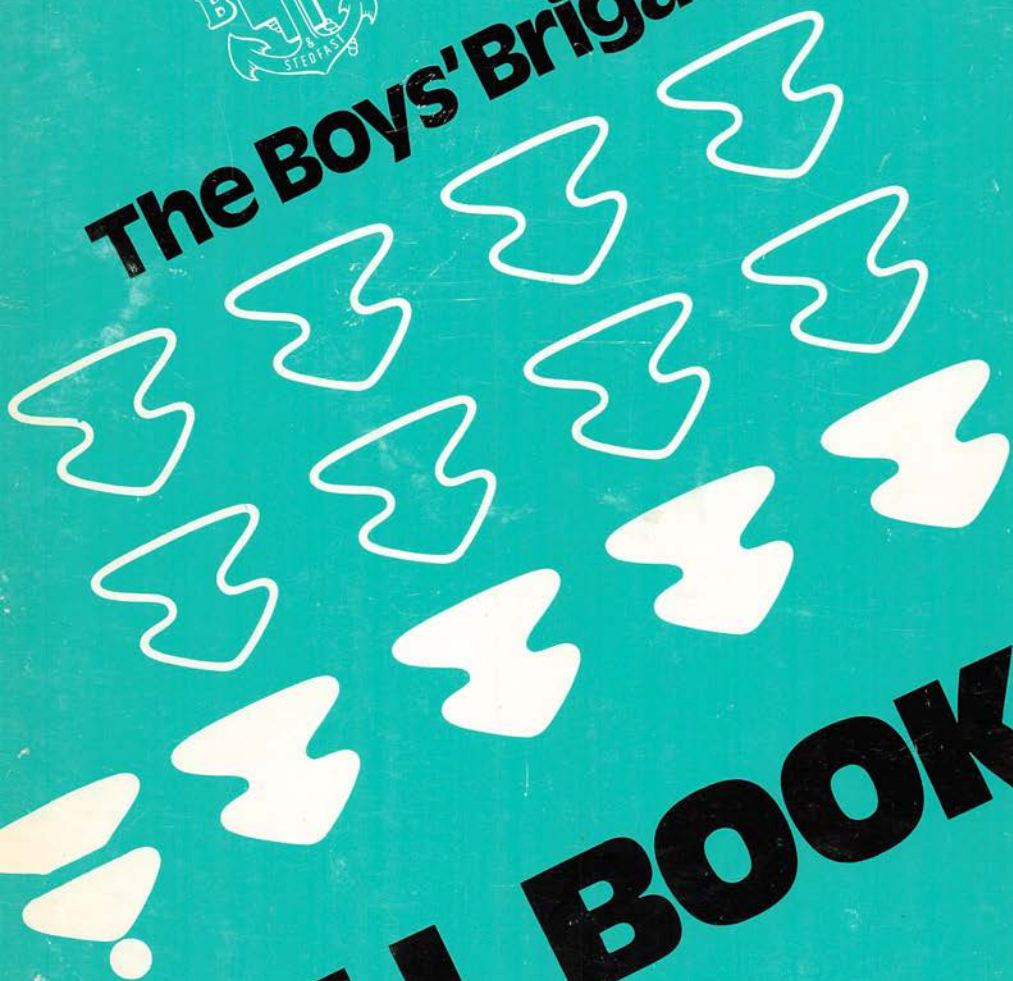




The Boys' Brigade



DRILL BOOK

1975



DRILL BOOK

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Published by

THE BOYS' BRIGADE









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KEY

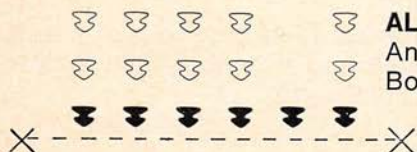
Throughout this Book the following symbols are used:

-  Company Captain
-  Officer
-  Staff-Sergeant
-  No. 1 Section Commander
-  No. 2 Section Commander
-  Marker (No. 1 of the front rank)
-  Boys in the original front rank
-  Boys in the other ranks

Elementary and Squad Drill Definitions

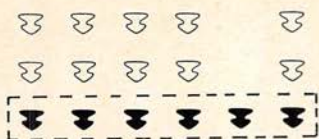


Squad in Line



ALIGNMENT

Any straight line on which a body of Boys is formed, or is to form.



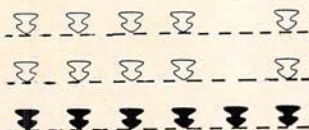
RANK

Boys side by side on the same alignment.



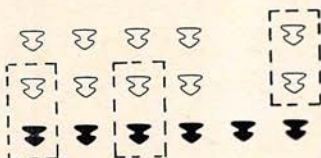
INTERVAL

The lateral space between Boys on the same alignment.



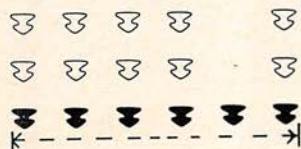
DRESSING

Taking up alignment correctly.



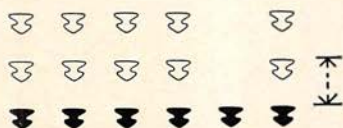
COVERING

The act of one Boy placing himself directly in rear of the Boy in front.



FRONTAGE

The extent of ground covered laterally by any body of Boys.



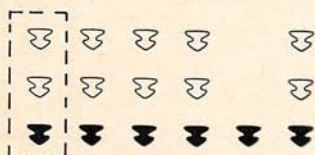
DISTANCE

The space between the ranks of a unit, measured from the heels of one rank to the heels of the next.



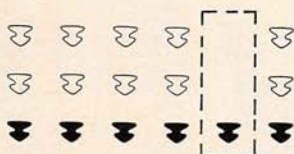
SQUAD IN LINE

Three ranks of Boys, front, centre and rear, with one pace distance between ranks.



A FILE

Boys, one behind the other, e.g., a front rank Boy and the centre and rear rank Boys behind him.



BLANK FILE

A file without a centre rank Boy or without centre and rear rank Boys. It will always be the second file from the left.

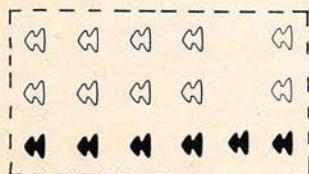


DEPTH

The ground occupied by a body of Boys from front to rear.

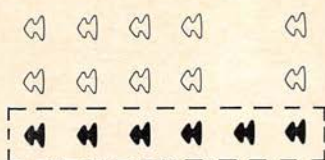
DIRECTING FLANK

The flank by which units march or dress.



SQUAD IN COLUMN OF THREES

A squad in line turned to a flank, i.e. threes one behind the other.



SINGLE FILE

A single rank of Boys turned to a flank.



Squad in Column of Three

Company Drill

Definitions

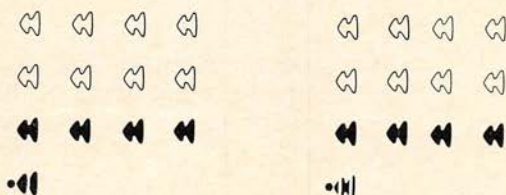
COMPANY IN LINE

Sections in line, side by side on the same alignment, with three paces interval between them.



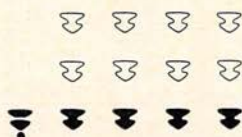
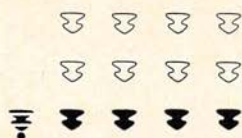
COMPANY IN COLUMN OF THREES

A Company in line turned to a flank.



COMPANY IN COLUMN OF SECTIONS

Sections in line on parallel alignment at a distance from one another equal to their own frontage, plus three paces.



COMPANY IN LINE OF SECTIONS

Sections in Column of Threes formed on the same alignment, at an interval equal to their own depth.



INTERVAL

The lateral space between Sections on the same alignment measured from the left-hand boy of one Section to the right-hand boy of the next.

DISTANCE

The space between Sections in column, measured from the heels of the front rank of one Section to the heels of the front rank of the next.

CHAPTER ONE

The Purpose and Place of Drill in the B.B.

It is very important that all Officers should understand the place and value of drill in the B.B. It is of even greater importance, however, that the Officer taking the Boys for drill should be convinced of the true purpose of drill, and should fully realise the value of the subject to the Boy and to the Company.

It is essential to make a very clear distinction between "on parade," "teaching atmosphere," and "off parade." One of the great virtues of B.B. Drill is that this "parade atmosphere" may be put on or cast off like a glove. Off parade we may be as informal as we wish, but within the "parade atmosphere" we command (not request) and we give orders rather than make suggestions. When we wish to teach or explain a movement the atmosphere can be relaxed until the explanation is completed. It is important to make sure that the Boy knows clearly when he is "on" and when he is "off" parade.

THE DIRECT RESULTS OF DRILL

- (a) **Discipline.** A disciple is one under training. In the B.B. it is a voluntary discipline — self-discipline. The Boy can walk out of the door at any time.
- (b) **Self-Control.** To stand still for a few moments is only a very small step towards the mastery of the body and mind, but the journey of a thousand miles begins with a single step.
- (c) **Smartness.** Drill is the framework within which the Boy is encouraged to take a pride in his turnout and appearance. He also learns to seek an erect and upright bearing.

- (d) **Teamwork.** Drill is a team activity. The individual cannot shine. The combination of smartness and teamwork, both in the interests of something higher than the individual, builds esprit-de-corps — that great spirit of pride in the unit which makes a Boy ready to sacrifice for it.
- (e) **Thoroughness and attention to detail.** In drill the slap-dash will not do. A Boy is taught to concentrate on detail.
- (f) **Developing leadership.** Drill provides a valuable opportunity for the N.C.O. to develop leadership ability as a Squad Commander or Section Commander.
- (g) **Self-reliance.** An N.C.O. as a Section Commander rapidly learns to exercise self-reliance.

No other single activity will, at one and the same time, enable an Officer to teach the elements of discipline, self-control, smartness, teamwork, esprit-de-corps and thoroughness, and enable the N.C.O. to develop leadership potential and exercise self-reliance.

THE INDIRECT RESULTS OF DRILL

It has often been proved that a Company which is good at drill is good at most other things. The overall standard of smartness and attention to detail, the general atmosphere and spirit of the Company, and the overall discipline of the Company all show the result of good drill. Less obviously, the Company's smartness and spirit when not in uniform also bears a direct relationship to the quality of drill. The orderliness and behaviour at worship, although having no trace of drill, will be improved. So too will the attendances at worship often go up with the drill attendance and standard.

THE PLACE OF DRILL

Drill is only a part, albeit a very important part, of the B.B. method. It is a *means* to an end, not an end in itself. On the Drill Parade night many Companies will do other activities as well as drill. On average, Companies tend to spend up to twenty minutes on their Opening Parade and Inspection, and about thirty minutes on drill. This seems to be a reasonable time in the well-balanced B.B. Company.

Drill is the one thing that the Boys probably will not do outside the Brigade, and in these days of increasing professionalism, we owe it to them to demand and set a high standard of achievement. Always try to remember that Boys deplore poor drill, but they respect and respond to good drill.

CHAPTER TWO

Drill Theory

As in any other subject, before the real practical aspects can be appreciated, a certain amount of simple theory must be understood. The following should be carefully studied by an instructor before taking drill at any stage, and this elementary theory should be introduced gradually to the Boys.

BASIC FOUNDATIONS OF DRILL

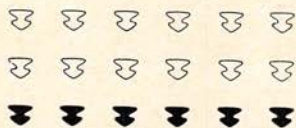
There are two fundamental things concerning every drill movement:—

FORMATION The particular arrangement of the Boys in the squad.
DIRECTION The way which the squad is facing.

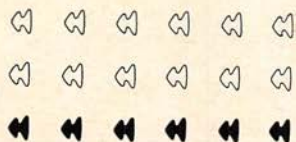
(a) Formation

There are two basic formations in Squad Drill:—

(i) LINE



(ii) COLUMN OF THREES



(b) **Direction**

A squad may be moved in four different ways:—

- (i) "SQUAD WILL ADVANCE" always followed by
"QUICK—MARCH"
- (ii) "SQUAD WILL RETIRE" always followed by
"ABOUT—TURN, QUICK—MARCH"
- (iii) "MOVE TO THE RIGHT" always followed by
"RIGHT—TURN, QUICK—MARCH"
- (iv) "MOVE TO THE LEFT" always followed by
"LEFT—TURN, QUICK—MARCH"

In the cases of (ii), (iii) and (iv) when on the move the words "QUICK—MARCH" are omitted.

N.B. The appropriate directing flank (see page 16) must always be given immediately prior to the command "QUICK—MARCH".

These commands are always used irrespective of the particular formation in which the squad is at any time. Boys should be taught that the first part of the command (the Preliminary Caution) is merely a means of warning them in which direction they are to be moved.

All drill is based on these two foundations, and the instructor and Boys should at all times be aware of the formation and direction concerned. Drill consists of maintaining or changing one or both of these two foundations, as will be seen from the following examples.

(a) **Maintain formation: maintain direction**



"SQUAD WILL ADVANCE. BY THE RIGHT, QUICK—MARCH"

(b) **Maintain formation: change direction**



Finish



Start

"CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT. AT THE HALT, RIGHT—*FORM.*"

(c) **Change formation: maintain direction**



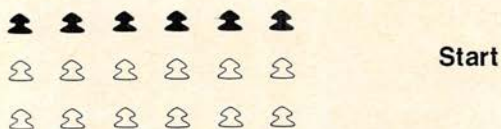
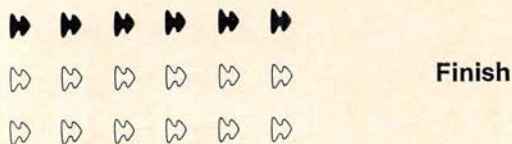
Finish



Start

"AT THE HALT, ON THE LEFT, FORM—*SQUAD.*"

(d) **Change formation: change direction**

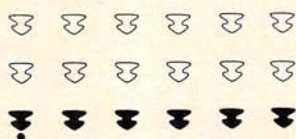


“TURN TO THE RIGHT, RIGHT—*TURN*.”

THE DIRECTING FLANK

The directing flank — “the flank by which units march or dress” — is usually determined by the Marker (No. 1 of the front rank), and it is therefore essential for the instructor to know which Boy occupies this position.

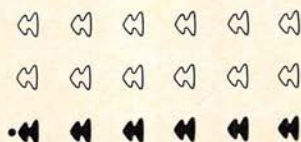
The following diagrams illustrate the various alternatives:



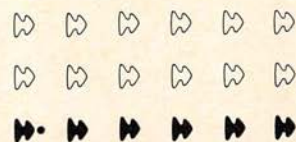
By the right



By the left



By the left

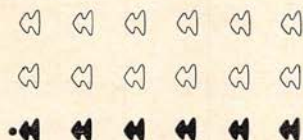


By the right

In the course of drill movements, therefore, there may be frequent changes of the directing flank, and the words "BY THE LEFT (or RIGHT)" must be included in the command, to let the Boys know by which flank to dress.

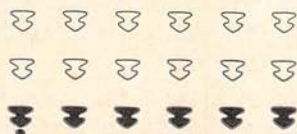
The only exception to this rule occurs when changing direction to the other flank, when it is obviously advisable to temporarily change the directing flank to the other flank, e.g.

(i)



"BY THE RIGHT, CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT,
RIGHT—WHEEL."

(ii)



"BY THE LEFT, CHANGE DIRECTION LEFT,
AT THE HALT, LEFT—FORM."

