



**THE MILITIA**  
Style Guide No. 3

# Prussian Landwehr

## DRILL MANUAL

Second Interim Version  
March 2012



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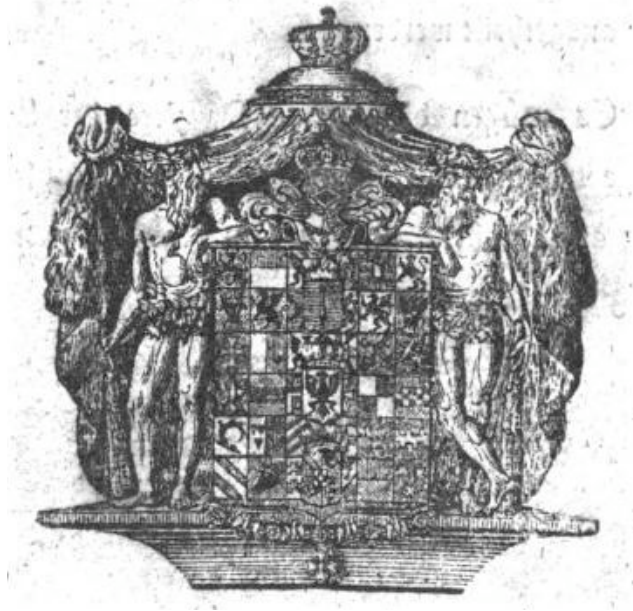
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# Krieges-Katechismus

für die

## Landwehr



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3te Bataillon - I. Schlesisch Landwehr Infanterie Regiment  
März 2012

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Berlin

Brown, Coy, George, McCabe, Smith, Scarvott

## Introduction

Most professional armies of the Napoleonic period had an official set of drill regulations. They specified arms drill, foot drill, the manoeuvres of the various size formations (usually company, battalion and brigade) and the organisation of the army.

The Prussian drill regulations, the *1812 Exerzir-Reglements für die Infanterie*, were the culmination of a reform process that had started after the disastrous 1806 campaign, when the French gave the Prussians a sound thrashing.

When the Landwehr was raised in 1813 it was recognised that the men and the officers were not professional soldiers, or if they were they probably hadn't served since before the reforms. To bring the Landwehr units up to speed as quickly as possible, a simplified version of the 1812 regulations was produced, the *Krieges-katechismus für die Landwehr*. Taking this as our guide, we will be keeping our drill as simple as possible. By 1815 the Landwehr were recognised by many senior officers as being as good as the line regiments, so while the drill might be simple, we will aim to execute it with a certain amount of snap and élan, like experienced veterans.

The set of drill regulations which follows enables us to form up, march, deploy and fight in a manner that reflects drill of the Napoleonic period. It also reflects the irregular nature of our unit and highlights some characteristic features of Prussian drill and tactics.

These regulations do not present an exact translation or portrayal of Prussian Landwehr drill of the Napoleonic period. This is not possible with the information currently available in English - so if you know a friendly translator - please let us know!

The following pages detail the postures, manoeuvres, formations and structures we will use. Also included is some historical background on the period drill and how our drill relates to it.

Orders will be given in German but don't let that put you off, you don't need to be fluent, you just need to be able to recognise them and know what to do when you hear them. The NCOs should know the orders inside out, so, if all else fails - do what they do!

Mit Gott für König und Vaterland

## ~ **THE ORDERS** ~

A list of all the orders, in German and English  
(with cross referencing to diagrams).

# ~ The Orders ~

## Construction and Delivery

An order, or set of orders, will consist of three elements:-

- 1) **Formation:** The identity of the formation to which the order is directed – e.g., “Zug” (Platoon).
- 2) **Cautionary\*:** The detail of the order – e.g., “Form Kolonne Rechts ...” (Form column to the right).
- 3) **Executive:** The signal upon which the order is to be carried out – e.g., “... Marsch!” (March).

The orders in this drill manual have been constructed this way for the purposes of familiarity and consistency, and to thus enable clear orders to be delivered and understood in German. It is important that the form of the orders is adhered to, as the men will not necessarily understand the precise meaning of the words.

The order should be delivered in a loud, clear and confident voice, with an emphasis placed on the Executive.

\* It may be necessary to qualify the Cautionary: when a non-standard manoeuvre is required for example.

# ~ FORMING THE ZUG ~

Diagram Ref	Description	Formation	Cautionary/Executive
FZ3	Section form up	n/a	<b>Burschen, ins gewehr!</b> <i>Men, to arms!</i>
FZ3	Section form up - variation	<Eine/Zwei/Drei> Sektion! <I/II/III> Section!	<b>Herangetreten!</b> <i>Form up!</i>
FZ3	Zug/section – dismissal to duties/ into camp	n/a	<b>Burschen, ins lager!</b> <i>Men, into camp!</i>

# ~ STANDING RULES ~

Diagram Ref	Description	Formation	Qualifier	Cautionary	Executive
SR5	Face to the <left/right>	<b>Zug/Sektion/Glied/Rotte</b> <i>Platoon/Section/Rank/File</i>	n/a	<b>Wende links/rechts...</b> <i>Face to the left/right...</i>	<b>Marsch!</b> <i>March!</i>
SR6	Face to the right about	<b>Zug/Sektion/Glied/Rotte</b> <i>Platoon/Section/Rank/File</i>	n/a	<b>Kehrtwende ...</b> <i>Face to the right about ...</i>	<b>Marsch!</b> <i>March!</i>
SR7	Section wheel to the <left/right> - <i>as a separate command</i>	<b>Sektion</b> <i>Section</i>	n/a	<b>Schwenk links/rechts ...</b> <i>Wheel left/right ...</i>	<b>Marsch!</b> <i>March!</i>
SR7	Section wheel to the right or left – <i>as an integral part of another order (see Line &amp; Column)</i>	<i>(see Line &amp; Column)</i>	n/a	<i>(see Line &amp; Column)</i>	n/a
SR8	Retire facing the enemy	<b>Zug/Sektion</b> <i>Platoon/Section</i>	n/a	<b>Rückwärts ...</b> <i>Backwards ...</i>	<b>Marsch!</b> <i>March!</i>
SR9	Oblique step to the <left/right>	<b>Zug/Sektion/Glied/Rotte</b> <i>Platoon/Section/Rank/File</i>	n/a	<b>Diagonale &lt;links/rechts&gt; ...</b> <i>Oblique &lt;left/right&gt; ...</i>	<b>Marsch!</b> <i>March!</i>

# ~ LINE & COLUMN ~

Diagram Ref	Description	Formation	Qualifier	Cautionary	Executive
LC1	Form line to the left from open column of sections,	<b>Zug!</b> <i>Platoon!</i>	n/a	<b>Form line links ...</b> <i>Form line left ...</i>	<b>Marsch!</b> <i>March!</i>
LC2	Form line to the front from open column of sections,	<b>Zug!</b> <i>Platoon!</i>	n/a	<b>Form line front ...</b> <i>Form line front</i>	<b>Marsch!</b> <i>March!</i>
LC3	Form line to the right from open column of sections,	<b>Zug!</b> <i>Platoon!</i>	n/a	<b>Form line rechts ...</b> <i>Form line right</i>	<b>Marsch!</b> <i>March!</i>
LC4	Form line to the right – by inversion from open column of sections,	<b>Zug!</b> <i>Platoon!</i>	<b>Auf dem falschen flügel!</b> <i>On the wrong wing!</i>	<b>Form line rechts ...</b> <i>Form line right</i>	<b>Marsch!</b> <i>March!</i>
LC5	Form column to the left from line,	<b>Zug!</b> <i>Platoon!</i>	n/a	<b>Form kolonne links ...</b> <i>Form column left ...</i>	<b>Marsch!</b> <i>March!</i>
LC6	Form column to the right from line,	<b>Zug!</b> <i>Platoon!</i>	n/a	<b>Form kolonne rechts ...</b> <i>Form column right ...</i>	<b>Marsch!</b> <i>March!</i>
LC7	Form column to the front from line,	<b>Zug!</b> <i>Platoon!</i>	n/a	<b>Form kolonne front ...</b> <i>Form column front ...</i>	<b>Marsch!</b> <i>March!</i>
LC8	Form column to the rear from line,	<b>Zug!</b> <i>Platoon!</i>	n/a	<b>Form kolonne hinter ...</b> <i>Form column behind ...</i>	<b>Marsch!</b> <i>March!</i>
LC9	Form column to the left – by inversion from line,	<b>Zug!</b> <i>Platoon!</i>	<b>Auf dem falschen flügel!</b> <i>On the wrong wing!</i>	<b>Form kolonne links ...</b> <i>Form column left ...</i>	<b>Marsch!</b> <i>March!</i>
LC10	Wheel the entire zug forward in line, pivoting about the <left/right> flank	<b>Zug!</b> <i>Platoon!</i>	<b>&lt;Links/Rechts&gt; flügel!</b> <i>&lt;Left/right&gt; wing!</i> (NB: the non-pivot flank)	<b>Zug vorwärts schwenk ...</b> <i>Platoon forward wheel ...</i>	<b>Marsch!</b> <i>March!</i>
LC11	Wheel the entire zug in line, pivoting about the centre, to the <left/right>	<b>Zug!</b> <i>Platoon!</i>	<b>In der mitte!</b> <i>On the middle!</i>	<b>Zug &lt;links/rechts&gt; schwenk ...</b> <i>Platoon &lt;left/right&gt; wheel ...</i>	<b>Marsch!</b> <i>March!</i>
LC12	Wheel the entire zug backward in line, pivoting about the <left/right> flank	<b>Zug!</b> <i>Platoon!</i>	<b>&lt;Links/Rechts&gt; flügel!</b> <i>&lt;Left/right&gt; wing!</i> (NB: the non-pivot flank)	<b>Zug rückwärts schwenk ...</b> <i>Platoon backward wheel ...</i>	<b>Marsch!</b> <i>March!</i>
LC13	Form attack column, from open column of sections, or from line (start with LC8)	<b>Zug!</b> <i>Platoon!</i>	n/a	<b>Form angriffskolonne ...</b> <i>Form attack column ...</i>	<b>Marsch!</b> <i>March!</i>
LC14	Form closed column to receive cavalry. from open column of sections, or from line (start with LC8)	<b>Zug!</b> <i>Platoon!</i>	n/a	<b>Form kolonne für die kavallerie ...</b> <i>Form [closed] column for cavalry ...</i>	<b>Marsch!</b> <i>March!</i>



