wrist and touching the side of the body. The left hand is held straight down the left side, with thumb to the front.

1105. Attention. The bugle is moved from the right side to the right hip. The bell in front of the hip, below the belt, elbow into the side, mouthpiece pointing to the front parallel to the ground; thumb on top of piping running along the inner tubing.

1106. Ready. Come to the position of 'Attention'. The bugle is raised to the sounding position by the shortest possible way, ensuring that the elbow is in line with the shoulder, wrist straight and bell of the bugle pointing straight to the front.

1107. Stand At Ease From The Ready. Lower the bugle to the position of 'At Ease' by the shortest possible way and stand 'At Ease'.

#### **FALLOUT OFFICER ON PARADE**

1108. On the command, "**OFFICER ON PARADE – FALL - OUT!**"

1109. Come to 'Attention'. Turn to the right and at the same time move the bugle across the body to the left and grasp the bugle with the left hand; on the second movement of the turn cut the hand smartly to the side. 'Salute'. Cut the right arm to the side and observe a pause. Transfer the bugle to the right hand, cut the left hand away, then step off in quick time.

#### **SALUTING ON THE MARCH**

1110. All movements of the bugle are as previously detailed, the bugle is transferred to the left hand, bugler salutes, the bugle is transferred to the right hand. All movements will be

carried out on the left foot.

**TO BRING THE BUGLE TO THE POSITION OF READINESS ON THE MARCH IN QUICK TIME**

1111. Movement is as follows:

- a. The bugle is moved from the position of 'Attention' out to the Right, the arm straightened and at an angle of 45 degrees from the body, mouthpiece to the right, bell to the left touching the inside of the forearm. The left arm is brought smartly to the side.
- b. The bugle is moved across the body by bending the elbow and the bell placed on the left hip, with the mouthpiece to the front and parallel to the ground.
- c. The bugle is moved across the body to the right hip as in the position of 'Attention'.
- d. The bugle is brought to position of readiness in one movement as previously detailed, the left arm is swung to the rear.

1112. **Note:** The first movement is carried out on the right foot, successive movements are carried out on the alternative foot to form a continuous movement.

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**CHAPTER 12**

**REGIMENTAL MARCHES**

1201.

*FOR COMPLETION BY THE BAND AND BUGLES OF THE RIFLES*

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**CHAPTER 13**

**BUGLE CALLS OF THE RIFLES**

1301.

*FOR COMPLETION BY THE BAND AND BUGLES OF THE RIFLES*

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**CHAPTER 14**

**REGIMENTAL BATTLE HONOURS**

**RIFLE REGIMENTS**

1401. In The Rifles, battle honours, which are the selected symbols of our past, are carried forward on parade uniforms. As a rifle regiment, battalions of The Rifles do not carry Colours. Instead, battle honours are entrusted to each Rifleman, who wear a representative selection of battle honours from all the forming regiments on the cross belt or belt badge. All of our officers', Warrant Officers' and Serjeants' wear cross belts with the Inkerman whistle and chain, used in the past, with the bugle, to communicate with, and to direct Riflemen. The bugle is central to our musical traditions but music has been carried forward from all our forming regiments. Daily routine in the battalions is marked by bugle calls, and so The Rifles sound, rather than beat, retreat.

1402. The belt badge design has 34 representative battle honours (from the Regimental total) on the regimental Crest.

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## **CHAPTER 15**

### **CONDUCTING A MILITARY FUNERAL**

Reference:

- A. The Drill Manual
- B. Queens Regulation 1975, Para 8116-8123
- C. Ceremonial for the Army Code 70468, Chapter 14

#### **INTRODUCTION**

1501. It is an unfortunate fact of life that it could fall upon a battalion of The Rifles to provide a military funeral, normally with very little time to plan and prepare. This chapter covers all aspects of military funerals and is to be used as a guide only, as it should be borne in mind that not all funerals are the same and that the wishes of the next of kin must take priority.