N.B. In all these cases, as soon as the particular movement is completed, the normal directing flank is restored, by giving the command, "BY THE RIGHT (or LEFT)".

WORDS OF COMMAND

Good drill is impossible unless clear and correct words of command are given.

Whilst a more informal approach may be used while detailing, the position of attention should always be adopted when giving a command.

Commands should be given clearly, smartly and sufficiently loud. There is no need to shout as loudly as possible.

The Two Parts of a Command — All words of command consist of two parts:—

- (a) CAUTION —which tells the Boys what to do.
 - (b) EXECUTIVE—which tells them when to do it.
- e.g.

	Caution	Executive
	RIGHT	— TURN
	ATTEN	— SHUN
ON THE LEFT, FORM	—	SQUAD

The caution should be given deliberately and distinctly. The executive should be given in a short sharp tone to encourage a smart and immediate response. A slightly higher pitch should also be used for the executive.

The one exception to this rule is the command "RIGHT (or LEFT) —WHEEL". This is a continuous movement and the executive part of the command is therefore prolonged.

One Word Commands — Certain one-word commands, i.e. "HALT", "NUMBER" and "COVER" must be preceded by the caution "SQUAD."

Other one-word commands, i.e. "ATTEN—SHUN", "FOR—WARD" can themselves be split into a caution and executive, and do not need an additional caution.

N.B. 1. The word "SQUAD" should not be used before commands that themselves have cautions, e.g. It is incorrect to say "SQUAD, STAND AT—EASE".

2. This should not, of course, be confused with the use of the word "SQUAD" as an executive command, to bring a squad from the Stand Easy to Stand at Ease position.

Timing of a Command — A standard length pause should always be made between the end of the caution and the executive. The length of the pause should be:—

At the halt or in quick time — one pace in quick time.
In slow time — one pace in slow time.

e.g. ATTEN — SHUN
 Left Right Left at 120 paces per minute
 SQUAD — HALT
 Right Left Right
 CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT, RIGHT — FORM
Right Left Right

Commands on the March — All commands on the march must be given on the correct foot. Whilst each movement throughout the book includes a reference to the appropriate foot on which the command should be given it is often easier and more reliable to understand and work out the reason for this.

After any word of command is given, on the march, one extra pace (the "check pace") is always allowed to enable the Boys to have time to think just what they are to do. This check pace means therefore, that the command is given on the same foot as that on which the movement is actually carried out.

e.g. Boys halt with their right foot, therefore the command is also given on this foot —

Left Right Left Right Left Right Left Right
 SQUAD — HALT (Check) (Halt)

Similarly there is no need for an instructor to have to memorise the correct foot for every single drill movement. The basic ones concerned are as follows:—

RIGHT FOOT

SQUAD — HALT
 RIGHT — TURN

LEFT FOOT

LEFT — TURN
 ABOUT — TURN
 MARK — TIME
 FOR — WARD

All other commands follow from these, e.g. Changing direction right when in line. The detailed footwork carried out by Boys in the Squad commences with a right turn or right incline, and the command RIGHT — FORM is therefore given on the same foot as for the right turn, i.e. the right foot.

"As You Were" — In Elementary Drill the command "AS YOU WERE" may be used to get the Boys to resume the previous position.

Preliminary Cautions

Certain commands have the same word in the cautionary part, i.e. RIGHT—TURN, RIGHT—WHEEL, RIGHT—FORM, RIGHT—DRESS. Where, therefore, the caution is not sufficient to indicate clearly exactly which movement is to be carried out, a preliminary caution is added.

- e.g. MOVE TO THE RIGHT, RIGHT—*TURN*
CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT, RIGHT—*WHEEL* (when in Column
of Threes)
CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT, RIGHT—*FORM* (when in line)
DRESSING, RIGHT—*DRESS*

N.B. In the case of turns, there are two alternatives. If the Squad is on the march, or is to be moved from the halt after turning, then the command is:

MOVE TO THE RIGHT, RIGHT—*TURN*. BY THE LEFT (or
RIGHT), QUICK—*MARCH*.

SQUAD WILL RETIRE, ABOUT—*TURN*. BY THE LEFT (or
RIGHT), QUICK—*MARCH*.

If, however, the Squad is to be turned, but not moved forward, then the command is:

TURN TO THE RIGHT, RIGHT—*TURN*.

TURN ABOUT, ABOUT—*TURN*.

DRESSING

- (a) When marching or marking time Boys will automatically correct their dressing and covering without command and without raising their arms.
- (b) Dressing will be taken up without command, by raising the arms and turning the head, on the following occasions:
 - (i) Turning into line at the halt.
 - (ii) When in line, about turning at the halt.
 - (iii) Changing direction to the halt.
 - (iv) Forming squad to the halt.
 - (v) Paces stepping back, forward and to the side when in line.
- (c) After the Command “SQUAD—*HALT*,” and so long as the Boys remain stationary dressing will only be carried out after the appropriate command.

CHAPTER THREE

Notes to Instructors

Teaching Drill

THE INSTRUCTOR

Experience has shown that drill well taught is an excellent tool in the hands of ordinary men to produce the Company spirit and discipline necessary in achieving the Object of The Boys' Brigade. It is important to emphasise that this does not mean just drilling Boys, but it does mean drill being taught with Officer and Boys working together to achieve a desirable standard.

To achieve such a standard in drill, the instructor must develop appropriate qualities of leadership and the following points will assist Officers toward this end.

- I** nteresting. Teach drill in a progressive and attractive way.
- N** ever unprepared. Never leave anything to chance, but prepare each drill period thoroughly being quite clear on the standard you are endeavouring to achieve.
- S** mart. Your own uniform standard is vitally important and your performance should demonstrate to the Boys an example to follow.
- T** each drill. The real value is learning something new.
- R** ead and study. More benefit will be derived from your instruction if you know what you are trying to do.
- U** nderstanding. Remember that you are not only teaching drill, but teaching Boys. Be sympathetic to their point of view.
- C** onfident. This will grow with knowledge and you should therefore study in depth the content of the Drill Book.

- T**rain to improve. Set your personal standards and take every opportunity to learn effective techniques from other instructors.
- O**ther activities are important. Guard against the danger of becoming too drill centred with a lack of appreciation of the many other valuable and interesting activities which can be offered through the Company programme.
- R**ealise the importance of drill. Drill has a fundamental place in the B.B. Method. Drill ensures that our Company is orderly, efficient and attractive to Boys, drill provides the opportunity for natural leadership being expressed, and encourages Company Esprit-de-Corps.

GENERAL HINTS TO INSTRUCTORS

Good drill is only possible when both the instructor and Boys understand definitions, words of command and drill terminology. It is suggested therefore that in all essential details, the Drill Book should be followed exactly, but the explanation should be presented in the instructor's own words in a more informal way. Use should be made of the well proven teaching sequence:

- EXPLANATION:** Tell clearly in a few words what is to be done.
- DEMONSTRATION:** Show personally, or by using a smart N.C.O. who has been suitably briefed, how it should be done.
- EXECUTION:** Involve the Boys in attempting the detail.
- PRACTICE:** Advance the instruction to a more formal approach increasing the standard and eradicating any faults in execution.

The entire teaching sequence is a continuing process combining and repeating the individual elements, depending upon the response of the Boys. It is important to involve the Boys actively as quickly as possible with due emphasis upon the importance of a good demonstration.

HINTS TO INSTRUCTORS FOR ELEMENTARY DRILL TRAINING

The Elementary Drill training offered to new members of the Company Section should be looked upon as an important aspect of Company membership. Careful planning consideration should be given to the Boy's background experience, whether he is taking up membership directly with the Company Section or has been promoted through his membership in the Junior Section with its considerable emphasis on figure marching, music and

movement and Simple Drill activities. It is essential that new members should not be rushed through their Elementary Drill training and involved with the Company Section before they have gained a degree of proficiency in basic drill.

There is real value even in small Companies for the first year Boys being kept together for basic instruction and this will obviously provide the structure of progression so desirable in Drill Training.

In the early stages of instruction a simple teaching formation should be used, e.g.



(a) Corner Formation



(c) Hollow Square



(b) Semi-circle

An informal approach will help to set the Boys at ease initially and as progress is made the standards should be increased to encourage the Boys gradually to develop their powers of concentration and effort. While Boys should never be asked to stand in static positions for more than a few moments, perfect steadiness at 'attention' and 'at ease' should be insisted upon as the training develops. While the instructor is explaining points of detail or demonstrating, the Boys should 'stand easy.' In teaching Elementary Drill, encourage the Boys to call out the time. Some examples are given in the Drill Book and others may be introduced at your own discretion.

A progressive sequence of instruction assists the understanding and execution of the drill movement with Boys and can

be equally applied to all of the Elementary movements in Chapter 4, e.g.

Right Turn at the Halt:	Brief explanation and demonstration of the complete movement.
Right Turn by Numbers:	Instructor breaks down detail into two parts carried out on the Command "RIGHT TURN BY NUMBERS—ONE—TWO".
Right Turn counting the time:	Boys are encouraged to call out "One—Pause—Two" on execution of details.
Right Turn judging the time:	An opportunity to practise the detail and judge the timing.

HINTS TO INSTRUCTORS FOR SQUAD AND COMPANY DRILL TRAINING

When explaining or demonstrating any movement, stand the Squad 'easy' and feel yourself to be informal at this stage, without of course losing bearing or dignity.

Use a progressive teaching sequence, working from the simplest to the more difficult methods of carrying out the movements, e.g.

Changing Direction when in Line

- (a) Teach from the Halt to the Halt.
- (b) Teach from the Halt to the Move.
- (c) Teach from the Move to the Halt.
- (d) Teach from the Move to the Move.

Suggested teaching method for the Movement "A Squad changing direction when in Line"

1. Explain that the Movement involves a change of direction, but not of formation, i.e. the Boys will be facing a new direction but in the same relative position to each other.
2. Demonstrate the movement through the use of an instructional aid.
3. Walk the Boys into their new position without word of Command.
4. Explain that the first Command will be "CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT AT THE HALT RIGHT—*FORM*," explain what each Boy in the front rank will do on this Command. Practise the front rank, encouraging the Boys to watch carefully—keep everyone alert by means of question and answer.
5. Explain and practise the appropriate detail for the centre and rear ranks.
6. Explain that the next Command will be "SLOW—*MARCH*", explain what the front rank will do on the word "*MARCH*". Practise the front rank; repeat for the centre and rear ranks.

7. Perform the complete movement all ranks acting simultaneously.
8. Add the final details of dressing etc.
9. Practise in quick time.
10. Continue by teaching the movement from the *Halt to the Move*, from *Move to the Halt*, and finally from the *Move, moving forward on completion*.
11. Change round the ranks to use different Boys in key positions for greater variety, instructors should look for and correct faults as they occur. In this way the general standard of drill in the Company will be raised and a sense of achievement attained through the participants.

It will be realised that to teach the movements fully in this way may involve several drill periods within the Company programme.

INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS

The process of teaching Boys drill detail can be made more attractive and effective through the use of a wide range of inexpensive visual aids. Individual instructors will, through experimenting with various aids, determine the type most suitable to his own form of instruction and indeed should adapt the aid to suit the particular movement being taught.

The following list includes some teaching aids which have been found valuable in drill instruction.

- (a) **Blackboard** — board outlines of the Squad positions should be detailed (using the side of the chalk approximately 1" long) preferably in bright colours.
- (b) **Flannelgraph Board** — bright coloured pieces of light card with clear outline of Squad detail, mounted with Flannelgraph Squares.
- (c) **Magnetic Board** — bright coloured pieces of light card with clear outline of Squad detail, mounted with Magnetic Strips.
- (d) **Peg Board** — a suitable supply of coloured golf tees to indicate the individual positions of the Boys.
- (e) **Miscellaneous Aids** — milk bottles, soft drink cans, squares of coloured cardboard, shoe boxes etc., can make effective visual aids for instruction in an informal group situation.
- (f) **Transparencies** — a small library of suitable transparencies of Elementary, Squad and Company Drill detail can be developed over a period of time and used effectively in a teaching situation.
- (g) **Film Material (8mm and 16mm)** — Officers who are enthusiasts in film production could produce suitable 8mm material, either

specifically for teaching purposes or as a record of a Company event. The detail can provide an effective form of visual instruction within the Company Drill programme. On occasion, the hiring of a professional 16mm film featuring "Trooping the Colour" or other Ceremonial occasions can demonstrate effectively the important issues of:

- i. Dressing on the March.
- ii. Steadiness on Parade.
- iii. Changing Direction.
- iv. Forming Squad.

It is strongly recommended that any form of instruction through the medium of a visual aid is interspersed with practical drill, offering an opportunity to the Boys to execute the detail, and not in the form of a lecture. The purpose of an instructional aid is to assist everyone in gaining greater knowledge and confidence in what is expected before having to concentrate on the drill detail in a practical situation.

THE DRILL PROGRAMME

Officers should consider carefully a planned drill programme for each week prior to the commencement of the session.

The new members to the Company Section should follow a progressive programme of drill training as outlined in the Elementary Drill section of this Book, taking into account the individual requirements and progress of the Boys. Appreciating the age and experience of those involved, the Officer should endeavour to make Elementary Drill sessions as attractive as possible using effectively the medium of talks, competitions, quizzes and general interest topics to ensure that enthusiasm and interest is maintained.

The amount of time spent each week on drill will vary from Company to Company. All Companies are encouraged to undertake Elementary, Squad and Company Drill and should allow adequate time in their planned programme to reach a good standard. Each drill period should include:

- (a) **Revision Time**—where the work of the previous week is covered to a satisfactory standard.
- (b) **New Material** — The instruction of fresh detail where the participants are involved in a meaningful learning process, together with the attainment of a new skill.
- (c) **Practice** — to combine the revision work of the previous week with the new material and endeavour to raise the overall standard.

Particular emphasis is placed upon the progressive nature of the Company's Drill Programme. Unless a Company plans for the inclusion of Elementary, Squad and Company Drill this will not be fully realised.

Company Drill provides an ideal opportunity for N.C.O.s to exercise leadership within the Company in a natural way through the commanding of individual sections into which the Company is divided. Instructors should study the Company Drill detail in this Book and when they fully understand it, should include it in the Company programme at regular intervals throughout the session. Company Drill provides a wide range of varied movements which should add considerably to the interest and progressive nature of the drill programme. Companies who have not previously attempted Company Drill can select a few of the more simple movements during the first session and expand their knowledge and experience by adding the more advanced movements in later years.

DRILL IS A CHALLENGE

Imaginative instructors will devise forms of variation in their drill instruction which will stimulate and maintain a Boy's interest as well as produce a higher standard of drill within the Company. Anything which adds to the enthusiasm of the Boys and enables them to get more out of their drill without cutting across the basic material in this Drill Book is worth considering.

- (a) An inter-squad Drill Competition on two or three occasions during the session can add interest and create greater enthusiasm among the Boys and provides in addition a greater opportunity for N.C.O.s to develop their leadership qualities. A few simple movements carried out well, in the spirit of Competition, can add greatly to the interest generally in drill within the programme.
- (b) In preparation for the Annual Display of the Company an item of Continuity Drill provides a real purpose for the participating Boys and presents an item with a difference for the parents and friends of the Company. A selection of suitable programmes for such an occasion is contained in Appendix II of this Book.

To present drill instruction that is effective and produces good drill, i.e. drill with a purpose, is a real challenge to the instructor.