# ~ MUSKET DRILL ~

## Order, shoulder and salute

Diagram No.	Step	Description	Order
MD1	n/a	Order musket	<b>Gewehr – ab!</b> <i>Musket – off!</i>
MD2	n/a	Shoulder musket	<b>Gewehr – auf! <u>or</u> Schulter gewehr!</b> <i>Musket – up! <u>or</u> Shoulder musket!</i>
MD3	n/a	Salute To finish the salute, “Ordinair” (“As you were!”).	<b>Achtung! Präsentieren das gewehr!</b> <i>Attention! Present arms!</i>

## Battlefield loading and firing drill

Diagram No.	Step	Description	Order
MD6	1	Make ready	<b>Geladen!</b> <i>Make ready!</i>
MD6	2	Full cock	<b>Gegenwart!</b> <i>Full cock!</i>
MD6	3	Present	<b>An!</b> <i>Present!</i>
MD6	4	Give fire	<b>FEUER!</b> <i>Fire!</i>

## Fire later or Cease fire

Diagram No.	Step	Description	Order
MD7	n/a	Loaded musket – not firing immediately	<b>Schulter gewehr!</b> <i>Shoulder musket!</i>
MD8	n/a	Cease fire	<b>Hahn in ruhe, schulter!</b> <i>Make safe and shoulder!</i>

## Full loading and firing drill

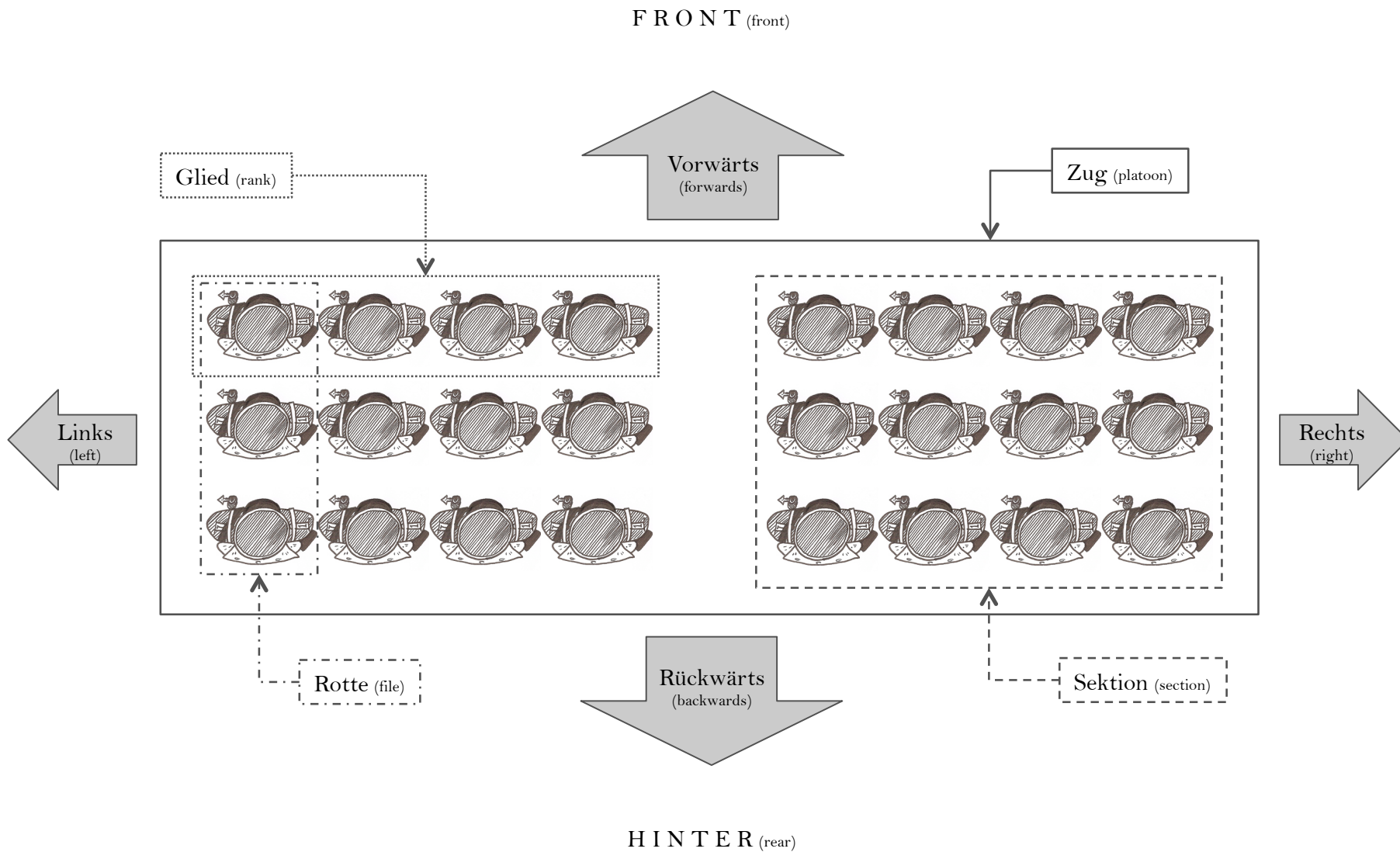
Diagram No.	Step	Description	Order
MD5	1	Prepare to make ready	<b>Soll chargieren, geladen!</b> <i>Prepare to make ready!</i>
MD5	2	Open frizzen	<b>Offene – Pfanne!</b> <i>Open your pan, half cock!</i>
MD5	3	Take cartridge from pouch	<b>Nehmen – patrone!</b> <i>Take cartridge!</i>
MD5	4	Bite cartridge and prime the pan	<b>Beginnen!</b> <i>Prime your pan!</i>
MD5	5	Close frizzen	<b>Schliessen – Pfanne!</b> <i>Close your pan!</i>
MD5	6	Cast about to the left	<b>Gewehr – links!</b> <i>Cast about to the left!</i>
MD5	7	Charge with powder, ball and wadding	<b>Beladen – Gewehr!</b> <i>Load your musket!</i>
MD5	8	Withdraw ram-rod	<b>Ziehen – ladestock!</b> <i>Pull ram-rod!</i>
MD5	9	Ram home	<b>Widder nach Hause!</b> <i>Ram home!</i>
MD5	10	Return ram rod	<b>Zurückkehren!</b> <i>Return ram-rod!</i>
MD5	11	Poise musket	<b>Fertig!</b> <i>Poise your musket!</i>
MD5	12	Full cock	<b>Gegenwart!</b> <i>Full cock!</i>
MD5	13	Present	<b>An!</b> <i>Present!</i>
MD5	14	Give fire	<b>FEUER!</b> <i>Give fire!</i>