#### **HISTORY**

1502. The ceremony carried out at Military Funerals has several features which reminds us of practices of bygone days and which add to the impressiveness of the occasion. One of the most noticeable features is the custom of reversing the order of things from what they are normally. When the body is being taken to the place of burial, arms are reversed, the precedence of those who follow the coffin is reversed and if a horse follows bearing the dead warriors boots, these are placed reverse-wise in the stirrups. This custom of reversing things is very ancient and is carried out by the Greeks in civic funerals as well as military. When Sir Philip Sidney was buried in 1586, the troops who accompanied the cortege to the ship at Flushing, for the conveyance of the body to London, trailed their swords and muskets in the dust. At the state funeral there was attendance of 300 citizens trained for war, all holding weapons reversed. Captain Wenn, a well known military writer of the seventeenth century, refers to "pikes trailed reversed" at the burial of a private soldier. In his famous diary, John Evelyn has two following under the date 6th March 1652 in reference to the funeral of General Ireton, Cromwell's son-in-law, "saw Westminster with diverse regiments of soldiers horse and foot....thus in a grave pace, drums covered with cloth, soldiers reversing their arms, they proceeded through the streets in a very solemn manner." The carrying of muskets in the reversed manner was last done at the funeral of the Great Duke of Marlborough in 1722.

1503. In former times, the pages of nobles followed the coffin of their deceased masters, carrying the insignia of the various order to which they belonged. This is perpetrated today by carrying of an officer's decorations and medals on cushions by insignia bearers behind the coffin.

1504. The origin and meaning of firing three volleys of musketry at the graveside do not appear to have been established beyond question. Fortescue (Vol 1, Pge 90) states that "the musketeers fired three volleys over it (the corpse) in the name of trinity" - this was in reference to the sixteenth century. Referring again to the burial in London of Sir Philip Sidney, the account states that "rounds of small shot were thrice fired by all men present and from the great ordnance on the walls two volleys were discharged as the corpse was taken from the shore" in Holland to the ship, and at the London burial "a double volley of shot from the churchyard informed the world outside that Sir Philip Sidney had been buried". However, three volleys seem to have been the usual custom from the nineteenth century onwards and

might possibly have had their origin in the pre-Christian era practice when the pagan warriors cremated their dead comrades.

### **PLANNING OF A MILITARY FUNERAL**

1505. The composition of a Military Funeral will consist of the following:

- a. Bearer Party. Consisting of an Officer, Warrant Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer in Charge. Six to eight bearers (depending on the size of the coffin). The ranks of the bearers will depend upon the rank of the deceased.
- b. Firing Party. Consisting of one Serjeant, one Corporal, twelve Riflemen and one Bugler.
- c. Hat Orderlies. Two hat orderlies to collect and issue headdress to the bearer party. Funeral director in attendance.

1506. The coffin should be dressed by the Bearer Party commander as follows:

- a. The Union Flag placed over the coffin as though the pike were at the head end.
- b. The headdress in the centre, at the head end.
- c. The decorations in the centre, half way to the middle.
- d. Belt and sword (officers only) in the middle.
- e. The family wreath at the foot end.

1507. **Note.** The commander must ensure that these items are properly secured.

### **ORDER OF FORMING UP**

1508. The Coffin. The coffin is placed in the Chapel of Rest, on trestles, head looking towards the altar.

1509. The Firing Party. The Firing Party is to be formed in two ranks, Corporal on the left of the front rank, Serjeant in the rear centre to the front of the hearse, facing the Chapel of Rest.

### **DRILL FOR THE BEARER PARTY**

1510. When ordered the Bearer Party, without headdress, are to step off and 'Halt', without ceremony, alongside the coffin and then turn inwards. The commander is to be two paces to the rear. Then:

- a. Lifting and Moving the Coffin.
  - (1) On the words of command "**PREPARE TO LIFT!**" the bearers are to place both hands under the coffin, fingers together, palms uppermost, thumbs pointing vertically up the side of the coffin, shoulder width apart, ensuring that the Union



Flag is between the hands and the coffin.