If the instructor —

- approaches the subject with an open mind,
- employs novel and attractive teaching methods,
- is determined to make it a success,
- shows a sense of humour

realises the important place which drill with a purpose holds within the Brigade, there will be a ready response from the Boys. Through the varied forms of instruction throughout the session the Boys will look forward keenly to their participation in the drill session, and undoubtedly gain the natural benefits derived from successful drill.

DRILL TRAINING

To assist Officers in the necessary planning process for a session's drill training, a variety of basic part specimen programmes is shown below. These programmes are essentially for the inexperienced Officer in drill training, although the general principles of (a) variety, (b) progression, (c) interest, (d) purposeful activity should be encouraged in all planning processes.

It is emphasised the part programmes are given as a general guide and must be interpreted against the background of local Company circumstances, the number and experience of the Boys involved, together with the expertise of the Officer.

ELEMENTARY DRILL TRAINING

The Time allowed for each period is 20 minutes approximately.

WEEK A

New Material	STAND EASY	Page 33
	STAND AT EASE FROM STAND EASY	Page 34
	ATTENTION FROM STAND AT EASE	Page 34
	STAND AT EASE FROM ATTENTION	Page 35
	FALLING IN	Page 35

Practice	CONCLUDE SESSION WITH SERIES OF COMMANDS ALREADY TAUGHT.
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WEEK B

Revision	REVISE PREVIOUS WEEK'S MATERIAL (APPROX. 5 MINS.)	
New Material	DRESSING	Page 35
	TURNING AT THE HALT	Page 36
	(a) RIGHT TURN — (i) By Numbers	
	(ii) Counting the Time	
	(iii) Judging the Time	Page 36
	(b) ABOUT TURN— (i) By Numbers	
	(ii) Counting the Time	
	(iii) Judging the Time	Page 37
	(c) RIGHT INCLINE— (i) By Numbers	
	(ii) Counting the Time	
	(iii) Judging the Time	Page 37
	FALLING OUT	Page 37

Practice	CONCLUDE SESSION BY COMBINING COMMANDS FROM PREVIOUS WEEK'S PROGRAMME
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WEEK C

Revision	REVISE SELECTION OF COMMANDS FROM PREVIOUS WEEKS' PROGRAMMES (Approx. 7 mins.)		
New Material	MARCHING IN QUICK TIME		
	HALTING		
	TURNING AT THE HALT		
	(d) LEFT TURN—	(i) By Numbers	
		(ii) Counting the Time	
		(iii) Judging the Time	Page 37
	(e) LEFT INCLINE —	(i) By Numbers	
		(ii) Counting the Time	
		(iii) Judging the Time	Page 37

Practice	CONCLUDE SESSION BY COMBINING COMMANDS FROM PREVIOUS WEEKS' PROGRAMMES
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WEEK D

Revision	REVISE SELECTION OF COMMANDS FROM PREVIOUS WEEKS' PROGRAMMES (APPROX. 7 MINS.)	
New Material	TURNING ON THE MARCH	Page 39
	RIGHT TURN	Page 39
	LEFT TURN	Page 39
	RIGHT INCLINE	Page 39
	LEFT INCLINE	Page 39
Practice	CONCLUDE SESSION BY COMBINING COMMANDS FROM PREVIOUS WEEKS' PROGRAMMES.	

THE PROCESS IS CONTINUED EACH WEEK PROVIDING SUFFICIENT OPPORTUNITY FOR:

REVISION OF WORK — TO IMPROVE STANDARD.

NEW MATERIAL — TO RETAIN INTEREST AND PRESENT NEW CHALLENGE.

PRACTICE — TO COMBINE MOVEMENT WITH STATIC POSITIONS.

SQUAD DRILL TRAINING

The Time allowed for each period is 30 mins. approximately.

WEEK A

New Material	FALLING IN	Page 45
	DRESSING	Page 46
	MARCHING IN LINE (a) Advancing	Page 47
	(b) Retiring	Page 47
	(c) Inclining	Page 48
Practice	CONCLUDE SESSION BY COMBINING ALL MOVEMENTS.	

WEEK B

Revision	REVISE PREVIOUS WEEK'S MATERIAL (APPROX. 7 MINS.)	
New Material	CHANGING DIRECTION WHEN IN LINE	
	(a) CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT	
	(i) From the Halt to the Halt (in slow time)	Page 48
	(ii) From the Halt to the Move (in slow time)	Page 49
	REPEAT DETAIL IN QUICK TIME	
Practice	CONCLUDE SESSION BY COMBINING WORK FROM PREVIOUS WEEK'S PROGRAMME.	

WEEK C

Revision	REVISE PREVIOUS WEEKS' PROGRAMMES (APPROX. 10 MINS.)	
New Material	CHANGING DIRECTION WHEN IN LINE	
	(a) CHANGE DIRECTION RIGHT	
	(iii) From the Move to the Halt (in slow time)	Page 49
	(iv) From the Move to the Move (in slow time)	Page 50
	REPEAT DETAIL IN QUICK TIME.	
Practice	CONCLUDE SESSION BY COMBINING WORK FROM PREVIOUS WEEKS' PROGRAMMES.	

WEEK D

Revision	REVISE PREVIOUS WEEKS' PROGRAMMES (APPROX. 10 MINS.)	
New Material	CHANGING DIRECTION WHEN IN LINE	
	(b) CHANGE DIRECTION LEFT (in slow time).	
	From the Halt to the Halt	Page 48
	From the Halt to the Move	Page 49
	From the Move to the Halt	Page 49
	From the Move to the Move	Page 50
	REPEAT DETAIL IN QUICK TIME	
Practice	CONCLUDE SESSION BY COMBINING WORK FROM PREVIOUS WEEKS' PROGRAMMES.	

THE PROCESS IS CONTINUED EACH WEEK. PROGRESS SHOULD BE DETERMINED BY THE ABILITY OF THE BOYS TO EXECUTE EFFICIENTLY THE DETAILED INSTRUCTION. IT MAY BE NECESSARY ON OCCASIONS TO SPEND MORE TIME ON **REVISION OR PRACTICE** AND THIS FACTOR SHOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED A FAILURE OF THE PROGRAMME BUT RATHER A WELCOME OPPORTUNITY OF ENSURING THAT ALL BOYS HAVE UNDERSTOOD THE BASIC INSTRUCTION CONTAINED IN THE MOVEMENT.

COMPANY DRILL TRAINING

The Time allowed for each period is 30 mins, approximately.

WEEK A

New Material	FALLING IN	Page 55
	POSITIONS AND DUTIES OF SECTION COMMANDERS	Page 57
	COMPANY IN LINE ADVANCING AND RETIRING	Page 60
	COMPANY IN LINE MOVING TO A FLANK	Page 60
	COMPANY IN COLUMN OF THREES FORMING LINE FACING THE SAME DIRECTION	Page 61
Practice	CONCLUDE SESSION BY COMBINING MOVEMENTS.	

WEEK B

Revision	REVISE PREVIOUS WEEK'S MATERIAL (Approx. 7 mins.)	
New Material	COMPANY IN LINE CHANGING DIRECTION	Page 61
	COMPANY IN COLUMN OF THREES MOVING TO A FLANK IN LINE	Page 61
	COMPANY IN LINE FORMING COLUMN OF SECTIONS FACING A FLANK	Page 62
Practice	CONCLUDE SESSION BY COMBINING WORK FROM PREVIOUS WEEK'S PROGRAMME.	

WEEK C

Revision	REVISE PREVIOUS WEEKS' PROGRAMMES (Approx. 10 mins.)	
New Material	COMPANY IN COLUMN OF SECTIONS FORMING LINE FACING A FLANK	Page 62
	COMPANY IN LINE FORMING COLUMN OF SECTIONS FACING THE SAME DIRECTION	Page 64
Practice	CONCLUDE SESSION BY COMBINING WORK FROM PREVIOUS WEEKS' PROGRAMMES.	

WEEK D

Revision	REVISE PREVIOUS WEEKS' PROGRAMMES (Approx. 10 mins.)	
New Material	COMPANY IN COLUMN OF SECTIONS FORMING LINE FACING THE SAME DIRECTION	Page 66
	COMPANY IN LINE ADVANCING IN COLUMN OF SECTIONS	Page 68
Practice	CONCLUDE SESSION BY COMBINING WORK FROM PREVIOUS WEEKS' PROGRAMMES.	

THE PROCESS IS CONTINUED EACH WEEK BY INTRODUCING FURTHER COMPLEMENTARY MOVEMENTS AND BY PROVIDING OPPORTUNITY TO COMBINE THESE WITH THE MOVEMENTS ALREADY FEATURED.

Company Programmes

1st YEAR	2nd YEAR
OCTOBER/DECEMBER ELEMENTARY DRILL BASIC POSITIONS FALLING IN TURNING AT THE HALT RIGHT TURN—RIGHT INCLINE—ABOUT TURN LEFT TURN—LEFT INCLINE MARCHING IN QUICK TIME TURNING ON THE MARCH RIGHT TURN—LEFT TURN —ABOUT TURN MARCHING IN SLOW TIME FALLING OUT REVISION OF ELEMENTARY DRILL INTRODUCTION TO SQUAD DRILL COMBINATION OF ELEMENTARY AND SQUAD DRILL	OCTOBER/DECEMBER SQUAD DRILL REVISION OF SQUAD DRILL INTRODUCTION TO COMPANY DRILL COMBINATION OF SQUAD DRILL FUNDAMENTALS WITH COMPANY DRILL COMPANY DRILL FALLING IN POSITIONS AND DUTIES OF OF SECTION COMMANDERS SELECTION OF MOVEMENTS FOR COMPANY ACTING AS ONE UNIT
JANUARY/APRIL SQUAD DRILL FALLING-IN DRESSING MARCHING IN LINE CHANGING DIRECTION WHEN IN LINE (RIGHT AND LEFT) MARCHING IN COLUMN OF THREES CHANGING DIRECTION WHEN IN COLUMN OF THREES (RIGHT AND LEFT) FORMING SQUAD (RIGHT AND LEFT)	JANUARY/APRIL COMPANY DRILL SELECTION OF MOVEMENTS FOR SECTIONS ACTING INDEPENDENTLY REVISION OF COMPANY DRILL INTRODUCTION TO FURTHER NEW MOVEMENTS

CHAPTER FOUR

Elementary Drill



Stand at Ease

1. BASIC POSITIONS

(a) Stand Easy

Feet should be six inches apart, measured from heel to heel, turned out at an angle of thirty degrees. The limbs, head and body may be moved, but not the feet, so that there will be no loss of dressing when coming to attention.

When standing easy and the command "SQUAD" is given the position of Stand at Ease is assumed.

(b) **Stand at Ease from Stand Easy**

SQUAD

Feet remain as they are, so that the weight of the body rests equally on both feet; the hands are placed behind the back with the arms fully extended, the back of the right hand placed in the palm of the left, with fingers of both hands straight and thumbs interlocked. Head and eyes facing the front; eyes looking their own level.

This is a position of absolute steadiness.



(c) **Attention from Stand at Ease**

**ATTEN—
SHUN**

When coming to Attention from the Stand at Ease position, keeping the leg straight the left foot is brought up to the right without stamping, and the position of Attention is assumed.

Heels together and in line; feet turned out at an angle of thirty degrees; legs straight; body erect and square to the front; arms hanging easily and as straight as the natural bend of the arm will allow; wrists straight, hands clenched, knuckles outside; thumbs to the front, close to the forefinger and immediately behind the seams of the trousers:

head and eyes facing the front; eyes looking their own level; the weight of the body equally balanced on both feet.

(d) **Stand at Ease from Attention**

**STAND AT—
EASE**

Keeping the legs straight, the left foot is moved six inches measured from heel to heel, directly to the left so that the weight of the body rests equally on both feet; at the same time, the hands are placed behind the back, with the arms fully extended, the back of the right hand placed in the palm of the left, with fingers of both hands straight and thumbs interlocked.

This is a position of absolute steadiness.

N.B. When coming to the 'Stand Easy' position from 'Stand at Ease' the command "STAND—EASY" is given.

2. **FALLING IN**

(a) **Falling in
FALL—/N**

Boys will, in succession, take up their position at attention side by side, facing the same direction.



(b) **Dressing
DRESSING,
RIGHT—
DRESS**

Each Boy, except the one on the right flank, will turn his head and eyes to the right and at the same time raise his right arm sideways and parallel to the ground, bending the

elbow as he does so and keeping his fist clenched, back of hand upwards, the bent arm is held rigid and well braced back. Interval is then adjusted until the point of the elbow is just touching the Boy on the right. He will then take up his dressing in line by moving with short quick steps until he is in line with the Boys on his right. The Boy must at all times during this movement keep his body erect and square to the front.

When the Squad is steady Boys will, without command, turn their head and eyes smartly to the front in succession from the right, at the same time lowering the right arm to the side silently.

3. TURNING AT THE HALT

(a) Right Turn

(i) By Numbers

RIGHT TURN BY NUMBERS Keeping both knees straight and the body erect, a turn is made to the right on the right heel and left toe, the left heel and right toe being raised in doing so, and the arms being kept close to the side. On completion of this preliminary movement the right foot must be flat on the ground, the left heel raised and both knees straight, the weight of the body (which must be erect) on the right foot.

—ONE

—TWO The left heel is brought smartly up to the right without stamping the foot, to resume the position of attention.

(ii) Counting the Time

COUNTING THE TIME, RIGHT—TURN The movements are exactly the same as in turning by numbers but on the executive part of the command, i.e. "TURN", the movement will commence and after a pause equal to one pace in quick time the second part of the movement will be performed. Boys should be taught to count the numbers aloud until they get used to doing the movements in the correct time. The count is One—Pause—Two.

(iii) Judging the Time

RIGHT— The movements are exactly the same as in
TURN 3 (a) (ii) above, but neither Instructor nor
Boys count aloud.

(b) **About Turn**

(i) By Numbers

ABOUT Boys will act as for turning to the right,
TURN BY except that they will continue the turn until
NUMBERS they face the rear.
—ONE
—TWO

N.B. It is incorrect to turn left about.

(ii) Counting the Time.

COUNTING This should be carried out as for Counting
THE TIME, the Time, Right Turn.
ABOUT—TURN

(iii) Judging the Time

ABOUT— This should be carried out as for Judging
TURN the Time, Right Turn.

(c) **Right Incline**

(i) By Numbers

RIGHT Boys will act in the same way as turning
INCLINE to the right, except that the turn will be half-
BY NUMBERS right.
—ONE
—TWO

(ii) Counting the Time

COUNTING This should be carried out as for Counting
THE TIME, the Time, Right Turn.
RIGHT
IN—CLINE

(iii) Judging the Time

RIGHT This should be carried out as for Judging
IN—CLINE the Time, Right Turn.

(d) **Left Turn and Incline**

When turning or inclining to the left, the movements are done in the same way as right turns, but on the left heel and right toe. The movements should be practised as for 3 (a) (i), (ii) and (iii).



Left Turn

4. **FALLING-OUT**

FALL—
OUT

The unit turns to the right and remains at attention for a pause equal to four paces in quick time and then breaks off quietly.

5. **MARCHING IN QUICK-TIME**

(a) **Quick March**

QUICK—
MARCH

Commencing with the left foot, a pace of twenty-four inches is taken. Care should be taken to see that the first pace is a full one. The right arm is swung forward from the shoulder as the left foot advances. The left arm is swung back as far as possible. The arms are to be as straight as their natural bend will allow; the wrists are to be straight; the hand is not raised higher than the waist belt nor in advance of the leading foot nor swung across or away from the body. The forward movement is continued in quick time at 120 paces to the minute.