# ~ USE OF THE THIRD RANK ~

Diagram Ref	Description	Formation	Cautionary/Executive
TR2	Third rank to reform in two ranks and extend the firing line to the left	<b>Dritte glied!</b> <i>Third rank!</i>	<b>Form sektion links!</b> <i>Form section left!</i>
TR3	Third rank to reform as a skirmish line ahead of the zug	<b>Dritte glied!</b> <i>Third rank!</i>	<b>Form schützenlinie front!</b> <i>Form skirmish line to the front!</i>
TR4	Third rank form a body prior to performing a detached duty	<b>Dritte glied!</b> <i>Third rank!</i>	<b>Form sektion hinter!</b> <i>Form section to the rear!</i>
TR5	Third rank reform on original sections	<b>Dritte glied!</b> <i>Third rank!</i>	<b>Ordinair!</b> <i>As you were!</i>

**~ USEFUL WORDS ~**

~ Useful Words ~  
*Direction, Ranks, Files and Formations*



## ~ Useful Words ~

### Reference & Pronunciation

#### Movement

Wende = Face	(pronounced "ven-duh")
Schwenk = Wheel	("sh-venk")
Form = Form	("form")
Diagonale = Oblique	("dee-ah-go-narla")

#### Deployment

Kolonne = Column	("koll-on-uh")
Line = Line	("lee-nuh")
Schützenlinie = Skirmish line	("shoot-senn-leen-yuh")
Flügel = Wing/Flank	("floo-gull")
Glied = Rank	("gleet")
Dritte Glied = Third Rank	("dritt-uh gleet")
Rotte = File	("rott-uh")
Sektion = Section	("seck-shown")
Zug = Platoon	("zoog")

#### Direction

Hinter = Rear	("heen-tuh")
Front = Front	("fr-on-t")
Links = Left	("leenks")
Rechts = Right	("wreck-ts")
Vorwärts = Forwards	("four-vurts")
Rückwärts = Backwards	("rook-vurts")

#### Ranks

Offizier = officer	("off-its-eer")
Feldwebel = Sergeant Major	("felt-vee-bul")
Unteroffizier = Sergeant	("oohn-ter-off-its-eer")
Gefreiter = L. Cpl/Private 1 <sup>st</sup> Class	("geh-fry-tuh")
Wehrman = Private/Militia-man	("veer-man")

#### Numbered Formations

Erste Regiment = 1 <sup>st</sup> Regiment	("ear-stuh regg-ee-ment")
-----	
Dritte Bataillon = 3 <sup>rd</sup> Battalion	("dritt-uh batt-isle-yon")
-----	
Eins Sektion = I Section	("eye-ns ....")
Zwei Sektion = II Section	("ss-vye ....")
Drei Sektion = III Section	("dry ....")
-----	
Erste Glied = 1 <sup>st</sup> Rank	("ear-stuh ....")
Zweite Glied = 2 <sup>nd</sup> Rank	("ss-vye-tuh ....")
Dritte Glied = 3 <sup>rd</sup> Rank	("dritt-uh ....")
-----	
Erste Rotte = 1 <sup>st</sup> File	("ear-stuh ....")
Zweite Rotte = 2 <sup>nd</sup> File	("ss-vye-tuh ....")
Dritte Rotte = 3 <sup>rd</sup> File	("dritt-uh ....")
Vierte Rotte = 4 <sup>th</sup> File	("fear-tuh ....")
Fünfte Rotte = 5 <sup>th</sup> File	("funff-tuh ....")
Sechste Rotte = 6 <sup>th</sup> File	("zex-tuh ....")

#### Kit etc

Gewehr = Musket	("guh-vee-uh")
Lager = Camp	("lar-guh")
Mütze = Landwehr Hat	("moot-suh")
Litwka = Landwehr Coat	("lee-teff-kah")

#### Nations etc

Preussen = Prussia	("pruh-oy-sen")
Preussische = Prussian	("pruh-oy-sish-uh")
Britannien = Britain	("bree-tan-ee-un")
Frankreich = France	("frank-ri-ke")
Schlesien = Silesia	("sh-leez-un")
Schlesisch = Silesian	("sh-leez-ish")

**~ FORMING THE ZUG ~**

## ~ Forming the Zug ~

The number of musketeers available will dictate the number of sections that can be created. The standing orders below dictate how they are to be arranged. The commander and the *left* and *right wing gefreiter* will review turnout and assess the need for acting NCOs and appoint as necessary.

### FZ1

#### ROLES

- 1) The commander (*feldwebel*), *left wing gefreiter* and *right wing gefreiter* roles will normally be filled by those members elected to the roles, as per The Militia Articles.
- 2) Before form up, the commander and the *left* and *right wing gefreiter*s count musketeers and decide section splits and whether any additional NCOs are required. The table below details recommended section splits.
- 3) When turnout is such that the commander needs support in running the block, the *left wing gefreiter* and/or *right wing gefreiter* will be appointed *Unteroffizier* (sergeant).
- 4) Each section requires a *gefrierer* as right hand marker – temporary *gefrierer(s)* will be appointed as required. (The *left wing gefreiter* is the section's senior *gefrierer* when the right hand marker of their section is a temporary appointment).

### FZ2

#### FORMING THE SECTIONS

- A) Never more than three ranks of musketeers (except as per the table).
- B) The *left wing gefrierer* must be assigned to the rear left position of the leftmost section. The *right wing gefrierer* must be assigned to the front right position in I Sektion.
- C) Fill the front two ranks of each section first (except for B above).
- D) Fill the third rank of I Sektion first, then II Sektion, then III and so on (except for B above).
- E) Fill the left flank file of the third rank first, then the right flank file, then the centre file(s).
- F) Ensure non-firers and new-firers are in the front two ranks.
- G) Ensure the men know which section they are in and who their *gefrierer* is.

No. Musketeers (excl. FW and UOff)	Section Split
Up to 9	1 section (up to 3 files by 3 ranks)
10	1 section (3 files by 3 ranks - <i>left wing gefreiter</i> alone in 4th rank)
11 or 12	2 sections (2 files by 3 ranks each)
13	2 section (2 files by 3 ranks - <i>left wing gefreiter</i> alone in 4th rank)
14 to 24	2 sections (up to 4 files by 3 ranks each)
25 to 27	3 sections (up to 3 files by 3 ranks each)

### FZ3

#### FORM UP & DISMISSAL

**Zug form up will normally be sounded by horn or drum.** When there is more than one section, the sections form up independently and march to the form up location to form the zug. Sektion form up will be ordered by the *gefrierer* ...

“Burschen, ins gewehr!” *or* “<Eine/Zwei/Drei> sektion! Herangetreten!”  
*“Men, to arms!” or “<I/II/III> sektion! Form up!”*

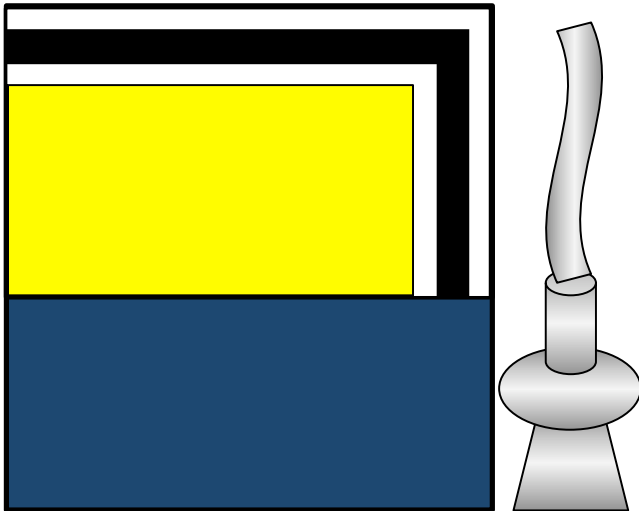
**On return to the camp after parade or battle**, the men are dismissed to their duties ...