(2) On the word of command "**LIFT!**" the Bearer Party are to take the weight by straightening the back, keeping the arms at their fullest extent and allowing the coffin to clear the trestles. The hat orderlies then remove the trestles.

(3) On the words of command "**PREPARE TO RAISE - RAISE!**" the bearers are to lift the coffin slowly, ensuring that it remains level, until the hands come into line with the shoulders.

(4) On the word of command "**OUTWARDS!**" the hand nearest the foot end is to be rotated outwards, so that the thumb is underneath and the fingers together running vertically up the side.

(5) On the word of command "**TURN!**" the bearers are to turn and face the foot end, at the same time placing the coffin well onto the shoulders, the inside arm passing beneath the coffin so that the hand is able to rest firmly on the outside shoulder of the bearer's opposite number. The outside arm is to be bent at the elbow, the hand being positioned as close the face as possible.

(6) On the words of command "**TURNING - SLOW - MARCH!**" the Bearer Party are to execute a turn of 180 degrees to the right or far enough to face the required exit. In order not to disturb the coffin whilst turning, the foot end bearers are to take a side-step pace to the right then bring their feet together. The head end bearers are to step a side pace to the left then bring their feet together. The centre bearers are to side-step on the spot to the left. All bearers are to side-step simultaneously until facing the required exit and on the command "**STAND STILL!**" they are to 'Halt' with their feet together. This is a very difficult movement and must be carried out very slowly.

(7) On the words of command "**SLOW - MARCH!**" the Bearer Party step off with the inside foot leading. The commander may keep the step by saying very softly "**INSIDE – OUTSIDE!**" the coffin is always to be carried foot end foremost.

(8) Where possible the commander should always be positioned two paces from the rear end and follow the coffin.

(9) When on the march, the Bearer Party may have to negotiate obstacles such as tight corners or steps. If so, they are to be halted and with dignity negotiate the obstacle. If negotiating steps the bearers at the lower end are to change the position of the hands so as to support the weight of the coffin.

b. Halting and Lowering the Coffin.

(1) The command "**HALT!**". This is given as the outside feet come to the ground. The bearers are to complete the pace with the next foot and then place the outside foot beside it.

(2) On the word of command "**INWARDS!**" the bearers are to rotate the outside hand, so that the fingers are extended beneath the coffin with the thumb running up the side, forward of the face.

(3) On the word of command “**TURN!**” the bearers are to turn and face the coffin, the chest approximately 300mm (12 inches) from it, taking the weight with the outside hand for a moment until they can withdraw the inside arm from beneath the coffin so as to be able to place the inside hand underneath the coffin to adopt the ‘Raise’ position.

(4) On the words of command “**PREPARE TO LOWER – LOWER!**” the bearers are to lower the coffin gently, ensuring that it remains level, to arms length or to the required height for the trestles or to allow it to be fed into the hearse.

c. The Feed into the Hearse.

(1) On the words of command “**PREPARE TO FEED – FEED!**” the bearers, moving inside hand to outside hand, feed the coffin into the hearse. The foot end bearers are to guide it into the correct position. As each pair ‘lose’ the coffin, on an “**UP!**” from one of them, they resume the position of ‘Attention’. The foot end bearers must ensure that the coffin is placed into the hearse and is secure before they act on an “**UP!**”.

(2) On the words of command “**OUTWARDS – TURN!**” the Bearer Party turn to face the hearse without bending the knee.

(3) On the words of command “**SLOW – MARCH!**” the Bearer Party step off and take up a position to cover off the front, centre, rear and two paces to the outside of the hearse, with the Bearer Party commander two paces centre rear of the hearse.

d. Procession Words of Command. The Bearer Party will act on the words of command “**BREAK INTO QUICK OR SLOW TIME!**” as given by the Bearer Party commander.

e. The Halt of the Hearse.