(b) **Halt**

SQUAD—
HALT

The word "*HALT*" is given on the right foot. A pace of twenty-four inches is then taken with the left foot (check pace), the right foot brought up in line with it, without stamping, in the same time as quick march, and both arms are brought smartly to the sides.

6. MARCHING IN SLOW TIME

(a) **Slow March**

SLOW—
MARCH

The left foot is advanced keeping it at the same angle as it was at attention. The toe points downwards and comes first to the ground. A full pace of twenty-four inches is taken without checking the forward leg movement, the weight of the body is brought on to the left foot, then the right foot is advanced in the same manner, and the forward movement continued. The time is 60 paces to the minute. Arms are kept still at the side.

(b) **Halt**

SQUAD—
HALT

The word "*HALT*" is given on the right foot. A pace of twenty-four inches is then taken with the left foot (check pace) and the right foot brought up in line with it, without stamping, in the same time as slow march.

7. TURNING ON THE MARCH

(a) **Right Turn**

RIGHT—
TURN

The command is given on the right foot. A pace forward is taken with the left foot (check pace) and pivoting on the ball of that foot, a complete right turn is made, moving the right foot forward a full pace in the new direction to complete the turn. The movement is done in the strict tempo of the marching.

(b) **Left Turn**

LEFT—
TURN

The command is given on the left foot. A pace forward is taken with the right foot (check pace) and pivoting on the ball of that foot, a complete left turn is made, moving the left foot forward a full pace in the new direction to complete the turn. The movement is done in the strict tempo of the marching.

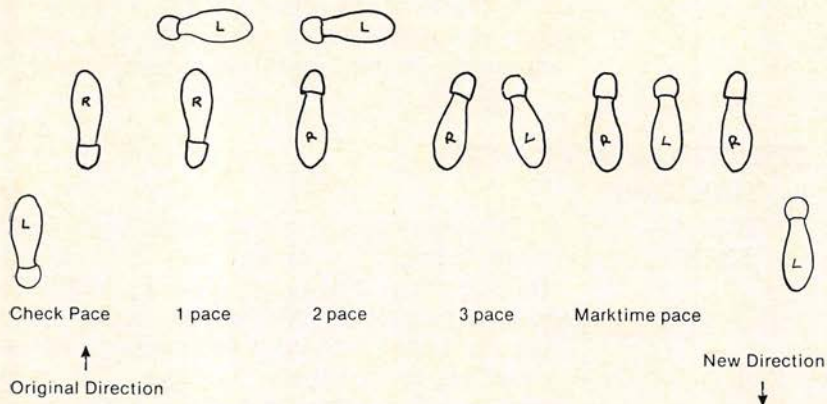
(c) **Inclining**

This movement is carried out in the same manner as for a turn on the march, except that the turn will be half right or left.

(d) **About Turn**

ABOUT—
TURN

The command is given on the left foot. A pace forward is taken with the right foot (check pace) and the turn is completed in a time equal to four paces by next placing the left instep at right angles to and immediately in front of the right toes, then the right foot is lifted and turned to face the new direction, and on the third step the left foot is lifted and also turned to face the new direction. After one further step marking time the movement forward is commenced with the left foot. During the four paces the arms are kept steady at the side. In quick time, the arms commence swinging again with the pace forward.



8. **MARKING TIME**

(a) **Quick Mark Time**

QUICK MARK
—TIME

Commencing with the left foot the feet are raised about six inches from the ground; knees to the front, heels kept under the knees, foot parallel to the ground, body steady and arms still at the side. The time is 120 paces to the minute.

(b) **Slow Mark Time**

SLOW MARK
—TIME

Commencing with the left foot the feet are raised about nine inches from the ground; knees to the front, heels kept under the



knees, foot parallel to the ground, body steady and arms still at the side. The time is 60 paces to the minute.

(c) **Halt — when marking time**

SQUAD—
HALT

The command is given on the right foot, after which a further two mark time paces are taken.

(d) **Marking Time from Quick March**

MARK—
TIME

The command is given on the left foot. A further pace is taken with the right foot (check pace) and the marking time commences with the left foot. The arms, which have been swinging during the marching, are brought smartly to the side on the check pace.

(e) **Moving forward from Quick Mark Time**

FOR—WARD

The command is given on the left foot, and after one more pace with the right foot (check pace) the march commences with a full pace forward with the left foot. The arms, which have been still during the marking time, commence swinging with the left foot.

N.B. The detail in 8 (d) and (e) applies also to slow time, except that the arms remain steady by the side.

(f) Turning about when Marking Time

ABOUT— The command is given and the turn
TURN executed as in 7 (d) on page 40, except that
the check pace is a Mark Time pace.

FOR—WARD Marking time continues until the command
“FOR—WARD” is given on the left foot.

N.B. If circumstances require Boys to mark time without command, after a turn is made, the Boys move forward without command.

9. STEPPING FORWARD, BACK AND TO THE SIDE

(a) Stepping Forward

...PACES Commencing with the left foot successive
STEP paces of twenty-four inches are taken straight
FORWARD— to the front. Arms remain steady at the side.
MARCH In halting the rear foot is brought up to the
front one. Stepping forward should not
exceed six paces. Movements are made in
quick time.

(b) Stepping Back

...PACES Commencing with the left foot successive
STEP BACK— paces of twenty-four inches are taken straight
MARCH to the rear. Arms remain steady at the side.
In halting, the front foot is brought up to the
rear foot. Stepping back should not exceed
six paces. Movements are made in quick
time.

(c) Stepping to the Right

...PACES The right foot is placed six inches directly
RIGHT CLOSE to the right and the left foot is brought up to
—MARCH it. The necessary number of paces is com-
pleted in this manner without a pause.
Stepping to the right should not exceed six
paces. The time is sixty completed side-step
paces to the minute, each foot moving at the
same speed.

(d) Stepping to the Left

When stepping to the left the detail is the
same as 9 (c) above, except that the word
left is substituted for the word right, and
vice-versa.

N.B. Any irregularity of dressing occurring during these movements is
immediately corrected without word of command.

10. CHANGING STEP

When an individual Boy requires to change step the hollow of the instep of the rear foot is brought up to the heel of the front foot and immediately a further pace is taken with the front foot. These two movements are taken in the time of one normal pace.

11. SALUTING

The salute is always executed with the right hand.



(a) Saluting to the front

(i) By numbers

SALUTE TO
THE FRONT
BY NUMBERS
—ONE

On the word "ONE" the right hand is brought smartly with a circular motion to the head, palm to the front, fingers extended and close together, point of the forefinger touching the forehead one inch above the right eye, thumb close to the forefinger, with the tips of the fingers, wrist and elbow in a straight line.

—TWO

On the word "TWO" the hand is brought by the shortest route smartly to the side without striking the leg, lightly clenching the hand on the way down.

(ii) Counting the time

SALUTE TO THE FRONT COUNTING THE TIME— SALUTE	The movement is exactly the same as in saluting by numbers but Boys should be taught to count numbers aloud until they get used to the time. The count is: One—raise hand to forehead, Two, Three — hold hand in position, Four — lower hand.
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(iii) Judging the time

SALUTE TO THE FRONT— SALUTE	The movements are exactly the same as in 11 (a) (ii) above, but neither Instructor nor Boys count aloud.
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(b) **Saluting to the side**

SALUTE TO THE RIGHT (OR LEFT)— SALUTE	The procedure is as described above, except that as the hand is brought to the salute, the head is turned towards the person being saluted. The position of the hand will be so adjusted that the point of the forefinger will be one inch above the right eye.
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(c) **Dismissing**

DIS—MISS	Boys turn to the right, salute with the right hand, and after a pause equal to four paces in quick time break off quietly. The head is not turned in the direction of the Officer during the salute.
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When instructing Boys on dismissing it should be practised by numbers, as follows:-

One, Pause Two	— turn to the right
Pause	— remain steady
One	— salute
Two, Three	— remain at the salute
Four	— cut away hand to side
One, Two, Three, Four	— remain steady
Five	— break off quietly.

N.B. If the unit is being dismissed by a Non-Commissioned Officer, the command "FALL—OUT" will be given (see 4 on page 38).

CHAPTER FIVE

Squad Drill

1. FALLING—IN

(a) Sizing

SQUAD

The Squad comes to the Stand at Ease position.

MARKER

TAKE—

POST

A Boy, previously detailed (usually the tallest Boy in the Squad) comes to attention, and after a pause equal to two paces in quick time, marches out and halts in front of, and two paces away from, the instructor.

*TALLEST ON
THE RIGHT,
SHORTEST
ON THE
LEFT, IN
SINGLE
RANK—
SIZE*

The remainder of the Squad comes to attention, and after a pause equal to two paces in quick time, march towards the marker, and arrange themselves according to their size in single rank, tallest on the right, shortest on the left. Dressing in close formation (i.e. with no interval between Boys) is taken up by the right, and when the Squad is steady, without command, head and eyes are turned to the front in succession from the right and the position of attention is maintained.

*SQUAD—
NUMBER*

Boys number off sharply in even time and tone from right to left, the right hand Boy calling out "ONE", the next "TWO" and so on. Heads and eyes are kept steady to the front.

N.B. If an error is made in the numbering, the command "AS YOU WERE" is given, and the last correct number is called out by the instructor. The Boy with this number calls out his number again, and the numbering continues down the line.

ODD
NUMBERS,
TWO PACES
STEP
FORWARD—
MARCH

The odd numbers step forward two paces, and the even numbers stand fast.

NUMBER ONE
STAND FAST,
RANKS
RIGHT
AND LEFT—
TURN

The odd numbers with the exception of No. 1 turn right, the even numbers turn left.

FORM
SQUAD
QUICK—
MARCH

Each Boy, with the exception of No. 1 steps off, the even numbers wheeling to the right and following the rear Boys of the odd numbers. No. 3 halts one pace behind No. 1, No. 5 one pace behind No. 3, No. 7 halts at short interval to the left of No. 1, No. 9 halts one pace behind No. 7 and so on.

As each Boy reaches his position, he halts facing the flank, pauses and turns to the front.

A blank file is always the second file from the left.

(b) **Dressing**

DRESSING,
RIGHT—
DRESS

The right hand Boys of the centre and rear ranks raise their right arms forward, with fists clenched, and adjust their covering and distance, so that their fists just touch the Boy in front. At the same time, all except the right hand file turn their heads to the right: Boys in the front rank raise their right arms sideways and parallel to the ground, bending their elbows as they do so, and keeping the fists clenched: the bent arms are held rigid, and kept well braced back. Interval is then adjusted until the points of the elbows are just touching the Boy on the right.

Boys in the centre and rear ranks cover their front rank Boys.

When the Squad is steady, without command, the right hand Boys of the centre and rear ranks lower their arms to the side,

and at the same time, the remainder commence to turn their heads and eyes to the front in succession from the right, the front rank lowering their arms to the side silently.

N.B. 1. A Squad can be dressed by the left, Boys looking to the left and extending their left arms.

2. If it is desired after falling-in to carry out an inspection of the Squad, e.g. during a competition, the commands are,

before the inspection:

FOR INSPECTION	The rear rank take two paces to the rear and
OPEN ORDER—	the front rank two paces forward.
MARCH	Dressing is corrected automatically.

and following the inspection:

CLOSE ORDER—	The rear rank take two paces forward and the
MARCH	front rank two paces to the rear.
	Dressing is corrected automatically.

2. MARCHING IN LINE

(a) Advancing in Line

SQUAD WILL	Each Boy steps off, as detailed on page 38.
ADVANCE	The marker selects a point to march on, and
BY THE	Boys maintain their position in the alignment
RIGHT	by occasional glances towards the directing
QUICK—	flank, without turning their heads. Boys out
MARCH	of alignment regain their places gradually by
	lengthening or shortening their paces.

(b) Retiring in Line

SQUAD WILL	The Squad turns about.
RETIRE,	
ABOUT—	
TURN	

BY THE LEFT	The Squad steps off as above.
(or RIGHT)	
QUICK—	
MARCH	

N.B. 1. If on the march, the command "QUICK—MARCH" is omitted, the command is given on the left foot.

2. A blank file without a centre and rear Boy is always in the rank in front. At the halt he takes two paces forward after turning about. On the march on the command "ABOUT", after taking one check pace, he marks time two paces, and then turns about with the remainder of the Squad.

(c) **Inclining**

(i) From the Halt

INCLINE TO The Squad turns half-right.
THE RIGHT,
RIGHT
IN—CLINE

QUICK— Each Boy steps off, maintaining the same
MARCH position relative to the Boy on his right, so
that the line of heads in each rank is parallel
to the original alignment. Boys in the centre
and rear ranks also maintain the same
position relative to the Boy in front.

(ii) On the March

INCLINE TO The command is given on the right foot.
THE RIGHT, Each Boy takes a half right turn (see
RIGHT page 39) and the Squad moves forward
IN—CLINE diagonally.

N.B. A Squad may also incline to the left. The detail is the same as above except that the word left is substituted for the word right, and vice-versa.

3. **CHANGING DIRECTION WHEN IN LINE**

(a) **Changing direction right**

(i) Halt to Halt

CHANGE Front rank: The right-hand Boy turns to the
DIRECTION right, the remainder turn half-right.
RIGHT, AT Centre rank: Turn half-right.
THE HALT, Rear rank: Stand fast.
RIGHT—
FORM

QUICK— All step off as follows:—
MARCH Front rank: The right-hand Boy takes two
paces forward. The remainder move by the
shortest route to their places in the new
alignment.

Centre rank: Move by the shortest route to
their places in the new alignment.

Rear rank: The right-hand Boy takes two
paces forward, halts and turns to the right.
The remainder will move forward and on
the second pace with the left foot, turn
half-right and move by the shortest route
to their places in the new alignment. On

reaching the new alignment, each Boy, after halting, takes up his dressing automatically as in 1(b) on page 46.

N.B. During the movement the line of Boys marching diagonally should be at right-angles to the line of Boys already on the new alignment.

(ii) Halt to Move
CHANGE As in (i) on page 48.
DIRECTION
RIGHT,
RIGHT—*FORM*

QUICK As in (i) on page 48, except that, instead of
—*MARCH* halting when the movement is completed Boys mark time whilst taking up their dressing, all except the right hand file keeping their heads turned to the right.

FOR—*WARD* This command is given, on the left foot, as
BY THE soon as the last Boy reaches the new align-
RIGHT ment. Heads are turned to the front on the
check pace, and the Squad then steps off in the new direction.

N.B. The command "FOR—*WARD*" must be given to complete the movement.

(iii) Move to Halt
CHANGE The command "FORM" is given on the right
DIRECTION foot. A check pace is taken with the left foot,
RIGHT, and on that foot:
AT THE HALT, Front rank: The right-hand Boy turns to the
RIGHT— right, completing the turn with a full pace
FORM forward with the right foot, then takes two more paces forward and halts. The remainder turn half-right, and move to their new positions as in (i) on page 48.

Centre rank: Turn half-right and move to their new position as in (i) on page 48.

Rear rank: The right-hand Boy takes two further paces forward, turns to the right completing the turn with a full pace forward with the right foot and then brings his left foot up to the right to halt. The remainder take two further paces forward, turn half-right, and move to their positions, as in (i) on page 48.

(iv) Move to Move

CHANGE
DIRECTION
RIGHT,
RIGHT—
FORM

As in (iii) on page 49, except that instead of halting when the movement is completed, Boys mark time.