“Burschen, ins lager!”  
*“Men, into camp!”*

**~ RANK DISTINCTIONS ~**

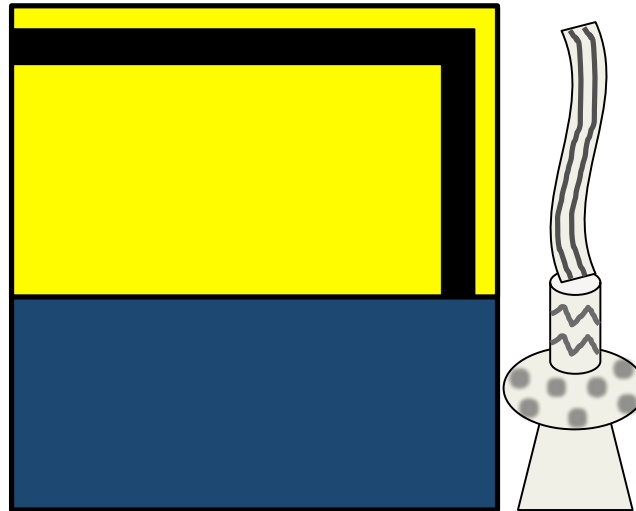


## ~ Rank Distinctions ~



### **Feldwebel** (Company Sergeant Major)

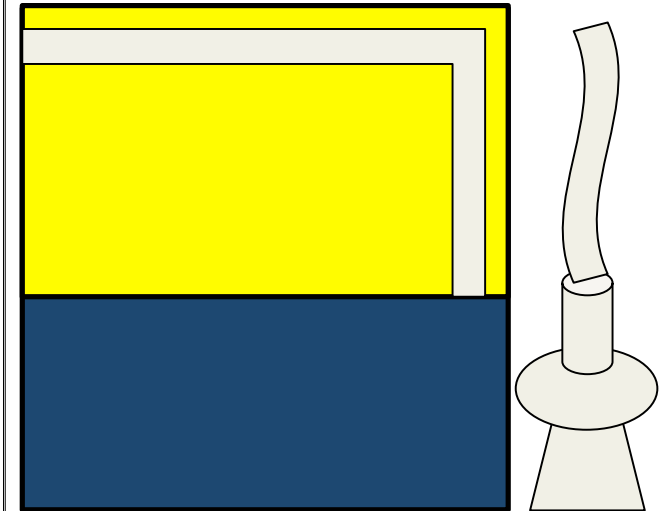
- Black and white lace at collar and cuffs.
- Silver sword knot.
- Cane/swagger stick (carried or suspended from litewka button).
- Musket shouldered on right shoulder (if carried).
- Takes position outside the firing block.



### **Unteroffizier** (Sergeant)

- Black lace at collar and cuffs.
- Black and white sword knot.
- Musket shouldered on right shoulder.
- Takes position outside the firing block.

*Note: Acting Unteroffizier will have the Unteroffizier sword knot, but will have white Gefreiter lace at collar and cuffs.*



### **Gefreiter** (L. Cpl/Private 1<sup>st</sup> Class)

- White lace at collar and cuffs.
- White sword knot.
- Takes position inside the firing block.

*Note: Acting Gefreiter will have the Gefreiter sword knot, but will not have any lace at collar and cuffs.*

*Note – Wehrmen do not have collar and cuff lace, or sword knots.*

**~ STANDING RULES ~**  
**to be understood by all wehrmen**

## ~ Standing Rules ~

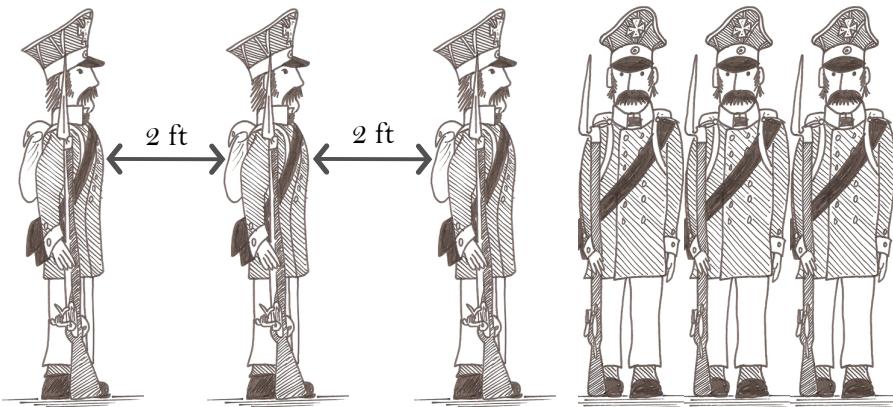
### Ranks and Files. Pace and Speed

The wehrmen must be trained in these standing rules so that they become automatic. This will save on unnecessary orders. The move from close to open order should be integral to deployment from column into line (i.e., the men will be in close order in column and as they move into line they need to automatically spread out into open order) – this will minimise shuffling and save on unnecessary orders.

**SR1**

#### Close Order

At form up, on parade, when marching in column and in battle line when manoeuvring there are to be 2 feet between the ranks, the files are to be close enough that the men's elbows lightly brush.

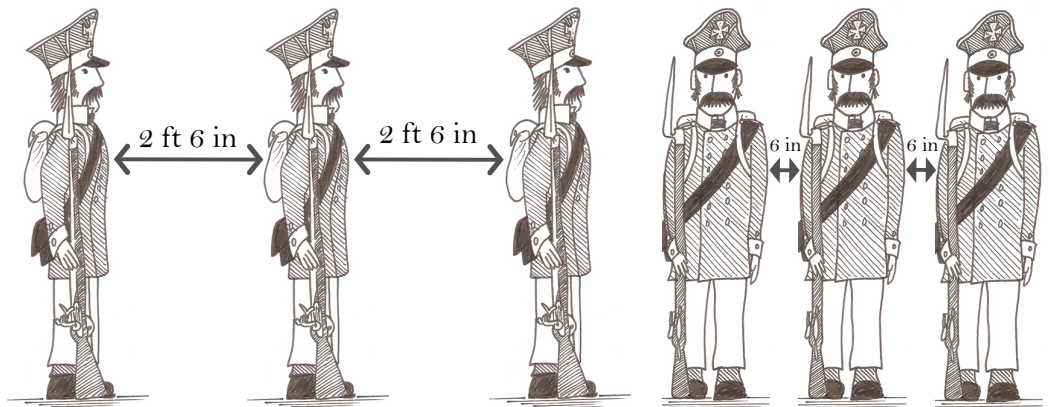


*An extended arm with the hand in a fist is approximately 2 feet.*

**SR2**

#### Open Order

When forming in battle line there are to be 2 feet 6 inches between the ranks and a gap of 6 inches between the files. Note: Manoeuvring the sections in battle line is done at close order.



*An extended arm with the fingers at full stretch is approx 2 feet 6in.*

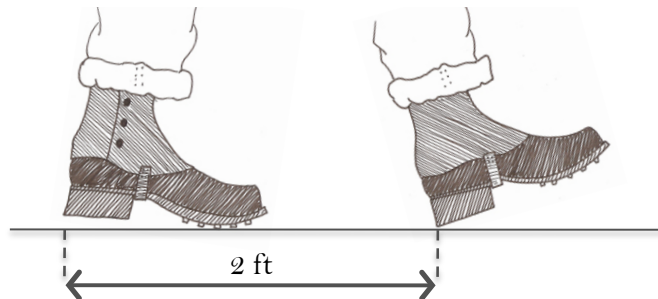
*Raising the right elbow to the side, as if removing the hand from a pocket, is approx 6 inches.*

**SR3**

#### A Pace

**A standard pace is key to maintaining formation.**

The standard pace is 2ft from the heel of one foot to the heel of the other.



**SR4**

#### Marching Speed

There are three marching speeds:-

- 1) *Ordinairschritt* – Slow – 75 paces per minute - training and parade speed
- 2) *Geschwindschritt* – Normal - 108 paces per minute – standard speed
- 3) *The Charge* – Fast - 120 paces per minute – attack speed

The pace is given by drum beat, the men march in step and always lead with the left foot. Short distances may be covered at the trot.

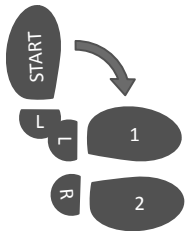
## ~ Standing Rules ~

### *Facing and Wheeling. Oblique and Retire*

The wehrmen must be trained in these standing rules so that they become automatic. This will save on unnecessary orders. All wehrmen should understand the role of right and left markers when wheeling in section as they may find themselves in that position at any time.

#### SR5 Face Right/Left

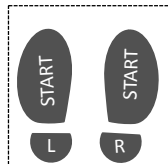
The method by which the individual wehrman faces to the right or left. To face right, the wehrman must turn on his left heel 90° to the right and at the same time lift his right foot and place it alongside his left. To face left this action is performed to the contrary.



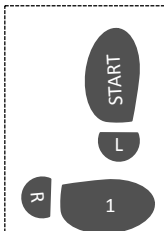
“Wende <links/rechts/ front> ... Marsch!”  
“Face <left/right/front> ... march!”