(1) Before the Hearse arrives at this point, the Bearer Party, on orders from the commander, will step short and regain its previous position to the rear of the hearse. The next stage of the procedure then commences with,

(2) The command “**HALT!**”. On this command, the bearers and hearse should halt together.

(3) On the command “**INWARDS – TURN**” the bearer Party will carry out the turn as described above. If necessary they can be given “**OUTWARDS – DRESS!**” ensuring the foot end bearers are as close to the hearse as is required.

**Note:** Before being ordered to “**INWARDS – TURN!**” the funeral director or one of his assistants should open the hearse door.

(4) On the command “**PREPARE TO FEED – FEED!**” the foot end bearers will grasp hold of the coffin handles with their outside hands and the base with their inside hands. On an “**UP!**” from one of them they will withdraw the coffin to a point where they can adopt the ‘Feed’ position as described above. On a second

**“UP”!** they will feed the coffin from the hearse right hand to left. In pairs, the remaining bearers will take the weight also working on an **“UP”!** until the commander is satisfied that the weight is evenly distributed and the bearer party is in correct position of the ‘Lift’ as already described.

(5) On the command **“RAISE - OUTWARDS – TURN!”** ..... **“SLOW – MARCH!”** the Bearer Party will carry out the actions as already described. The hearse will move off when the coffin has cleared its rear. Then with the padre leading, the Bearer Party will make its way to the grave side, manoeuvring carefully as necessary and be ordered to **“HALT!”** when the foot end bearers are one place from, and in line with, the end-edge of the grave. The commander will then order, **“INWARDS – TURN!”** and **“PREPARE TO LOWER – LOWER!”** as already described.

f. Placing the Coffin over the Grave. When the commander is satisfied that the bearers are covering off the sides of the grave he will give the command **“SLOW – MARCH!”** they will then step off, side pacing off the side of the grave, the foot end feet moving first, ensuring that they step over the support poles and straps laid over the grave, until the coffin is covered over the grave. He will order **“STANDBY - STILL!”** and the Bearer Party will adopt the position of ‘Attention’.

g. The Lower to the Supports. As soon as possible after the **“STILL!”** the Bearer Party commander will give the command **“PREPARE TO LOWER – LOWER!”** the Bearer Party will then take a pace to the rear with the right foot and then bend both knees until the right knee touches the ground, at the same time gently and evenly lowering the coffin until it comes into contact with the supports. The commander then gives the order **“UP!”** and the bearers will force both arms to the position of ‘Attention’. The commander should follow the coffin to the edge of the grave and kneel with the bearer party.

h. Undressing the Coffin.

(1) The Accoutrements. On the word of command **“WREATH!”** the right hand foot end bearer will lift up the wreath and place it to his left on the coffin. The bearer on his left will put the belt onto the wreath and place both items to his left. The bearer opposite will place the decorations on the wreath and place it to the right. The bearer to his right will put the cap on top and place all the accoutrements in front of the commander. He will remove them from the coffin and retain them in both hands. Bearers on completion of their task will resume the position of ‘Attention’. If the coffin has had to be turned for any reason the actions above are the same except starting with the headdress.

(2) Folding the Flag. To fold the flag the commander is to give the words of command **“PREPARE TO FOLD FLAG – FOLD!”** on this the bearers will grasp the edges of the flag with both hands. Then:

(a) On the word of command **“FLAG!”** the right side bearers will fold the flag so that the edge reaches the far side of the coffin.

(b) On the word of command **“UP!”** they will resume the position of ‘Attention’.

(c) On the words of command “**LEFT SIDE - FOLD!**” they will fold the flag until the edge is level with the far side.

(d) On the word of command “**UP!**” they will resume the position of ‘Attention’.