FOR—WARD
BY THE
RIGHT

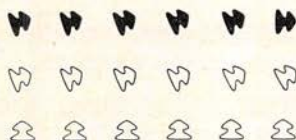
As in (ii) on page 49.



Finish



Movement in progress after command "March"



After command "Form"



Start

(b) **Changing Direction Left**

When changing direction left, the detail is the same as in 3 (a) on page 48, except that the word left is substituted for the word right and vice-versa.

In order to perform the movement from the halt the rear rank will turn half-left (except for the left hand Boy who turns a full left turn) on the second pace after stepping off.

4. MARCHING IN COLUMN OF THREES

(a) **Moving to the right or left**

MOVE TO All Boys turn to the named flank.
THE RIGHT,
RIGHT—
TURN

BY THE All step off with the left foot. Boys maintain
LEFT correct dressing in threes by occasional
QUICK— glances towards the directing flank, without
MARCH turning their heads.

or

MOVE TO
THE LEFT,
LEFT—TURN
BY THE RIGHT
QUICK—
MARCH

- N.B. 1. Covering and distance should be accurately maintained, so that the Squad when halted occupies the same space as it did before stepping off.
2. When a Squad marching in Column of Threes is required to turn about, the command is "SQUAD WILL RETIRE, ABOUT—TURN, BY THE RIGHT (or LEFT)".
3. When at the halt it is necessary to wheel immediately after turning into Column of Threes the command is: MOVE TO THE RIGHT (or LEFT) RIGHT (or LEFT) TURN; CHANGE DIRECTION LEFT (or RIGHT) LEFT (or RIGHT) WHEEL BY THE LEFT (or RIGHT) QUICK—MARCH

(b) **Changing direction when in column of threes (wheeling)**

CHANGE The threes wheel successively round the
DIRECTION same point. Inner Boys march round a
LEFT, quarter of a circle of two feet radius, looking
LEFT—WHEEL to the front throughout. Outer Boys conform

to these movements, maintaining dressing by looking inwards during the wheel, heads being turned to the front when the wheel is completed. Outermost Boys will not vary their pace but the two inner Boys will step short as necessary.

- N.B. 1. The command "FOR—WARD" may be given before the leading three have completed a wheel. They will immediately lead forward in the new direction.
2. If the command "SQUAD—HALT" or "MARK—TIME" is given when part of the Squad only have wheeled, the command "SQUAD—COVER" should be given, the remainder moving to their places by the shortest route.
 3. If the directing flank is to be changed, the caution "BY THE RIGHT (or LEFT)" should precede the command shown.
 4. A blank file without a centre and rear Boy should always be on the directing flank.

(c) **Moving to a flank in line**

MOVE TO THE All Boys turn to the named flank and step
LEFT, LEFT— off in the new direction.

TURN

BY THE

RIGHT

(or LEFT)

or

MOVE TO THE
RIGHT, RIGHT

—TURN

BY THE LEFT

(or RIGHT)

5. FORMING SQUAD

(a) **Forming Squad on the left** (when in Column of Threes)

(i) Halt to Halt

AT THE HALT, Left hand file: The leading Boy stands fast.
ON THE LEFT, the remainder turn half-left.

FORM— Centre file: Turn half-left.

SQUAD Right hand file: Turn left.

QUICK— As in Changing Direction Right, when in line
MARCH (see page 48).

(ii) Halt to Move
ON THE As in (i) on page 52.
LEFT,
FORM—
SQUAD

QUICK— As in Changing Direction Right from the halt
MARCH to the move (see page 49).

FOR—WARD
BY THE
RIGHT

(iii) Move to Halt
AT THE HALT, The command "SQUAD" is given on the left
ON THE LEFT, foot.
FORM— A check pace is taken with the right foot, and
SQUAD on that foot:

Left hand file: The leading Boy takes two further paces forward and halts. The remainder turn half-left, and move by the shortest route to their new positions.

Centre file: Turn half-left, and move by the shortest route to their new positions.

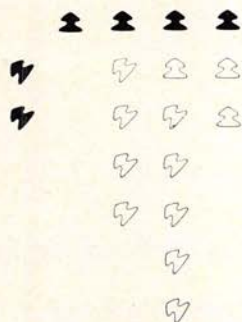
Right-hand file: The leading Boy turns left, completing the turn with a full pace forward with the left foot, takes a further pace and brings his left foot up to the right to halt and turns to the right. The remainder turn left, completing the turn with a full pace forward with the left foot, take a further two paces, turn half-right and move by the shortest route to their new positions.

(iv) Move to Move
ON THE As in (iii) above, except that instead of
LEFT, halting when the movement is completed,
FORM— Boys mark time.
SQUAD

FOR—WARD As in stepping forward, after Changing
BY THE Direction Right (see page 49).
RIGHT



Finish



Movement in
progress after
command "March"



After command
"Form"

Start

(b) Forming Squad on the right

When forming squad on the right, the detail is the same as in 5 (a) on page 52, except that the word right is substituted for the word left, and vice-versa.

CHAPTER SIX

Company Drill

INTRODUCTION

Throughout the following pages, Company Drill is shown in two Sections. Large Companies may however wish to drill in three Sections, and this can be done by No. 3 Section acting in exactly the same way as No. 2 Section.

Normally, at least 26 Boys are required to perform adequately Company Drill movements. However, the centre rank may be omitted, and all the movements can be carried out in two ranks, with only 10, or preferably 14 Boys, including Section Commanders. In such cases, the words "Column of Threes" should be replaced by "Column of Twos".

FALLING—IN

The Section Commanders are first detailed, and stand at ease at the rear of the parade.

COMPANY

The Company comes to the Stand at Ease position.

MARKER, TAKE— POST

A Boy, previously detailed (usually the tallest Boy in the Company) comes to attention, and after a pause equal to two paces in quick time, marches out and halts in front of, and two paces away from the Company Commander.

TALLEST ON THE RIGHT, SHORTEST ON THE LEFT, IN SINGLE RANK— SIZE

The remainder of the Company come to attention, and after a pause equal to two paces in quick time, march towards the marker, and arrange themselves according to their size, in single rank, tallest on the right, shortest on the left. Dressing in close formation (i.e. with no interval between Boys) is taken up by the right, and when the Squad is steady, without command, head and eyes are turned to the front in succession from the right and the position of attention is maintained.

INTO TWO (OR
THREE) SECTIONS—
NUMBER

Boys number off sharply in even time and tone from right to left.

If two Sections are to be formed, Boys call out "ONE", "TWO", "ONE", "TWO", "ONE" and so on. If three Sections are to be formed, Boys call out "ONE", "TWO", "THREE", "ONE", "TWO", "THREE", "ONE" and so on. Heads and eyes are kept steady to the front.

NUMBERS ONE
FOUR PACES STEP
FORWARD, NUMBERS
TWO FOUR PACES
STEP BACK—
MARCH

If forming two Sections the numbers One step forward four paces, and the numbers Two take four paces to the rear.

If forming three Sections, the command will be "NUMBERS ONE SIX PACES STEP FORWARD, NUMBERS THREE SIX PACES STEP BACK—*MARCH*", and Boys will act accordingly, numbers Two standing fast.

DRESSING,
WITHOUT INTERVALS,
RIGHT—*DRESS*

Each rank dresses in close formation, the right hand Boy of the rank in the rear taking a pace to the right to cover the right hand Boy of the rank in front.

COMPANY—
NUMBER

Each rank will number simultaneously from the right as for Squad Drill, i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 . . .

ODD NUMBERS
TWO PACES STEP
FORWARD—*MARCH*

The odd numbers of each rank step forward two paces, and the even numbers stand fast.

NUMBERS ONE
STAND FAST,
RANKS RIGHT AND
LEFT—*TURN*

The odd numbers with the exception of the Numbers One turn right, the even numbers turn left.

FORM COMPANY,
QUICK—*MARCH*

Each Section acts as in Squad Drill.

DRESSING,
RIGHT—*DRESS*

Each Section acts as in Squad Drill.

SECTION
COMMANDERS
FALL—*IN*

Section Commanders come to attention, turn to the right, and march forward halting in line with and on the right of the front ranks of their Sections.

The Company is now formed for Company Drill, and if required, may be moved into Line by one of the movements on pages 62 or 66.

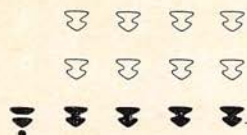
POSITIONS AND DUTIES OF SECTION COMMANDERS

Section Commanders play a very important part in Company Drill.

Duties and words of command are explained in each movement, but the basic positions and changes on certain words of command are summarised here for easy reference.

A. IN LINE

BASIC POSITION



In line with, and at short interval from, the right hand Boy. When dressing, the head is turned to the left, but the interval is judged without raising the arm.

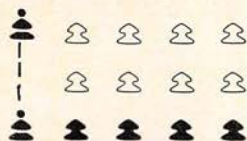
ABOUT—TURN

- (i) At the halt.

Turn about and take two paces forward.

- (ii) On the march.

Mark time two paces on the command "ABOUT", after taking one check pace, and then turn about with the remainder of the Section.



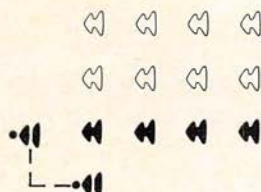
RIGHT—TURN

- (i) At the halt.

Turn to the right, then take a side pace to the left and a pace to the rear.

- (ii) On the march.

Turn to the right, then take a side pace to the left, and then move forward with the remainder of the Section.



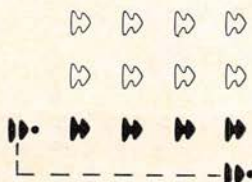
LEFT—TURN

- (i) At the halt.

Turn to the left, then take a side pace to the right and march forward until in line with the leading three.

- (ii) On the march.

As above, but in double time.



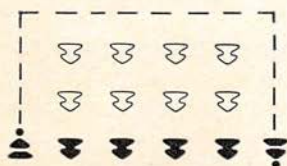
BY THE LEFT (or RIGHT)

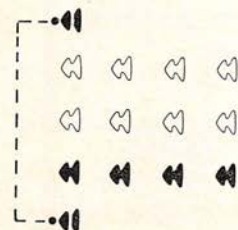
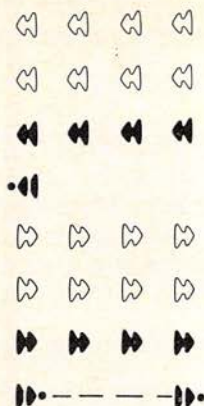
- (i) At the halt.

Turn about and march round the rear of the Section.

- (ii) On the march

As above, but in double time.





B. IN COLUMN OF THREES BASIC POSITION

ABOUT—TURN

- (i) At the halt.

Turn about and march forward until in line with the leading three.

- (ii) On the march.

As above, but in double time.

RIGHT—TURN

- (i) At the halt.

Turn to the right, then take a side pace to the left and march forward until in line with the rank in front.

- (ii) On the march.

As above, but in double time.

LEFT—TURN

- (i) At the halt.

Turn to the left, then take a side pace to the right and a pace to the rear.

- (ii) On the march.

Turn to the left, then take a side pace to the right, and then move forward with the remainder of the Section.

BY THE RIGHT (or LEFT)

- (i) At the halt.

March forward across the front of the Section, halt in line with the leading three and then turn about.

- (ii) On the march.

Double across the front of the Section, mark time until in line with the leading three, and then move forward with the remainder of the Section.

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COMPANY ACTING AS ONE UNIT

1. COMPANY IN LINE ADVANCING AND RETIRING

(a) **Advancing in Line**

COMPANY WILL
ADVANCE, BY
THE RIGHT
QUICK—
MARCH

Each Section steps off as in Squad Drill.

The right hand Boy of No. 2 and subsequent Sections maintain dressing and interval from the Section on the directing flank.

(b) **Retiring in Line**

COMPANY WILL
RETIRE,
ABOUT—
TURN

The Company turns about.

BY THE LEFT
(or RIGHT)
QUICK—
MARCH

Each Section steps off as above.

N.B. 1. If on the march, the command "QUICK—MARCH" is omitted.

2. Section Commanders and blank files without a centre and rear rank are always in the rank in front. At the halt they take two paces forward after turning about. On the march, on the command "ABOUT", after taking one check pace, they mark time two paces, and then turn about with the remainder of the Section.

2. COMPANY IN LINE MOVING TO A FLANK

MOVE TO

All Boys turn to the named flank.

THE RIGHT,

RIGHT—TURN the directing flank of their leading three.

BY THE LEFT

Each Section steps off as in Squad Drill.

QUICK—

MARCH

or

MOVE TO

THE LEFT,

LEFT—

TURN

BY THE

RIGHT

QUICK—

MARCH

N.B. When a Company marching in Column of Threes is required to turn about, the command is "COMPANY WILL RETIRE, ABOUT—TURN. BY THE RIGHT (or LEFT)." Section Commanders take up their new position as described on page 58.

3. COMPANY IN LINE CHANGING DIRECTION

CHANGE The Company acts as in Squad Drill
DIRECTION (see page 48).

RIGHT, The Section Commander of the Section on
(or LEFT) the directing flank turns with his right or left
AT THE HALT, hand Boy, moves forward with him, and then
RIGHT takes a pace to the side and a pace to the
(or LEFT)— rear to take up his new position.

FORM

QUICK—

MARCH

N.B. This movement can be carried out from the halt or move, ending at the halt or move, regardless of which rank is in front.

4. COMPANY IN COLUMN OF THREES MOVING TO A FLANK IN LINE

MOVE TO The Company acts as in Squad Drill (see
THE LEFT, page 51).

LEFT—*TURN* Section Commanders then align them-
BY THE selves on the directing flank of the rank in
RIGHT front.

(or LEFT)

QUICK—

MARCH

5. COMPANY IN COLUMN OF THREES FORMING LINE FACING THE SAME DIRECTION

AT THE HALT, The Company acts as in Squad Drill (see
ON THE LEFT, page 52).

(or RIGHT) The Section Commander of the leading
FORM— Section stands fast and Section Commanders
COMPANY of following Sections turn half-left.

QUICK— The Section Commander of the leading
MARCH Section takes two paces forward with his
 leading Boy and continues marching round
 him to take up his correct position. Section
 Commanders of following Sections move
 across to the right and continue forward.

N.B. This movement can be carried out from the halt or move, ending at the halt or move, and to the left or right, regardless of which flank is leading. Words of command must be adjusted as in Squad Drill movement 5 page 52.

SECTIONS ACTING INDEPENDENTLY

6. COMPANY IN LINE FORMING COLUMN OF SECTIONS FACING A FLANK

AT THE HALT, Sections act together as in Squad Drill
INTO (see page 48). No. 1 of each Section taking
COLUMN OF a full turn to the right. Section Commanders
SECTIONS act as in 3 page 61.
FACING
RIGHT,
SECTIONS
RIGHT—
FORM
QUICK—
MARCH

N.B. This movement can also be carried out from the halt, moving forward on completion, from the move to the halt and from the move to the move. Words of command must be adjusted as in Squad Drill movement 3 page 48.

7. COMPANY IN COLUMN OF SECTIONS FORMING LINE FACING A FLANK

BY THE LEFT Section Commanders take up their new positions (see page 57) and left-hand Boys of Sections cover.

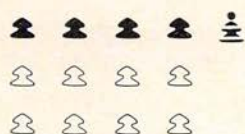
AT THE HALT,
INTO LINE
FACING LEFT,
SECTIONS
LEFT—
FORM
Sections act together as in Squad Drill
(see page 48). The left-hand Boy of the front
rank of each Section taking a full turn to the
left.