#### SR6 Right About Face

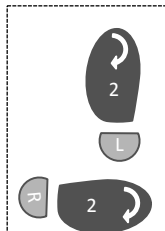
The method by which the individual wehrman faces right about (never to the left). “Kehrtwende ... Marsch!” “About-face ... march!”



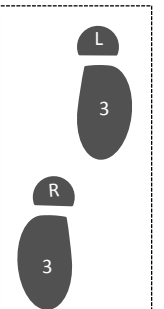
Start with the feet together.



Lift the right foot and place behind the left to make an off centre T.



Lift the heels and turn on the toes 180° to the right.

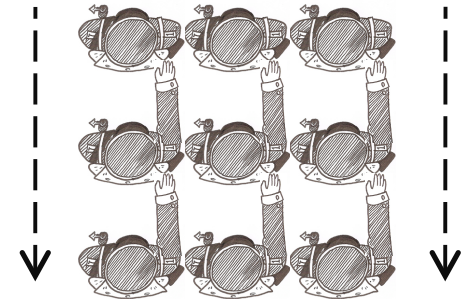


Lower the heels and bring the right foot back.

#### SR8 Retire Facing The Enemy

Each rank will place their right hand lightly on the shoulder of the man in front. All will retire, in step.

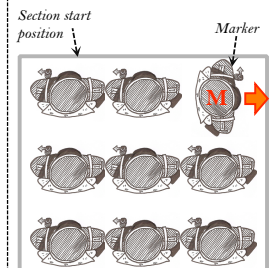
“Rückwärts ... Marsch!”  
“Backwards ... march!”



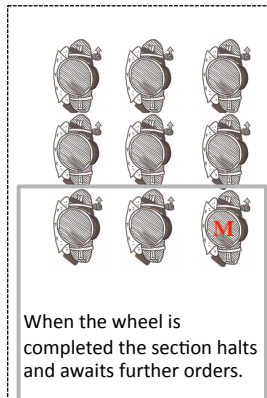
#### SR7 Wheel In Sections From Stationary

Sections wheel about the left or right marker. When an order that requires the section(s) to wheel is given (LC1,3,4,5,6,9), the marker faces the direction commanded. On the command “Marsch!”, the section wheel about him and halt (they *do not* march on).

When the Cautionary order is given, the relevant marker faces in the intended direction (wheel **right** in this example).



On the command “Marsch!” the section wheel about the marker.

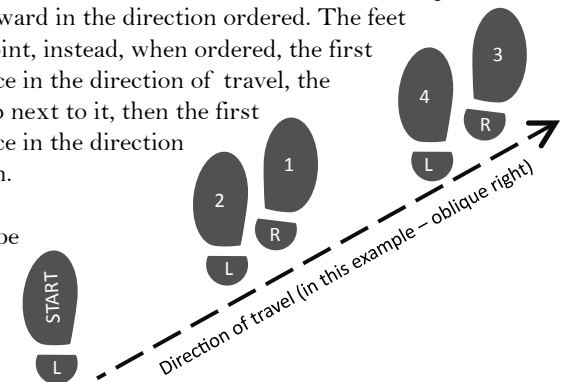


#### SR9 Oblique Step

**Oblique step enables a unit to travel at an angle whilst maintaining its formation.**

The men *do not* face the direction of travel, their *shoulders must remain square on*, while they step diagonally forward in the direction ordered. The feet are not to cross over at any point, instead, when ordered, the first foot is placed one standard pace in the direction of travel, the second foot is then brought up next to it, then the first foot is placed one standard pace in the direction of travel once again, and so on.

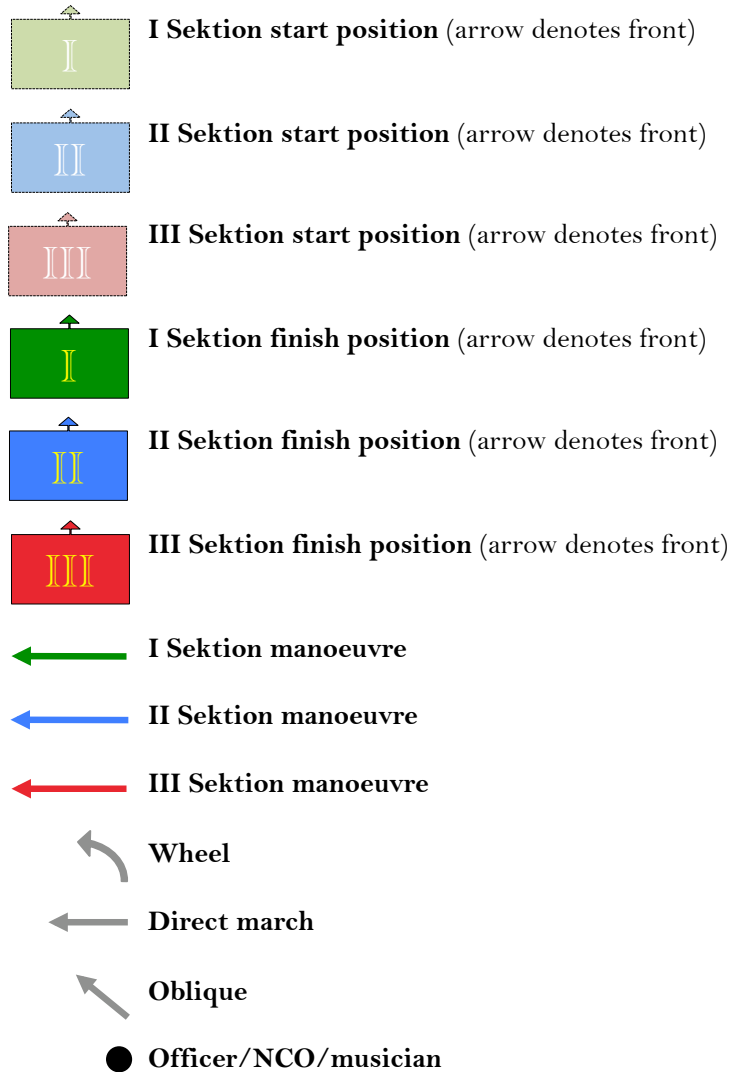
The angle of the step should be 45° (northwest when going left, or northeast when going right).



“Diagonale <links/rechts> ... Marsch!” “Oblique <left/right> ... march!”

**~ LINE & COLUMN ~**

# Guide to Symbols



Note: where an order could be to right or left, the option depicted in the diagram is shown in the order in **bold**.

~ **Form Line** ~  
*From open column of sections*

**Line is the standard form up formation and firing formation.** The default position of I Sektion is at the right of the line. When circumstances permit, deployment should honour this. *Form Line Left*, *Form Line Front* and *Form Line Right*, below, achieve this. *Form Line Right - By Inversion* puts I Sektion at the left of the line and should only be used when time or space does not allow the default method, or as a step on the way to another formation.

**LC1 Form Line Left**

“Zug! Form line links ...  
Marsch!”  
*“Platoon! Form line left ... march!”*

**LC2 Form Line Front**

“Zug! Form line front ...  
Marsch!”  
*“Platoon! Form line front ... march!”*

**LC3 Form Line Right**

“Zug! Form line rechts ...  
Marsch!”  
*“Platoon! Form line right ... march!”*

**LC4 Form Line Right - By Inversion**

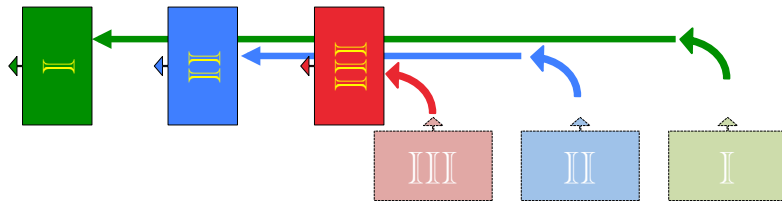
“Zug! Auf dem falschen  
flügel! Form line rechts ...  
Marsch!”  
*“Platoon! On the wrong wing! Form  
line right ... march!”*

## ~ Form Open Column of Sections ~ From line

Open column of sections is the standard column formation. The default position of I Sektion is at the head of the column. When circumstances permit, deployment should honour this. *Form Column Left*, *Form Column Front*, *Form Column Behind* and *Form Column Right*, below, achieve this. *Form Column Left - By Inversion* puts I Sektion at the rear of the column and should only be used when time or space does not allow the default method, or as a step on the way to another formation.