(e) On the words of command “**PREPARE TO FOLD FLAG – FOLD!**”, starting with the right hand foot end bearer they will fold the flag into a triangle taking it in turns alternately right and left until the flag is neatly folded into a triangle in front of the commander. He will then place the accoutrements onto it and remove the flag from the coffin retaining all the items in both hands. Each bearer on completing their folds and having smoothed the flag flat will return their arms to the position of ‘Attention’. In windy conditions one bearer may have to hold the flag still whilst his opposite number carries out the fold.

(f) The commander then stands and hands over the flag and accoutrements to the officer, chosen to hand it over to the head of the family. The commander then returns to his position.

i. Feeding the Straps, Lifting, Lowering and Release Straps.

(1) Feeding the Straps. The straps should be previously positioned so that at this time they are to the right of each bearer. On the words of command “**PREPARE TO FEED STRAPS – FEED!**” each bearer will grasp the end of his strap with the right hand. Then:

(a) On the word of command “**STRAP!**” using both hands they will feed the straps from the bottom vertically up through the handles, ensuring that:

i. The centre of each strap ends up under the centre of the coffin base.

ii. That the excess is fed to their right rear. Both hands should end up in a full grip on the strap with the right hand above and just touching the left, with the thumbs uppermost. Then:

(b) On the words of command “**STAND – UP!**” the Bearer Party bends both knees and resumes the position of ‘Attention’, at the same time allowing the straps to run through both hands until the arms are at their fullest extent in the front centre of the body, with the straps taut.

(2) Lifting the Coffin. On the words of command “**PREPARE TO LIFT – LIFT!**” the bearers will take the weight on the straps and lift the coffin evenly just clear of the supports. At this point the supports are to be removed by 2 x soldiers detailed. (i.e. the hat orderlies)

(3) Lowering the Coffin. On the words of command “**PREPARE TO LOWER - LOWER!**” the bearers will allow the straps to slide slowly through their hands, so that the coffin is lowered gently and evenly into the grave. During this movement, if the coffin becomes uneven the commander may order “**STOP!**”, “**LOWER ON THE LEFT/RIGHT/FEET/HEAD!**”

**“STOP!”**, **“PREPARE TO LOWER - LOWER!”**, as necessary until the coffin has returned level and has completed its journey.

- (4) Release Straps. On the words of command **“PREPARE TO RELEASE STRAPS – RELEASE!”** the bearers will let the straps fall to their right rear and return both hands to the position of ‘Attention’.

j. The March Off.

- (1) On the words of command **“OUTWARDS - TURN!”** the bearers will turn to face the commander.
- (2) On the words of command **“QUICK - MARCH!”** the bearers will step off and march to their previously chosen position, the commander bringing up the rear. On arrival he will order, **“HALT!”**.
- (3) On the words of command **“REPLACE - HEADDRESS!”** the bearers will receive their headdress from the hat orderlies, the commander will receive his last. The commander will then turn the Bearer Party to face the grave.

**PROCEDURES FOR THE FIRING PARTY**

1511. The Firing Party will are to take a position so as to line the final part of the route, inside the gate of the cemetery. they are to be ordered to **“PRESENT – ARMS!”** followed by **“LOWER ON YOUR ARMS – REVERSED!”** Once the Bearer Party and mourners have passed through the Firing Party, the commander is to order **“PRESENT – ARMS!”**, **“SHOULDER – ARMS!”**. They are then to be stepped off and halted in the position where they are to fire the volleys, face the grave and then rest their arms reversed.

1512. As the coffin is being lowered the Firing Party commander is to order:

- a. **"PARTY!"** (to brace up and raise the heads of the firing party).
- b. **"PRESENT - ARMS!"**
- c. **"SHOULDER - ARMS!"**
- d. **"VOLLEYS WITH BLANK CARTRIDGES!"**
- e. **"LOAD!"**
- f. **"PRESENT!"**
- g. **"FIRE!"**
- h. **"RELOAD!"**
- i. **"PRESENT!"**
- j. **"FIRE!"**
- k. **"RELOAD!"**

- l. **"PRESENT!"**
- m. **"FIRE!"**
- n. **"UNLOAD!"**
- o. **"SHOULDER - ARMS!"**
- p. **"PRESENT - ARMS!"**
- q. **Last Post**
- r. **One Minutes Silence**
- s. **Reveille**
- t. **"SHOULDER ARMS!"**

1513. The Firing Party commander will now turn the party in the desired direction and march them away.

1514. **Note:** see Chapter 16: (of this manual) Arms Drill For A Military Funeral.