QUICK—
MARCH
BY THE
RIGHT
Section Commanders act as in 3 page 61.

N.B. This movement can also be carried out from the halt, moving forward on completion, from the move to the halt and from the move to the move. Words of command must be adjusted as in Squad Drill movement 3 page 48.



After



Before



After

Before

8. COMPANY IN LINE FORMING COLUMN OF SECTIONS
FACING THE SAME DIRECTION

AT THE HALT,
ON THE
RIGHT,
FORM
COLUMN OF
SECTIONS

No. 1 Section stands fast.

No. 2 Section
Right—*Turn*

No. 2 Section turns to the right. The Section Commander aligns himself on the left of his leading three.

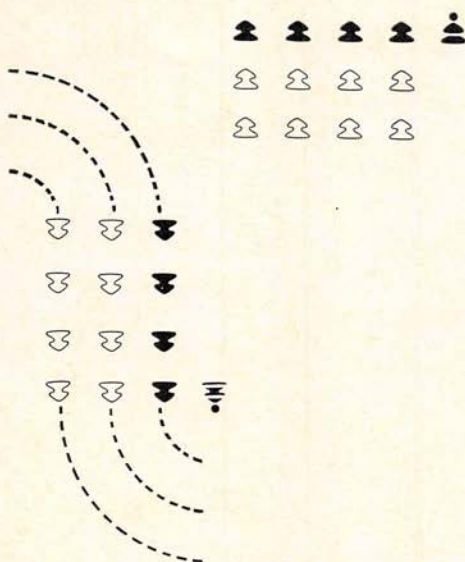
Right Wheel,
Quick—*March*.
Left—*Wheel*,
Section—*Halt*.
Left—*Turn*

No. 2 Section, acting on the command of its Section Commander, moves by a Right Wheel, followed by a Left Wheel, to its new position, where it is halted and turns into line, correcting its dressing automatically. The Section Commander, after turning, takes a side pace to the right and a pace to the rear, to take up his new position in line.

N.B. This movement may also be carried out on the march, halting on completion. The command "*Quick—March*" is omitted, and when No. 2 Section Commander has turned his Section to the right, No. 1 Section Commander immediately gives the command "No. 1 Section — *Halt*. Dressing, Right—*Dress*."



After



During



Before

9. COMPANY IN COLUMN OF SECTIONS FORMING LINE
FACING THE SAME DIRECTION

AT THE HALT,
ON THE LEFT,
FORM LINE

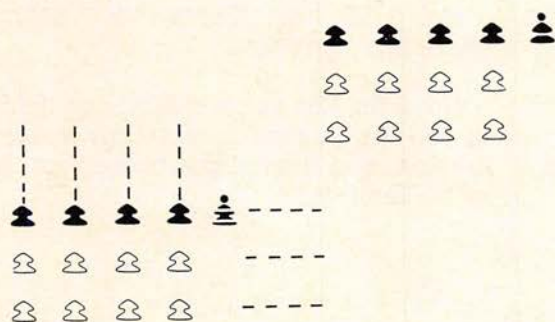
No. 1 Section stands fast.

No. 2 Section	No. 2 Section acting on the commands of
Left— <i>Turn</i> ,	its Section Commander, turns, moves forward,
Quick— <i>March</i> .	turns on the march, halts in line with No. 1
Right— <i>Turn</i> ,	Section and corrects its dressing. The
Section— <i>Halt</i> .	Section Commander maintains the same
Dressing	relative position throughout the movement.
Right— <i>Dress</i>	

N.B. This movement may also be carried out on the march, halting on completion. The command "*Quick—March*" is omitted, and when No. 2 Section Commander has turned his Section to the left, No. 1 Section Commander immediately gives the command "No. 1 Section—*Halt*, Dressing, Right—*Dress*."



After



During



Before



10. COMPANY IN LINE ADVANCING IN COLUMN OF SECTIONS

ADVANCE IN COLUMN OF SECTIONS FROM THE RIGHT

No. 2 Section
Right—*Turn*

No. 2 Section turns to the right. The Section Commander aligns himself on the left of the leading three.

QUICK— *MARCH*

The whole Company steps off.

No. 1 Section
By the Right

No. 1 Section Commander immediately gives this command.

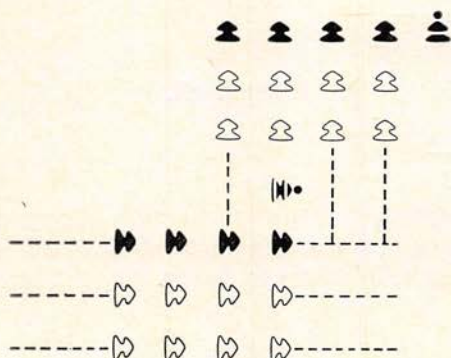
No. 2 Section
Left—*Turn*,
By the Right

No. 2 Section commander turns his Section to the left in time to correctly cover No. 1 Section, and then aligns himself on the right of his Section.

N.B. This movement may also be carried out on the march. The command "QUICK—*MARCH*" is omitted.



After



During



Before

11. COMPANY IN COLUMN OF SECTIONS MOVING TO A FLANK IN COLUMN OF THREES

MOVE TO
THE RIGHT
IN COLUMN
OF THREES,
RIGHT—
TURN

Each Section turns to the right. Section Commanders align themselves on the left of their leading three.

BY THE LEFT,
QUICK—
MARCH

All step off.

No. 2 Section
Left—*Wheel*,
Right—*Wheel*

No. 2 Section Commander immediately wheels his Section to the left, and then to the right to follow No. 1 Section.

OR

MOVE TO
THE
LEFT IN
COLUMN
OF THREES,
LEFT—TURN

Each Section turns to the left. Section Commanders align themselves on the right of their leading three.

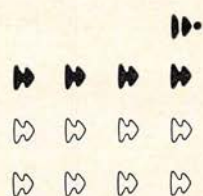
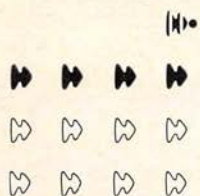
BY THE
RIGHT,
QUICK—
MARCH

All step off.

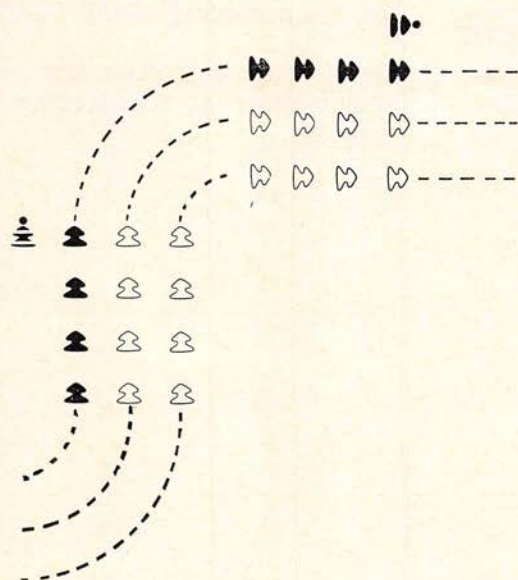
No. 1 Section
Left—*Wheel*,
Right—*Wheel*

No. 1 Section Commander immediately wheels his Section to the left, and then to the right to follow No. 2 Section.

N.B. This movement may also be done on the march, when the words "QUICK—MARCH" are omitted.



After



During



Before



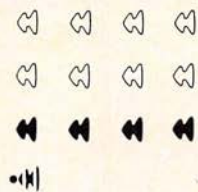
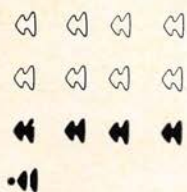
12. COMPANY IN COLUMN OF THREES FORMING COLUMN OF SECTIONS FACING THE SAME DIRECTION

AT THE HALT, INTO Sections act together as in Squad Drill (see page 52).

COLUMN OF SECTIONS ON THE LEFT, FORM— The leading Boy in the left hand file of each Section remains facing the same direction and then takes two paces forward on the command "QUICK—MARCH"
SECTIONS

QUICK— Section Commanders act as the Section
MARCH Commander of the leading Section in 5, page 61.

N.B. This movement can also be carried out from the halt, moving forward on completion, from the move to the halt and from the move to the move. Words of command must be adjusted as in Squad Drill movement 5 page 52.



Before



After

13. COMPANY MOVING IN COLUMN OF THREES FORMING
COLUMN OF SECTIONS FACING A FLANK

AT THE HALT,
FACING LEFT,
FORM COLUMN
OF SECTIONS

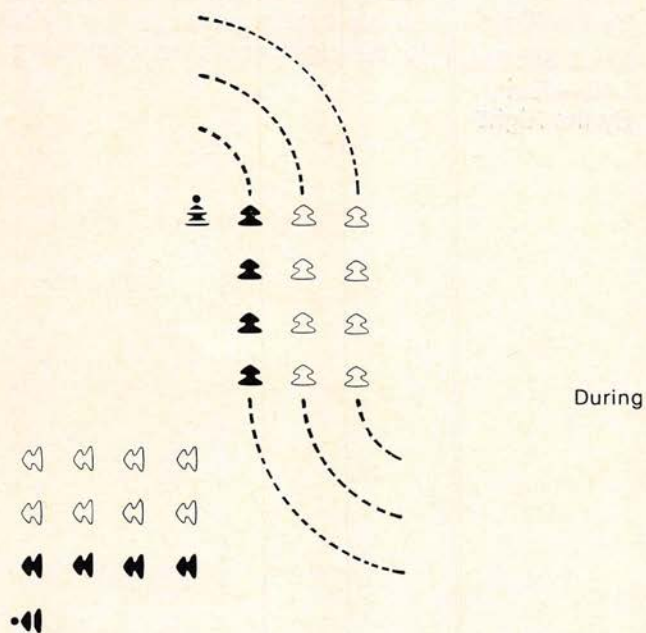
No. 2 Section No. 2 Section Commander immediately
Right—*Wheel*, wheels his Section to the right, and then the
Left—*Wheel*, left, then halts his Section in line with No. 1
Section— Section and turns it to the left.

Halt.

Left—*Turn*

No. 1 Section No. 1 Section Commander halts his Section
—*Halt.* and turns it to the left when he hears No. 2
Left—*Turn* Section Commander give the command
“Right—*Wheel*”.

Section Commanders take a side pace to
the right and a pace to the rear, to take up
their new positions in line.



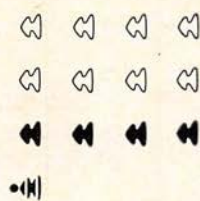
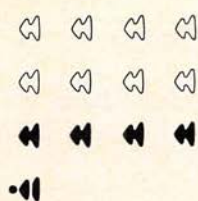
14. COMPANY MOVING IN COLUMN OF THREES MOVING TO
A FLANK IN COLUMN OF SECTIONS

MOVE TO THE
LEFT,
IN COLUMN
OF SECTIONS

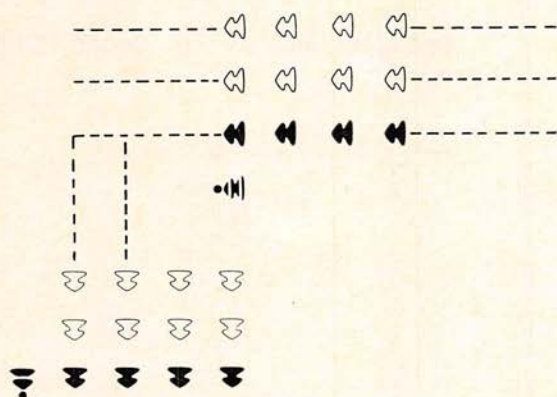
No. 1 Section
Left—*Turn*,
By the Right

No. 2 Section
Left—*Turn*,
By the Right

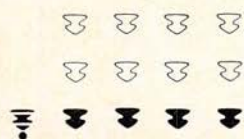
Each Section Commander in succession turns his Section to the left, and then takes up his new position in line by taking a pace to the right and then continuing forward.



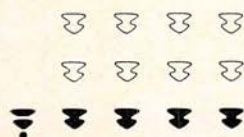
Before



During



After



15. COMPANY MOVING IN COLUMN OF SECTIONS CHANGING DIRECTION

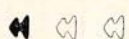
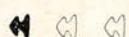
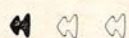
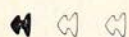
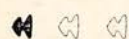
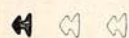
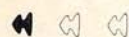
BY THE LEFT Section Commanders take up their new positions (see page 57) and left hand Boys of Sections cover.

CHANGE
DIRECTION
LEFT

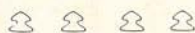
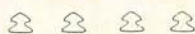
No....Section Section Commanders give these commands in succession, as each Section arrives at the same point.

Left—*Form*,
For—*Ward*
By the Left

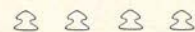
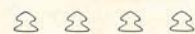
BY THE Sections act as in Squad Drill (see
RIGHT page 50).



After



Before



16. COMPANY MOVING IN COLUMN OF THREES FORMING
LINE OF SECTIONS FACING THE SAME DIRECTION

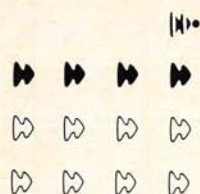
BY THE RIGHT Section Commanders take up their new
positions (see page 58).

AT THE HALT,
ON THE LEFT,
FORM LINE OF
SECTIONS

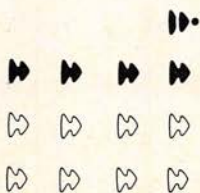
No. 2 Section No. 2 Section Commander immediately
Left—*Wheel*, wheels his Section to the left, and then the
Right—*Wheel*, right, and then halts his Section in line with
Section—*Halt*. No. 1 Section.

No. 1 Section No. 1 Section Commander halts his
—*Halt* Section when he hears No. 2 Section Com-
mander give the command "Left—*Wheel*".

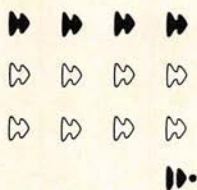
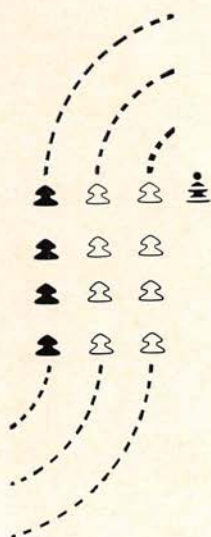
BY THE LEFT



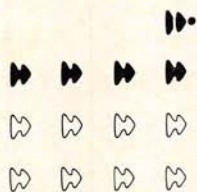
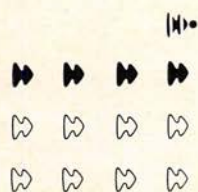
After



During



Before

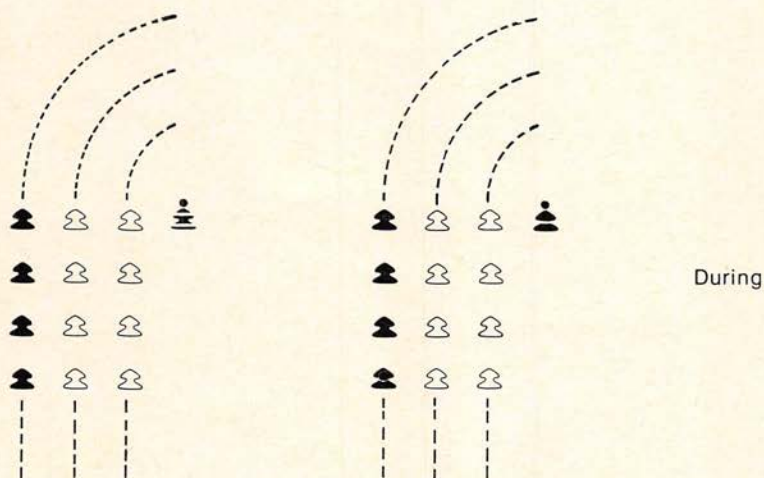
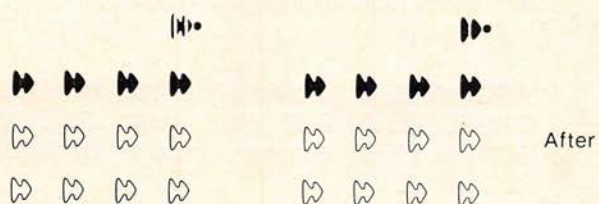


17. COMPANY IN LINE OF SECTIONS MOVING TO A FLANK IN COLUMN OF THREES.

BY THE
RIGHT
INTO
COLUMN OF
THREES
FACING
RIGHT,
SECTIONS
RIGHT
WHEEL,
QUICK—
MARCH
BY THE LEFT

Section Commanders take up their new positions (see page 58).