LC5

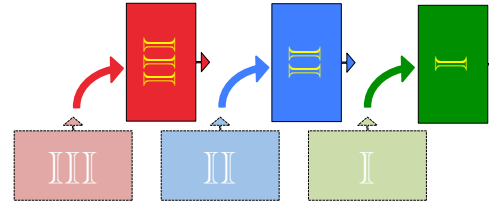
### Form Column Left



“Zug! Form kolonne links...  
Marsch!”  
“Platoon! Form column left ... march!”

LC6

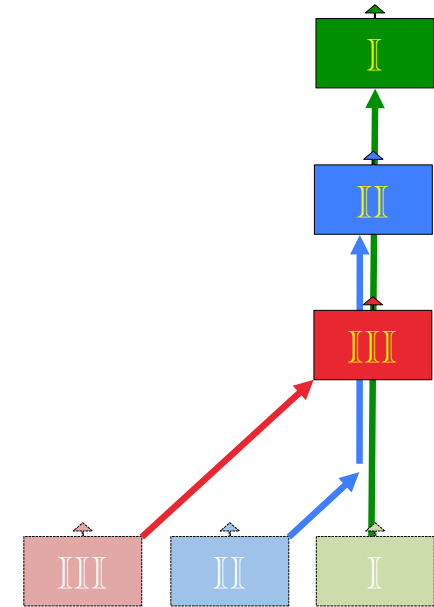
### Form Column Right



“Zug! Form kolonne  
rechts... Marsch!”  
“Platoon! Form column right ... march!”

LC7

### Form Column Front



“Zug! Form kolonne front ...  
Marsch!”  
“Platoon! Form column front ... march!”

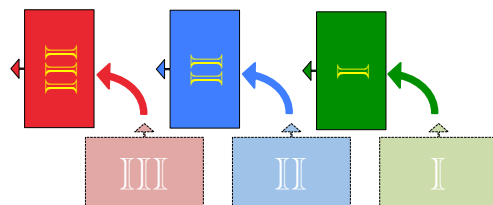
*Note 1:* Open column of sections is intended to leave enough room between sections that they can form line quickly in an emergency. In sections of 4 files or fewer there needs to be 4 feet between the sections in column, 5 files needs 6 feet and 6 files needs 8 feet.

*Note 2:* In a tight spot, column left and column right can also be formed by files, by simply having the men face to left or right and march off. When space permits, reform in a proper column.

*Note 3:* If marching distances the column may move to open order and break step (column of route).

LC9

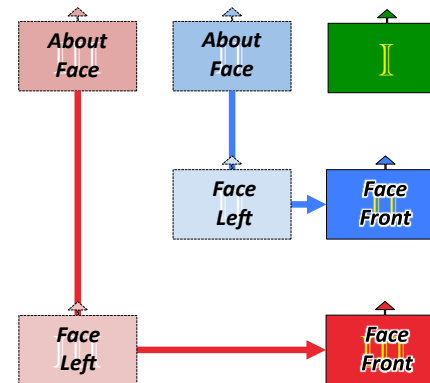
### Form Column Left – By Inversion



“Zug! Auf dem falschen flügel! Form kolonne  
links ... Marsch!”  
“Platoon! On the wrong wing! Form column left ... march!”

LC8

### Form Column To The Rear



“Zug! Form kolonne hinter ... Marsch!”  
“Platoon! Form column behind ... march!”



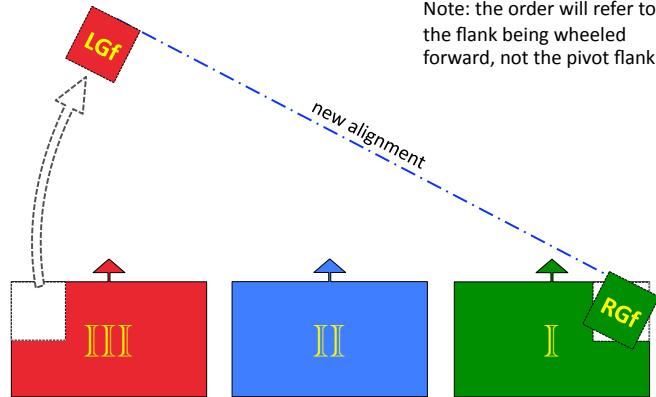
## ~ Zug-wheel in Line ~ Forward & about the centre

LC10

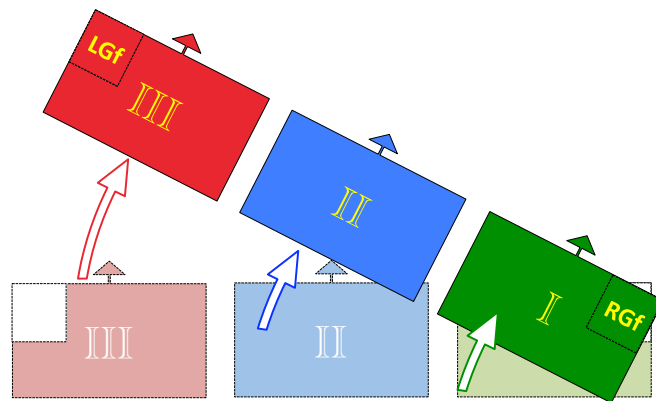
### Wheel Forward About the Left or Right Flank

When formed in two rank battle line, the zug has a junior NCO at the front of both flank files: the *left wing gefreiter* (LGf) and the *right wing gefreiter* (RGf). One will be the pivot the other will mark the new line.

Part 1: On the Cautionary command, the *left wing gefreiter* leaves his section and advances to the left flank position of the new alignment (as directed by zug commander). The *right wing gefreiter*, as the pivot point, faces onto the new alignment.



Part 2: On the command "Marsch!" the zug then wheels on to the line between the two wing gefreiter.



"Zug! <Links/Rechts> flugel! Zug vorwärts schwenk ... Marsch!"  
"Platoon! <Left/Right> wing, platoon forward wheel ... march!"

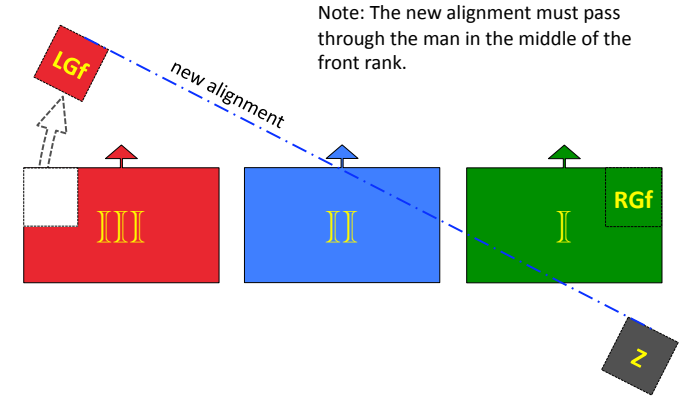
Wheeling in line allows the zug to change its front, in order to better direct fire, or as part of a general redeployment of the line. The zug-wheel pivots around one of three points: the zug's extreme left hand marker; the zug's extreme right hand marker; or the centre of the line.

LC11

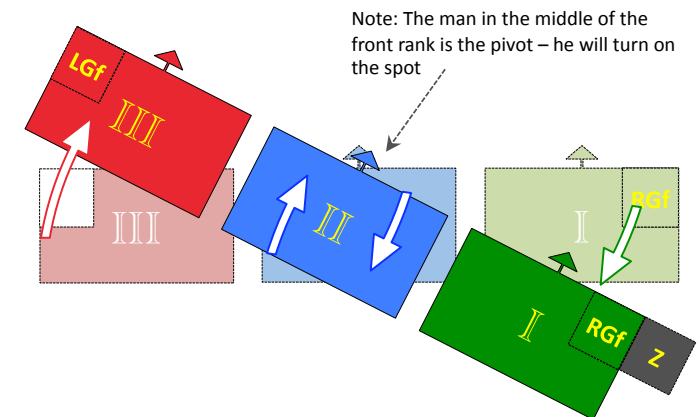
### Wheel About the Centre

The role of the *gefrierer* on the flank moving forward is to mark that end of the new line. The other end of the line is marked by the zug commander (Z), or an *unteroffizier*. The pivot is the centre front of the line.

Part 1: On the Cautionary command, the *left wing gefreiter* leaves his section and advances to the left flank position of the new alignment (as directed by zug commander). The zug commander retires to the right flank position of the new alignment.



Part 2: On the command "Marsch!" the left half of the zug wheels forward onto the new alignment and the right half of the zug wheels backwards (see SR8) until the *right hand gefreiter* reaches the zug commander.