**RECOMMENDED POINTS TO NOTE ON A RECCE FOR A MILITARY FUNERAL**

1515. The following points should be considered.

- a. Where is the body going to be?
- b. Who is to dress the coffin with the Union Flag, forage cap, belt and family floral tribute?
- c. Position of hearse outside home.
- d. Position of the Marching Party.
- e. Route to church.
- f. Where to 'Halt' the marching troop?
- g. Where to 'Halt' the hearse?
- h. The move from hearse to trestles in church.
- i. Transport to take Firing Party to cemetery.
- j. Transport to take Bearer Party to cemetery - position so as to leave before the funeral cortege.
- k. Where to line up Firing Party to receive cortege?
- l. Where to stop hearse at cemetery?



- m. Where to site firing party for volleys?
- n. Possible difficulties at graveside:
  - (1) Not much room.
  - (2) Having to move over other graves.
  - (3) Which end should the head be? You may have to turn the coffin before lowering onto the wooden supports.
- o. Location for the Bearer Party after lowering the coffin into the grave.
- p. Speak to the Padre.

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**CHAPTER 16**

**ARMS DRILL FOR A MILITARY FUNERAL**

**INTRODUCTION**

1601. A military funeral is a solemn occasion and for this reason there is a difference in the way that arms drill is carried out. Some movements are done with the same crisp precision as a drill parade; others are carried out with quiet dignity. Soldiers taking part in the ceremony must never forget the importance of their roll, which is to honour a fallen comrade, and to console the bereaved. To this end, a lot of work is required to ensure that these different types of arms drill are done correctly.

**THE REVERSE ARMS FROM THE SHOULDER** (see Fig 44)

1602. This movement is taught so that an individual or body of men can pay the correct compliment to fallen comrade during a military funeral. The 'Reverse Arms' is used to carry the rifle when the Firing Party march with the hearse from the church to the cemetery.

1603. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "REVERSE - ARMS!" Explain:* Immediately on the words of command, "ARMS!", come to 'Attention'.

1604. Bring the left hand across the front of the body by the shortest possible means and strike and grasp the rifle above the trigger guard, fingers curled around the hand guard palm facing forward.

1605. With the left hand, rotate the muzzle forward in front of the shoulder at the same time release the grip with the right hand, when the rifle is inverted and vertical, strike and seize the thick part of the butt, fingers of the right hand curled around the cheek piece.

1606. With the left hand and controlling the rifle with the right hand, force the rifle back under the right arm, so that the rifle is at an angle of 45 degrees with the pistol grip under the armpit and the base of the magazine in line with the shoulder. At the same time cut the left arm to the left, around the back to strike and seize the barrel with a full grip immediately above the gas plug.

1607. Timing. "**LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT - LEFT!**"

1608. Common Faults.

- a. The left hand striking the hand guard with the palm facing the body.
- b. Rifle not held vertical with the barrel not pointing downwards.
- c. Elbows not tucked in.

1609. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Second Position



Third Position

Fig 44. – Reverse Arms from the Shoulder



Final Position

Fig 44. – Reverse Arms from the Shoulder

## **THE SHOULDER ARMS FROM THE REVERSE ARMS**

1610. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "SHOULDER - ARMS!" Explain:* Immediately on the words of command, "ARMS!", with the right hand force the rifle into the vertical position, with the heel of the butt in line with the right shoulder, ensuring the right elbow is kept into the side. At the same time release the grip on the barrel with the left hand bring the hand in front of the body by the shortest route rotating the wrist to grasp the underside of the hand guard.