Sections wheel simultaneously as in Squad Drill (see page 51).

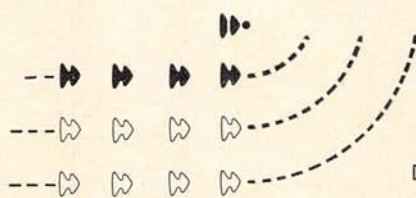
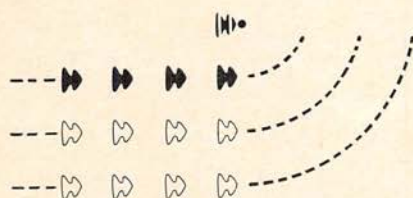


18. COMPANY MOVING IN COLUMN OF THREES MOVING TO A FLANK IN LINE OF SECTIONS.

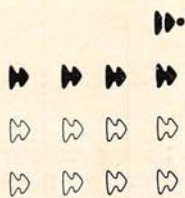
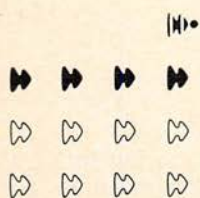
INTO LINE Sections wheel simultaneously as in Squad
OF SECTIONS Drill (see page 51). Moving on parallel
FACING LEFT, courses, dressing by the left.
SECTIONS
LEFT—
WHEEL,



After



During



Before

19. COMPANY IN LINE OF SECTIONS FORMING LINE FACING THE SAME DIRECTION

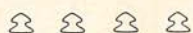
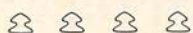
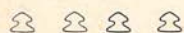
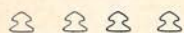
AT THE HALT, Sections act as in Squad Drill (see page 52).
INTO LINE Section Commanders stand fast.

ON THE LEFT,
FORM—

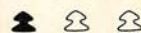
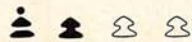
SECTIONS

QUICK— Sections act as in Squad Drill (see page 52).
MARCH Section Commanders act as the Section
Commander of the leading Section in 5,
page 61.

N.B. This movement can also be carried out from the halt, moving forward on completion, from the move to the halt and from the move to the move. Words of command must be adjusted as in Squad Drill movement 5 page 52.



After



Before

CHAPTER SEVEN

Company Parade Night

The exact procedure for the opening ceremony of a Company Parade Night will obviously vary from Company to Company.

It is important that a high standard be set at the commencement of the evening.

The following procedure is followed in many Companies, and is given as a guide to be followed if Company arrangements and circumstances permit.

At the appointed time, the Company assembles on the left of the intended parade, facing inwards, the Boys standing at ease approximately opposite where their Squad will ultimately stand. The preliminaries are usually carried out by an Officer, Staff Sergeant or N.C.O.



PARADE
SQUAD
COMMANDERS
TAKE—POST

All come to the Stand at Ease position.

The Squad Commanders, after a pause equal to two paces in quick time, form up in line in numerical order as shown in the diagram above, take up dressing and stand at ease.

ATTEN—SHUN

COLUMN AT (THREE
PACES) FROM THE
LEFT,
OUTWARDS—TURN

QUICK—MARCH

No. 1 turns to the left the remainder to the right.

All except No. 1 step off. No. 2 takes two paces and halts, No. 3 takes four paces and halts, No. 4 six paces, and so on. When the last Squad Commander has halted they all turn about.

SQUAD COMMANDERS
STAND AT—
EASE

PARADE,
FALL—IN

All, including the Squad Commanders come to attention, and after a pause equal to two paces in quick time, the remainder march smartly on to their respective Squad Commander, halt, turn left, and take up dressing in close formation (i.e. with no interval between Boys).

STAND AT—
EASE

CALL THE—ROLL

Squad Commanders come to attention, take one pace forward and turn left. They call out each Boy's name and those present come to attention, answer "Here" and stand at ease. Having called the roll Squad Commanders, taking their time from the left, turn to the left, take one pace forward, turn about and stand at ease.

N.B. In cases where the Boys' names are not called out, the command "MARK THE—ROLL" may be used.

SQUAD COMMANDERS
ATTEN—SHUN
TO THE FRONT,
QUICK—MARCH

The Squad Commanders march to the front, No. 1 leading, marking time in single file in front of Squad 1 until they receive the command "SQUAD COMMANDERS—HALT."

SQUAD COMMANDERS
—HALT
RIGHT—TURN

Roll Books are collected and hymn books issued.

RIGHT—TURN
TO YOUR SQUADS,
QUICK—MARCH

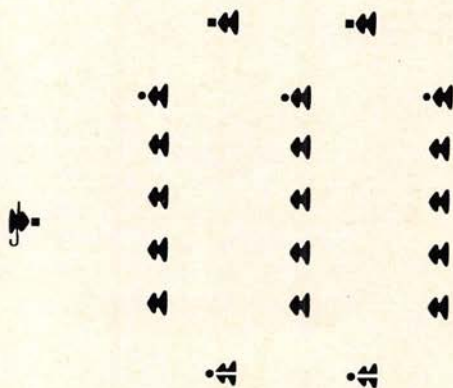
The Squad Commanders return to their squads, halting on arrival. Taking the time from the rear, they turn about, stand at ease, and distribute the hymn books.

PARADE,
ATTEN—SHUN

At this point, the Officer or N.C.O. concerned brings the Company to attention and hands over to the Captain, salutes being exchanged. The other Officers will take up position in line on whichever side is more convenient, facing inward, and stand at ease.

OFFICERS,
TAKE—POST

Officers come to attention, salute and take post on the right of their respective squads, covering off from the front.



The Company should be stood easy and the Opening Service held.

The Officers having been handed the inspection records may receive the command "OFFICERS CARRY ON WITH THE INSPECTION" when they would come to attention and proceed to their respective squads. On the approach of the Officer each Squad Commander should bring his Squad to attention, salute and having been inspected should accompany the officer carrying out the inspection. At the conclusion of the inspection salutes should be exchanged and the squad stood at ease.

The programme for the rest of the evening will follow.

At the end of the evening, the Company is brought together for a brief Closing Service, after which it is dismissed as follows:

OFFICERS,
FALL—OUT

The Officers take position in line two paces in front of the Captain, at one pace interval, salute, take five paces forward, and turn about.

DIS—MISS

Boys dismiss as in Squad Drill, and the Captain alone returns the salute.

CHAPTER EIGHT

Ceremonial

All Companies are involved from time to time in certain items of ceremonial and the more common are included here.

CHURCH PARADES

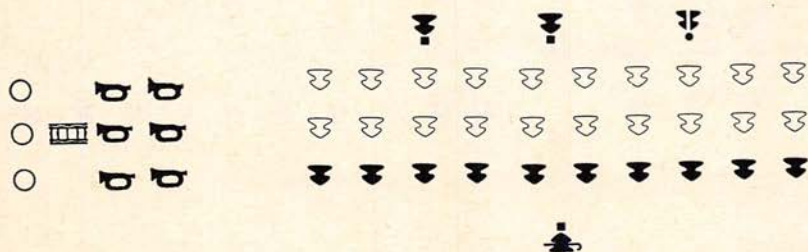
The Band, if any, is fallen-in by the Band Officer on the right of the intended parade, facing the direction in which the parade is to move, and the Colour Party takes up position at a convenient point away from the parade.

The remainder of the Company is then fallen-in, using the procedure described on pages 45-47, except that the word "SQUAD" is replaced by the word "COMPANY".

The Officer or Staff-Sergeant who has fallen-in the Company then hands over to the Company Captain, and joins the other Officers and Staff Sergeants.

OFFICERS,
FALL—IN

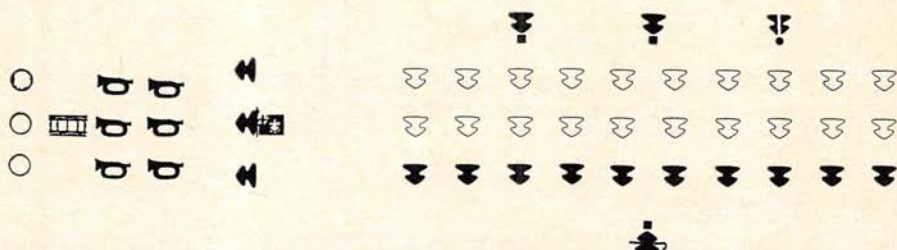
The Officers and Staff-Sergeants march to their positions in line at the rear of the Company, as shown below:



MARCH ON THE COLOURS

COLOUR PARTY,
BY THE RIGHT,
QUICK—*MARCH*
COLOUR PARTY
—*HALT*.

The Senior member of the Colour Party moves it into position (as shown below) and halts it. Taking their time from the Captain, Officers and Staff-Sergeants salute as the Colour Party approaches the parade, and lower their hands when the Colour Party halts.

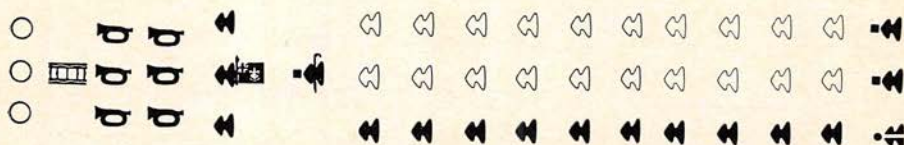


MOVE TO THE
RIGHT,
RIGHT—*TURN*

The Company except the Band and Colour Party turns right, and the Officers and Staff Sergeants turn left and march to their positions in the rear, covering the three ranks of the Company. The Captain takes up his position in front of the Company.

BY THE LEFT,
QUICK—*MARCH*

All step off, on the command of the Captain.



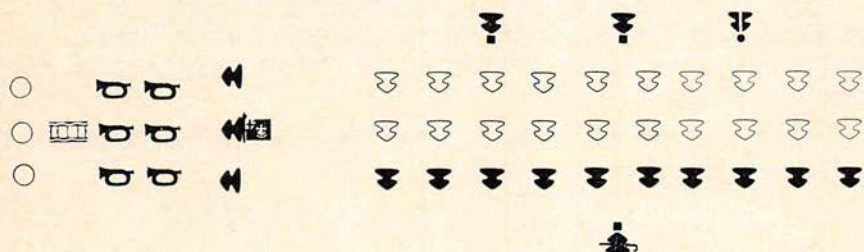
On arrival at the Church, a similar procedure is followed, as indicated below.

**COMPANY—HALT
TURN TO THE LEFT,
LEFT—TURN**

The Company turns left, and the Officers and Staff Sergeants turn right and march to their position at the rear.

The Captain takes up his position facing the Company.

The Band and Colour Party stand fast.



**MARCH OFF THE
COLOURS.**

**COLOUR PARTY,
BY THE RIGHT,
QUICK—MARCH**

The Senior member marches the Colour Party off parade. Taking their time from the Captain, Officers and Staff-Sergeants salute as the Colour Party commences marching, and lower their hands when the Colour Party is clear of the parade.

At the end of the service, if the Company is marching off, a similar procedure is followed, except that after the marker is posted Boys fall-in in three ranks in the same positions as they were during the parade to Church.

At the conclusion of the parade, the Captain falls out the Officers and dismisses the Company as on page 90.

COLOURS

From the earliest times Emblems and Flags have been used as distinguishing marks for a formation and as symbols of the spirit and tradition of that formation which were closely allied to the spirit and tradition of its leader. Flags which have been consecrated for this purpose are called "Colours". There are usually two, the Battalion or Company Colour, a distinguishing emblem; and the Queen's Colour,

a symbol of the spirit of the unit and named after our Patron. Colours should be treated at all times with respect and no Company should aspire to possess them until the Officers are satisfied that by reason of numbers and accommodation the Company can conform to the prescribed ceremonial handling. Only on ceremonial occasions should the Colours be paraded.

(a) Colour Party

Colour Parties consist of either one Colour or two Colours (i.e. The Queen's Colour and the Battalion or Company Colour). Where two Colours are carried the Queen's Colour will always be on the right.

Colours may be carried by Officers, Staff-Sergeants or N.C.O.s. The person carrying the Colour, or the Queen's Colour if two Colours are carried, is the senior member of the Colour Party, and he alone gives commands.

N.C.O.s or Seniors form the other members of the Colour Party as shown below:



(b) Uncasing and Casing the Colours

When it is desirable, as in wet weather or at rehearsals, the Colours may be carried on parade cased, but normally they will be uncased when removed from their place of custody, which should be in some suitable part of the Battalion or Company Headquarters. When it is necessary to uncase the Colours in the open, care should be taken to handle them with proper dignity and respect.

The Colour Party should assemble, move to the cased Colours, and halt at a convenient distance. The Officers wearing the carriers, suitably adjusted, slung across the left shoulder, will uncase the Colours, salute them, pick them up and rejoin the Colour Party. A similar procedure will be adopted when casing the Colours after parade. The Senior Officer will then dismiss the Colour Party.

(c) Colour Escort

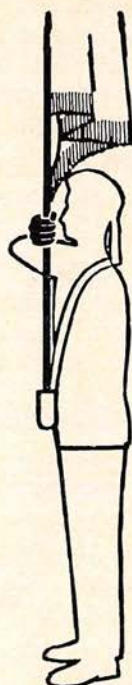
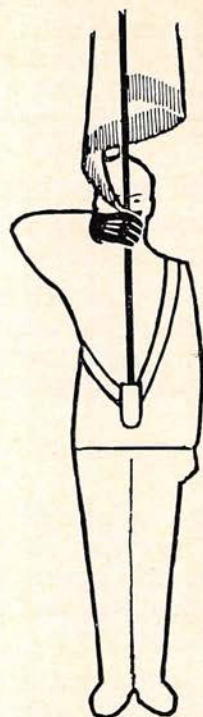
For special occasions an escort to the Colours may be provided. It will usually consist of senior representative Boys from the Companies of the Battalion. It should not be confused with the Non-Commissioned Officers who, with the Officers carrying the Colours, form the Colour Party.