"Zug! In der mitte! Zug <links/rechts> schwenk ... Marsch!"  
"Platoon! On the centre, platoon <left/right> wheel ... march!"

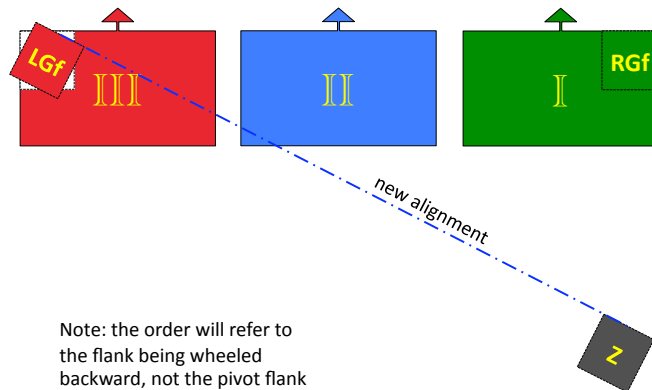
## ~ Zug-wheel in Line ~ *Backward*

LC12

### Wheel Backward About the Left or Right Flank

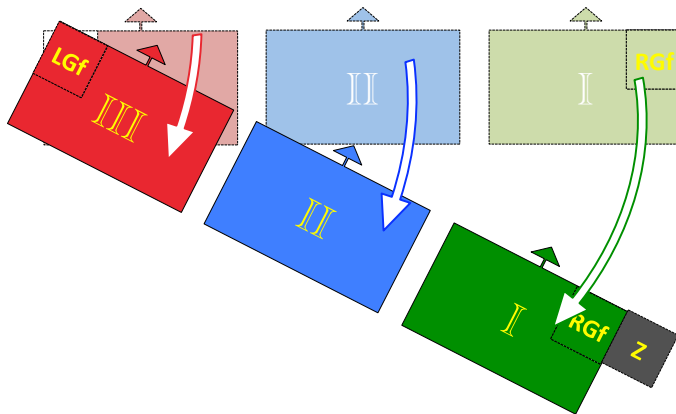
The role of the *gefreiter* on the pivot flank is to fix the end of the new line. The other end of the line is marked by the zug commander (Z), or an unteroffizier.

Part 1: On the Cautionary command, the *left wing gefreiter* faces onto the new alignment (as directed by zug commander). The zug commander retires to the right flank position of the new alignment.



Note: the order will refer to the flank being wheeled backward, not the pivot flank

Part 2: On the command "Marsch!" the zug wheels backward (see SR8) onto the new alignment, stopping when the *right hand gefreiter* reaches the zug commander.



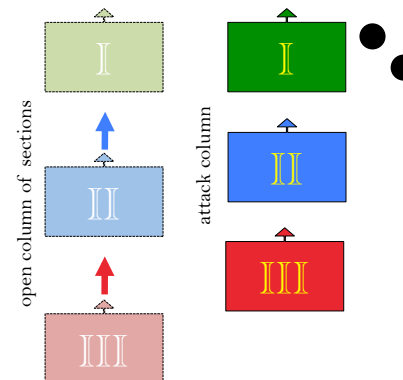
"Zug! <Links/Rechts> flugel! Zug rückwärts schwenk ... Marsch!"  
"Platoon! <Left/Right> wing, platoon forward wheel ... march!"

## ~ Form Attack Column ~ ~ Form Closed Column To Receive Cavalry ~

LC13

### Form Attack Column

Attack column is a battlefield column formation. The formation closes the sections up and is used to cross the battlefield prior to deploying into line to fire or fall upon the enemy. To form from line start with LC8.



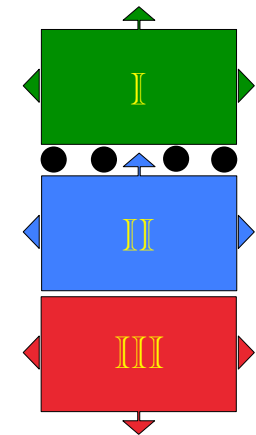
"Zug! Form angriffskolonne ...  
Marsch!"  
"Platoon! Form attack column ... march!"

Sections close forwards on I Sektion to form attack column. 3 feet between sections. Officer and musicians at right of front section.

LC14

### Form Closed Column To Receive Cavalry

Closed column to receive cavalry is the standard defence against cavalry. It is a solid column. To form from line start with LC8.



"Zug! Form kolonne für die  
kavallerie ... Marsch!"  
"Platoon! Form column for cavalry ... march!"

Officers, Senior NCOs and musicians form a rank to the rear of I Sektion. Other sections, close right up on I Sektion, rear section faces about, flanks of all three sections face out and *charge arms* (subject to safety rules).

**~ MUSKET DRILL ~**

## ~ Musket Drill ~

### *Order, shoulder and salute*

At sektion form up and at zug form up the default musket position is at the order. When formed up in section or zug the men's default status is at ease – relaxed, but in position, switched on and ready to react.

MD1



### Order Musket

“Gewehr – ab!”

*“Muskets – off!”*

When the sektion or zug forms up, or when commanded, the wehrman should place the musket by the right foot and place the right hand about the lower stock. He should stand at ease, until ordered to come to attention (“Achtung!”) where he is to stiffen his back and look directly ahead until given further orders. The order to stand at ease is “Rührt Euch!”

Related orders:

“Achtung!”  
*“Attention!”*

“Rührt Euch!”  
*“Stand at ease!”*

MD2



### Shoulder Musket

“Schulter gewehr!” or “Gewehr – auf!”

*“Shoulder muskets!” or “Muskets – up!”*

On the order to shoulder musket, the wehrman should lift his musket up with his right hand, bring it across his body to the left with the lock outwards, the left hand grasps the musket butt and the right hand is placed smartly by his right side. The musket is held vertically.

From the shoulder, the wehrman is ready to follow any of three orders: to issue a salute; to load his musket; or, to order his musket.

MD2\*



### Shoulder Musket – Senior NCO Variant

Senior NCOs, Feldwebel and Unteroffizier, shoulder their musket on the right, and hold it about the trigger guard/grip rather than by the butt, with the lock facing inwards.

MD3



start



1



2



3

### The Salute

“Achtung! Präsentieren das gewehr!”

*“Attention! Present Arms!”*

From the shoulder (MD2) the wehrman brings his right hand across to the grip of the musket and turns the lock outwards (a), he then brings his left hand up from the butt to the underside of the stock (b), before bringing the musket to the centre of the body with the underside facing straight outwards (c) and at the same time placing his right foot behind his left in a T. On the order “Ordinair!” the wehrman returns to the shoulder.

Related order:

“Ordinair!”  
*“As you were!”*

## ~ Musket Drill~

### *Full loading and firing drill*

The full loading and firing drill is for training, parade and display and occasional battlefield use.

MD5



**1) “Soll chargieren, geladen!”** *“Prepare to make ready!”*

Bring musket down across body holding it in left hand.  
Rear rank to step 9 inches to the right.

**2) “Offene - Pfanne!”** *“Open your pan, half cock!”*

With the right hand move the hammer to half cock and open the frizzen pan.

**3) “Nehmen - patrone!”** *“Take cartridge!”*

Reach around to the cartridge box with the right hand and take a cartridge.

**4) “Beginnen!”** *“Prime your pan!”*

Bite the top off the cartridge and prime the pan with a small pinch of powder.

**5) “Schliessen - Pfanne!”** *“Close your pan!”*

Close the frizzen pan.

**6) “Gewehr - links!”** *“Cast about to the left!”*

Drop musket butt next to the left foot, bring right foot back to form an L shape.

**7) “Beladen - Gewehr!”** *“Load your musket!”*

Pour the main charge into the barrel.

**8) “Ziehen - ladestock!”** *“Pull ram-rod!”*

Take ram-rod from its hoops and shorten.

**9) “Widder nach Hause!”** *“Ram home!”*

Place ram-rod in barrel and ram the charge with three solid taps.

**10) “Zurückkehren!”** *“Return ram-rod!”*

Withdraw ram-rod, shorten and replace in its hoops.

**11) “Fertig!”** *“Poise your musket!”* **Important: “Fertig” tells the commander the gun is loaded**

Hold the musket vertically with the lock facing inwards at chin level.

**12) “Gegenwart!”** *“Full cock!”*

With the musket in the “Fertig” position pull hammer to full cock using left hand.

**13) “An!”** *“Present!”*

Move musket down into the firing position

**14) “FEUER!”** *“Give fire!”*

Pull the trigger

~ Musket Drill~  
*Battlefield loading and firing drill*

This quick loading and firing drill is for battle.