1611. With the left hand rotate the muzzle forwards forcing the rifle into the shoulder. At the same time release the grip with the right hand to strike, seize and grasp the base of the butt when vertical.

1612. Cut the left arm to the side to adopt the position of 'Attention'.

1613. Stand At Ease.

1614. Timing. "LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT - LEFT!"

1615. Common Faults.

- a. Rifle not held vertical with the barrel not pointing downwards.
- b. Elbows not tucked in.

1616. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

## **THE REST ON YOUR ARMS FROM THE PRESENT**

1617. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "REST ON YOUR ARMS - REVERSE!" Explain:* Immediately on the words of command, "REVERSE!" with the left hand force the rifle up into a vertical position so that the base of the hand guard is in line with the chin. Transfer the grip of the right hand from the butt to the pistol grip, with the finger running along the outside of the trigger guard, ensuring the elbows are forced into the body. At the same time bend the right knee to adopt the position of 'Attention'.

1618. Rotate the muzzle slowly forward keeping the butt close to the body at the same time move the left hand back slowly to adopt an inverted grip on the base of the butt. Slowly continue rotating the muzzle forward until the rifle is inverted vertically along the right side of the body with the heel of the butt and the left hand in line with the right shoulder, right elbow forced back.

1619. Slowly extend the right arm to its fullest extent maintaining the overhand grasp on the butt with the left hand.

1620. Slowly lower the head.

1621. Timing. "ONE STOP - TWO, THREE, FOUR, FIVE, SIX, SEVEN, EIGHT!"

1622. **Note:**



- a. This movement is always to be done from the Present Arms.
- b. The movement is done with slow dignity over the eight seconds.

1623. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

### **PRESENT ARMS FROM THE REST ON YOUR ARMS REVERSE**

1624. The Firing Party is to be given the cautionary words of command "**FIRING - PARTY!**" before giving the command "**PRESENT - ARMS!**" this allows the head to be raised sharply before continuing with the movement.

1625. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "**PRESENT - ARMS!**" Explain:* Immediately on the words of command, "**ARMS!**" with the right hand force the rifle up to the front centre of the body so that the base of the hand guard is in line with the chin. At the same time transferring the grip with the left hand from the butt to strike, seize and grip the hand guard immediately above the trigger guard, keeping both elbows tucked in.

1626. Force the rifle down with the left hand transferring the grip with the right hand from the pistol grip to the "Y" like grip of the butt. At the same time bend the right knee and drive the foot in so that the instep of the right foot is in line with the heel of the left foot.

1627. Timing. "**LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT!**"

1628. Common Faults.

- a. Rifle not moving under control.
- b. Elbows not tucked in.

1629. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

### **THE FIRING OF VOLLEYS WITH BLANK CARTRIDGES** (see Fig 45)

1630. The firing of volleys with blank cartridges is taught to enable a Firing Party to pay this compliment to the deceased at a military funeral. The Firing Party should parade with a magazine charged with 3 blank rounds.

1631. During funeral drill this movement should be done from and to the position of 'Attention'.

1632. *The instructor is to demonstrate the complete movement giving the words of command "**VOLLEYS WITH BLANK CARTRIDGES - LOAD!**" Explain:* Immediately on the word of command, "**LOAD!**" carry out the 'Port Arms' as taught in Chapter 6.

1633. Maintaining the grip with the left hand check the safety catch with the right hand.

1634. Maintaining the grip with the left, hand cock the rifle with the right hand releasing the working parts immediately but maintaining the grip on the cocking handle.

*FINAL DRAFT*

1635. Transfer the right hand from the cocking handle to strike, seize and grasp the pistol grip with the forefinger running up the side of the trigger guard.

1636. Timing. "**LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT - RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT - RIGHT - LEFT!**"

1637. Common Faults.

- a. Not forcing the cocking handle fully to the rear.