(d) **Basic Positions**

- (i) **THE ORDER.** The pike and colour is held with the right hand where the lowest corner of the Colour reaches. The pike is perpendicular, the bottom of the pike resting on the ground in line with and against the right toe cap.
- (ii) **STAND AT EASE AND STAND EASY.** The normal movements are carried out but the left hand remains at the side, the Colour kept vertically at the right side.
- (iii) **THE SLOPE.** The pike is placed on the right shoulder and held with the right hand, the elbow close into the side, and the right forearm parallel with the ground. The Colour hangs over and covers the right shoulder and arm.
On a long march, the pike may be changed to the left shoulder.
- (iv) **THE CARRY.** The pike is carried vertically in the socket of the carrier. The corner of the Colour is held in the right hand, which also grasps the pike opposite the mouth, with the back of the hand to the front, wrist and forearm horizontal.
- (v) **LET FLY.** The pike is held as at the carry but instead of the corner of the Colour being held in the right hand it is left free.
- (vi) **LOWERED.** (i) at the halt — Colours in let fly; pike held under right armpit, back of hand towards ground; head of the pike just clear of the ground.
(ii) on the march — Colours in let fly; pike held horizontally in front of the body and resting underneath the forearm.

The various positions are used as follows:

- (i) **THE ORDER.** When halted, except as in (iii) below.
Stand at Ease, or Stand Easy.
The Benediction.
- (ii) **THE SLOPE.** When on the march, except in (iii) below.
- (iii) **THE CARRY.** Marching on and off parade.
General Salute.
Inspection.
March Past.
Going into or coming out of Church.
The National Anthem.
Advance in Review Order.



The Carry



The Slope



The Order

(iv) **LET FLY.** General Salute.
March Past, while passing the saluting base.

(v) **LOWERED**

Company or Battalion Colour only — when saluting an Admiral, a Field Marshal, or a Marshal of the Royal Air Force.

Both Colours — When saluting Royalty.

- N.B. 1. The Colour Party do not turn their heads and eyes in the March Past, nor do they move on the command "OPEN ORDER".
2. Changes of position should be carried out smartly in the simplest manner, without loss of bearing, the left hand being used to assist as necessary.

(e) **Movements of the Colour Party**

- (i) One Colour — The Colour Party may turn about or temporarily turn into single file, e.g. when moving in a narrow aisle in Church. Wherever possible, however, the Colour Party should always remain in line, and changes of direction should therefore be carried out by means of forms, as follows:

COLOUR	The Colour Party acts as in Squad Drill,
PARTY,	except that the pivot person does not step
CHANGE	forward, but turns and marks time until the
DIRECTION	command "FOR—WARD", is given. If neces-
RIGHT,	sary, he steps to the side to conform to the
RIGHT—FORM	new alignment of the Company.
FOR—WARD,	
BY THE RIGHT	

- (ii) Two Colours — The Colour Party should always remain in line, and changes of direction are carried out as indicated above, the N.C.O.s or Seniors in the rear maintaining their correct position behind the Colour bearers.

N.B. When carrying out movements in confined spaces, e.g. in Church, or when turning about, variations may be made dependent upon local circumstances, but the aim should be for members of the Colour Party to move in a smart manner to their new positions.

(f) **Church Parades**

The Minister and Organist should be advised of Colour Party Procedure.

On arrival at the Church, the Parade will be halted and the Colours marched off. The Colour Party, taking orders from the Senior Officer, will proceed to the vestry or some other pre-arranged place. There the members of the Colour Party will remove hats. (This procedure should be followed whether the service is held in a church or some other building).

It is emphasised that in all arrangements regarding the handling of Colours within the Church, and the positions which the Colour Party will take in the execution of their duties, there should be complete co-operation with the Minister and Church Authorities, thus ensuring that all actions conform to the customs and practice of the Church at which the Parade is being held.

It is usual for the Colours to be brought into the Church immediately after the entry of the Minister and before the Service proceeds. The congregation standing, the Colours are carried in slow time, at the carry, to the front. It is appropriate for the Minister to receive them from the bearers, taking the Company or Battalion Colour first, and to place them in some prominent position where they remain during the Service. The Colour Party should then move to seats reserved for them.

At Church Parades the Colour bearers should not kneel when handing over the Colours, or when receiving them at the close of the Service. Bearers kneel only at the presentation of new Colours.

Where the Church has a centre aisle, this should be used for entry, the Colour Party retaining proper formation as previously described.

Where the Church has two aisles, some difficulty may be experienced in the movements of a Colour Party consisting of two Colour bearers and three N.C.O.s. In such cases the Colour Party should use both aisles and move in single file, the Queen's Colour, followed by two N.C.O.s, down the aisle on the right, and the Company or Battalion Colour, followed by one N.C.O. down the aisle on the left.

Care should be taken to ensure that when the Colours are situated in the place which they will occupy during the service the Queen's Colour will remain in a position on the right of the Company or Battalion Colour as seen from the Chancel (on the left from the congregation).

During or after the singing of the last hymn the Colour Party will move to the front to receive the Colours. The Queen's Colour Bearer will take up position on the left of the Company or Battalion Colour Bearer and the Queen's Colour will be returned first. When both Colours have been received the Colour Bearers will about turn to face the congregation thus bringing the Colours into their correct position relative to one another.

The Colour Party will remain in that position during the National Anthem and then the Colours will be brought to the order for the Benediction. At the conclusion of the service the congregation will remain standing while the Colour Party move in slow time from the Church, the Queen's Colour being carried down the aisle on the right and the Company or Battalion Colour the aisle on the left.

The Colour Party will return to the vestry or other suitable place, replace hats, and wait until the Parade is re-formed outside the Church and ready to receive the Colours.

COMPANY INSPECTION AND DISPLAY

The following Ceremonial Drill may be included in the programme of your Company Inspection and Display.

The Company is drawn up in line, with the Colour Party and Band, if on parade, in convenient positions, depending on the size and shape of the hall.

**FOR INSPECTION
OPEN ORDER—
MARCH**

On this order from the Company Captain, the rear rank and staff take two paces to the rear, and the front rank takes two paces forward. Dressing is corrected automatically.

**GENERAL SALUTE
—SALUTE**

If there is no Band on parade, on the command "SALUTE" all Officers and Staff-Sergeants salute, the position being held for a period equal to five paces in quick time. The count is:

1 2 3 4 5 6
up . . . down

If there is a Band on parade, the Company Captain gives only the command "GENERAL —SALUTE". On the command of the Band Officer, the Band plays the General Salute, and all Officers and Staff-Sergeants salute, raising the hand on the first note of music, and lowering it on the last.

N.B. The Inspecting Officer, if in uniform, also salutes, but an Officer serving as his A.D.C. does not salute during the General Salute.

The Captain will then greet the Inspecting Officer and accompany him during the inspection of the Company. At the end of the inspection the Captain will give the order:

**CLOSE ORDER—
MARCH**

The rear rank and staff take two paces forward, and the front rank takes two paces to the rear. Dressing is corrected automatically.

A useful Ceremonial Drill movement which can preface any comments which a Chief Guest or Inspecting Officer may wish to make following an Inspection and Display is for the Company to Advance in Review Order.

The movement is carried out with the Company in Line.

The Captain is two paces in front of the centre of the Company and facing the same direction.

COMPANY WILL
ADVANCE,
IN REVIEW ORDER,
BY THE CENTRE,
QUICK—MARCH

The Captain will give the command and will himself move off on that command.

COMPANY
—HALT

The Company will be halted in a position about 10 paces from the Inspecting Officer. (The command "COMPANY—HALT" may be omitted if the advance consists of a pre-arranged and practised number of paces).

GENERAL SALUTE
—SALUTE

This will be done as previously stated (page 99).

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS

A high standard of performance at a Company Display can be over-shadowed at the end by a lack of smartness when awards and prizes are being presented. Boys should be instructed on the correct procedure for receiving awards. When the Boy's name is called he will come to attention, take one pace to the rear of his Squad, march smartly to the front of the Parade and halt two paces in front of the person making the Presentation. The Boy will then salute, take one pace forward, receive the award in his left hand, take one pace back, salute again, turn about, and march smartly back to his Squad.

Various methods of presentation may be used, depending on hall accommodation, but at all times smartness must be maintained.

CHAPTER NINE

Paying Compliments when in Uniform

A Non-Commissioned Officer or Boy will always use "Sir" when addressing an Officer.

Warrant Officers are entitled to the same compliments as Officers.

A Boy, when approaching an Officer to address him on Parade, will halt two paces from him and salute. Before withdrawing he will salute, turn smartly about and move off.

A Boy, if sitting when approached by an Officer, will rise to his feet.

A Boy, when required to fall-out as an individual, will pass to the rear of his unit.

Officers will always acknowledge the salutes by Boys.

When passing a funeral Officers and Boys will salute.

When two Companies with Bands playing approach one another, both Bands will cease playing.

Individual Officers, Staff-Sergeants or Boys approaching or passing Colours (uncased) will salute.

Officers will exchange salutes before addressing one another on duty or Parade.

Boys will pay the same compliments to Officers of other Companies as to their own Officers.

For the National Anthem and General Salute, Officers and Staff-Sergeants will salute. Boys will stand to attention but will not salute.

Appendices

APPENDIX I

Many of the Company Drill Movements can be carried out differently to that stated in the Drill Book, enabling even more variety and interest to be introduced into the Company Drill Programme. It may be necessary to alter directing flanks and make other adjustments to the Drill Book detail to perform these other movements correctly, but the work involved will be rewarded by making available a further range of Company Drill Movements.

A summary of possible additional movements are:

Movements which may also be carried out with the Company facing the opposite direction.

Movements 6, 7, 11, 12 and 19.

Movements which may also be carried out "on the left" with the Company facing either direction.

Movement 8.

Movements which may also be carried out "on the right" with the Company facing either direction.

Movement 9.

Movements which may also be carried out with the Company moving in the opposite direction.

Movements 10, 13, 14, 16, 17, and 18.

APPENDIX II

CONTINUITY DRILL

Purpose

1. To enable small Companies to attempt a more challenging form of Drill without requiring either the number of Boys or more experienced instructor that may be thought necessary for Company Drill.
2. To enable Companies whose halls may differ in size to compete on equal terms.
3. To train a Squad so that they become proficient at marching at the correct speed and pace.
4. To familiarise the Squad with carrying out movements using each pivot.
5. To provide 'Drill Items' for Displays.

Routine

1. The Drill sequence will be taught so that the Squad memorise the sequence of movements, and carry them out without commands.
2. After initial training a standard drill area of 18ft. x 24ft. will be used by a Squad of TWELVE boys in 'Threes.'
3. A Standard time of 32 seconds will be allowed for sequence One and Two, and a time of 64 seconds for Sequence Three.
4. This timing will enable the routine to be carried out to any march tune of the correct pace.
5. The abbreviated commands listed in the table are placed against the foot on which the executive part of the command is normally given.
6. The numbers in brackets (X) are included to enable a count of the paces to be made between each movement.
7. Each sequence commences with the Squad in line.

Sequence One

	'Quick March'	20 R 'Right Turn'	43 L 'Forward'
1 L		21 L—CHECK 'Right Wheel' —	44 R—CHECK —
2 R		22 R	45 L (move Fwd.) 'About Turn'
3 L		23 L	46 R—CHECK —
4 R		24 R	47 L
5 L	(8)	25 L	48 R
6 R		26 R	49 L
7 L 'About Turn'		27 L (move Fwd.)	50 R
8 R—CHECK —		28 R	51 L—(move Fwd.) —
9 L		29 L 'Right Wheel' (16)	52 R
10 R		30 R	53 L
11 L		31 L	54 R (10)
12 R		32 R	55 L
13 L—(move Fwd.) 'Left Form'—		33 L (move Fwd.)	56 R
14 R—CHECK —		34 R	57 L
15 L		35 L	58 R
16 R	(7)	36 R 'Form Squad on Right'	59 L 'About Turn'
17 L		37 L—CHECK —	60 R—CHECK —
18 R		38 R	61 L
19 L		39 L (7)	62 R 'Halt'
		40 R	63 L CHECK
		41 L	64 R (Close Rt. foot to Lt.)
		42 R	

Sequence Two

	'Quick March'	21 L 'Left Turn'	43 L 'Forward'
1 L		22 R—CHECK 'Left Wheel' —	44 R—CHECK —
2 R		23 L	45 L (move Fwd.) 'About Turn'
3 L		24 R	46 R—CHECK —
4 R		25 L	47 L
5 L	(8)	26 R	48 R
6 R		27 L (move Fwd.)	49 L
7 L 'About Turn'		28 R	50 R
8 R—CHECK —		29 L 'Left Wheel' (14)	51 L—(move Fwd.) —
9 L		30 R	52 R
10 R		31 L	53 L
11 L		32 R	54 R (10)
12 R		33 L (move Fwd.)	55 L
13 L—(move Fwd.) —		34 R	56 R
14 R 'Right Form'		35 L 'Form Squad on Left'	57 L
15 L—CHECK —		36 R—CHECK —	58 R
16 R		37 L	59 L 'About Turn'
17 L	(8)	38 R	60 R—CHECK —
18 R		39 L (8)	61 L
19 L		40 R	62 R 'Halt'
20 R		41 L	63 L CHECK
		42 R	64 R (Close Rt. foot to Lt.)

Sequence Three

		43 L 'Form Squad on Left'	85 Pause
'Quick March'		44 R—CHECK	86 Pause 'Quick March'
1 L		45 L	87 L
2 R		46 R	88 R (4Q)
3 L		47 L (8)	89 L 'Form Sqd. at Halt on Lt.'
4 R		48 R	90 R—CHECK
5 L (7)		49 L	91 L
6 R 'Right Form'		50 R	92 R
7 L—CHECK		51 L 'Forward'	93 L (8)
8 R		52 R—CHECK	94 R
9 L		53 L 'About Turn'	95 L
10 R		54 R—CHECK	96 R
11 L (8)		55 L	97 L
12 R		56 R	98 R—(close Rt. foot to Lt.)
13 L		57 L	99 Pause (Four Paces Lt. Close)
14 R 'Right Turn'		58 R	100 'One'
15 L—CHECK		59 L—(move Fwd.)	101 (close)
16 R 'Right Incline'		60 R	102 'two'
17 L—CHECK		61 L (6)	103 (close)
18 R		62 R 'Halt'	104 'three'
19 L (6)		63 L CHECK	105 (close)
20 R		64 R (Close Rt. foot to Lt.)	106 'four'
21 L			107 (close)
22 R 'Right Incline'		'Left Form'	108 Pause 'About Turn'
23 L—CHECK		65 Pause	109 'one'
24 R (3)		66 'one'	110 Pause
25 L 'About Turn'		67 Pause	111 'two'
26 R—CHECK		68 'two'	112 Pause 'Quick March'
27 L		69 Pause	113 L
28 R		70 Pause 'Quick' March'	114 R
29 L 'Break into Slow Time'		71 L	115 L
30 R—CHECK		72 R	116 R
31		73 L	117 L (10)
32 L		74 R (9)	118 R
33 (6 S/T)		75 L	119 L
34 R		76 R	120 R
35		77 L	121 L 'Mark Time'
36 L		78 R 'Halt'	122 R—CHECK
37		79 L—CHECK	123 L 'About Turn'
38 R		80 R (Close Rt. foot to Lt.)	124 R—CHECK
39 'Left Turn &		81 Pause 'Left Turn'	125 L
40 L Break into Quick Time'		82 'one'	126 R 'Halt'.
41		83 Pause	127 L CHECK
42 R—CHECK		84 'two'	128 R (Close Rt. foot to Lt.)

The Abbreviation commands listed in the above table are placed against the foot on which the executive part of the command would normally be given.