1638. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

1639. Immediately on the words of command, "**PRESENT!**" the rifle is brought sharply so that the butt is resting on the top of the shoulder at an angle of 30 degrees, both hands maintaining the same grip of the rifle with the left elbow raised, the head and eyes looking squarely to the front. At the same time disengage the safety catch with the right forefinger.

1640. On the word of command, "**FIRE!**", maintaining the same position, squeeze the trigger.

1640. On the word of command, "**RELOAD!**" maintaining the same grip bring the rifle sharply down to the "**PORT ARMS!**" position.

1641. Keeping the rifle upright transfer the grip of the right hand from the pistol grip to the cocking handle.

1642. Keeping the rifle upright cock the working parts releasing them immediately maintaining the grip on the cocking handle, as previously taught.

1643. Return the right hand to the pistol grip with the right forefinger running along the trigger guard.

1644. Timing. "**LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT - RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT!**"

1645. *Confirm by questions and practice.*

1646. On the command "**PRESENT!**" carry out the movement as already taught.

1647. On the command "**FIRE!**" carry out the movement as already taught.

1648. On the command "**RELOAD!**" carry out the movement as already taught.

1649. On the command "**PRESENT!**" carry out the movement as already taught.

1650. On the command "**FIRE!**" carry out the movement as already taught.

1651. Immediately on the word of command "**UNLOAD!**" bring the rifle sharply down into the "**PORT ARMS**" position.

1652. Keeping the rifle upright transfer the grip with the right hand from the pistol grip to the cocking handle.

*FINAL DRAFT*

1653. Cock the working parts releasing them immediately maintaining the grip on the cocking handle.

1654. Return the hand to the pistol grip with the right forefinger running along the trigger guard.

1655. Squeeze the trigger.

1656. Apply the safety catch with the left hand.

1657. Transfer the left hand from the safety catch to strike, seize and grasp the hand guard.

1658. Timing. "**LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT - RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT – RIGHT – LEFT!**"

1659. *Confirm by questions and practice.*



Port Arms – Side View

Fig 45. – The Firing of Volleys with Blank Cartridges



Cocking the Weapon

Fig 45. – The Firing of Volleys with Blank Cartridges





Present – Side View

Fig 45. – The Firing of Volleys with Blank Cartridges





Present – Front View

Fig 45. – The Firing of Volleys with Blank Cartridges

*FINAL DRAFT*

BLANK

*FINAL DRAFT*

**CHAPTER 17**

**EXTRACT FROM THE "CEREMONIAL FOR THE ARMY"**

**ARMY CODE NO 70468 - CHAPTER 6 SECTION 2**

**RIFLE REGIMENTS ON FORMATION PARADE**

1701. When Rifle Regiments are attending a formation parade, complications may arise because of the variations in their drill movements and timing when marching. These may be overcome in the following ways.

1702. Foot and Arms Drill. Whilst the execution of foot and arms drill may differ from other arms, the finished movement is almost always similar. The following should be considered:

- a. They should execute their own drill movements working on the Parade Commander's orders to the parade from the At Ease.
- b. Their own commander may give orders to his own troops if this proves impracticable.
- c. They may conform to the rest of the parade by adopting the position of Attention. This solution should be avoided wherever possible.

1703. The March Past. As far as possible these Regiments should be placed in the march past in their normal order of seniority. A gap should be left after the unit in front to allow them to march past in their own time. Alternatively;

- a. If this is not possible, they must either move at the head of the troops or follow up to the rear, a gap having been left.
- b. The length of the gap will depend on the distance of the saluting base from the forming up point, but the march should be timed to leave the smallest possible gap at the saluting base.
- c. Having passed the saluting base they should, where possible, proceed by a separate route.
- d. However, in a long procession (e.g.) Coronations Procession, they must conform to the timing of the rest of the parade.

*FINAL DRAFT*

BLANK

*FINAL DRAFT*