MD6



**1) “Geladen!”** *“Make ready!”*

Load the musket (steps 1 to 11 of the full drill). When loaded the musket must be brought to the “Fertig” position and held there pending further orders.

*Important: “Fertig” tells the commander the gun is loaded*

**2) “Gegenwart!”** *“Full cock!”*

With the musket in the “Fertig” position pull hammer to full cock using left hand.

**3) “An!”** *“Present!”*

Move musket down into the firing position

**4) “FEUER!”** *“Give fire!”*

Pull the trigger

*5) Important: After firing the men return to the “Fertig” position and await orders*

~ Musket Drill~  
*Fire later and cease fire*

MD7



**Loaded musket – not firing  
immediately**

“Schulter gewehr!”  
*“Shoulder muskets!”*

When the zug are all loaded and at the “Fertig”, the commander will order muskets to be shouldered (MD2) if they not to be fired immediately. When the time comes to fire, the commander will order “Fertig!” and continue with the firing process.

Related order:           **“Fertig!”**  
*“Poise your musket!”*

MD8



**Musket fired – cease fire**

“Hahn in ruh! Schulter!”  
*“Make safe and shoulder!”*

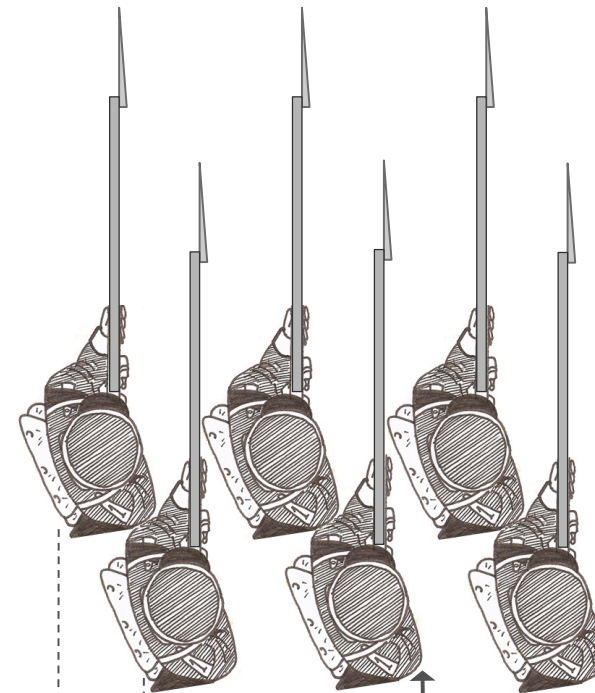
When given this command the wehrman will check his musket and follow any safety measures necessary. When the musket is confirmed safe it is shouldered (MD2).

~ Two Rank Firing Line~  
*Standing rules*

MD9

**These rules to be observed automatically without specific command.**

- 1) On the command “Geladen!” (“Make Ready”) the men of the second rank step 9 inches to their right and then begin to make ready (priming with their musket to the right of the man in front).
- 2) On the command “An!” (“Present”) the second rank steps forward, so they are close up on the shoulder of the man in front, and lower their muskets *to the right* of the man in front.
- 3) Having fired, the second rank returns to open order (SR2), 2ft 6 inches behind the front rank and either reload (in which case they stay 9 inches to the right of the man in front), or cease fire (in which case they dress on the man in front).



1) Second rank step right

2) Second rank close on the front rank to fire

3) Second rank return to open order

**~ USE OF THE THIRD RANK ~**



## ~ The Third Rank ~

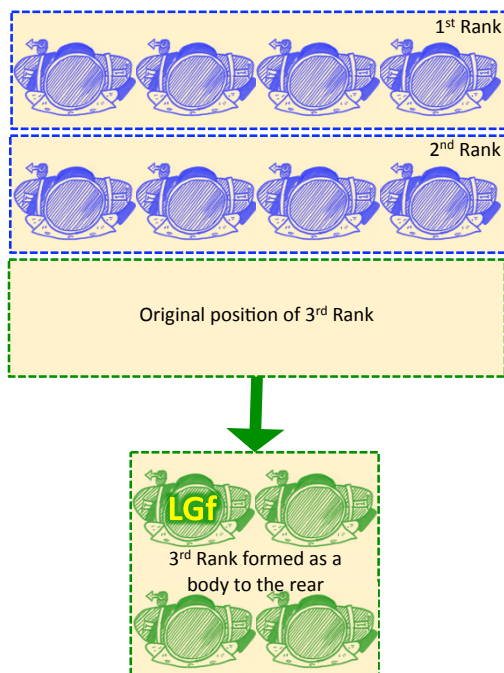
### *Extended line, skirmish line and detached duty*

The third rank is used to extend the two rank firing line, or as a separate division, for skirmishing, or other detached duty. On arrival at the battle line the commander will decide how to deploy the third rank and give the appropriate order. The third rank is supervised by the *left wing gefreiter* (LGf in diagrams below). The men of the third rank must remember they are the third rank and respond to orders, wherever in the zug they find themselves.

#### TR1

### Forming a Body to the Rear

There are three orders that apply only to the third rank (TR2, 3 & 4). Each requires the men of the third rank to form a body to the rear of the zug, as directed by the *left wing gefreiter*. Having formed the body to the rear of the zug they either join on the left end of the battle line (thus extending the two rank line); form a skirmish line ahead of the zug, or are detached on a specific duty.

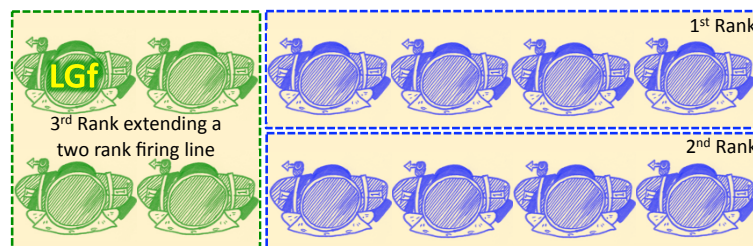


#### TR2

### Extend the Firing Line

When ordered to extend the firing line, the men of the third rank form a body to the rear of the zug and then join the left of the line.

“Dritte glied! Form sektion links!”  
*“Third rank! Form section left!”*



#### TR3

### Skirmish Line

When ordered to form skirmish line, the men of the third rank form a body to the rear of the zug and then advance ahead of the zug to engage the enemy in skirmish order.

“Dritte glied! Form schützenlinie front!”  
*“Third rank! Form skirmish line front!”*

#### TR4

### Detached Duty

When the third rank is required to perform a detached duty (patrol, flank guard, scout, etc) the men of the third rank form a body to the rear of the zug and there await specific instruction from the commander.

“Dritte glied! Form sektion hinter!”  
*“Third rank! Form section to the rear!”*

#### TR5

### Reform of the Third Rank

The men of the third rank could find themselves in a number of places during a battle, but they must remember that they are third rank men, and reform on their section, or respond to another third rank command when ordered (i.e., without reforming on their section first). The command for the third rank to reform on their sections is:

“Dritte glied! Ordinarir!”  
*“Third rank! As you were!”*

#### TR6

### Planning & Command

Before a battle, the commander and the *left wing gefreiter* should discuss how the third rank will likely be used, so that battlefield orders can be kept simple.

When operating as a detached division, the third rank are commanded remotely by the commander and locally by the *left wing gefreiter*. Commands may be transmitted by horn – the *gefrierer* must be familiar with the calls.

**Appendix 1**  
**~ HISTORICAL BASIS ~**

# The Sektion

## The History

A regiment was formed of several battalions. The 1<sup>st</sup> Silesian Landwehr Infantry Regiment, for example, had five battalions in 1813. A full strength battalion would have had around 800 officers and men.

Battalions were broken down into companies. A company would have had around 200 officers and men.

Each company would be commanded by a *Kapitan*, assisted by a *Premier-Lieutenant* and three *Second-Lieutenants*.

In addition to the officers each company would have a senior NCO, the *feldwebel* (company sergeant major).

Companies were split into two *zugs* (very roughly equivalent to a British platoon). Each *zug* had around 100 officers and men.

The *zug* was split into *sektions*. Each *sektion* had around 15-18 men and when formed up would have five or six files of three ranks.

Each *sektion* would have had an *unteroffizier* (sergeant) and a number of more junior NCOs, including *gefreiter* (lance-corporal/private first class).

The *sektion* seems to be the smallest formal unit of a Prussian regiment. It seems likely however that *sektions* were divided into smaller squads for the purposes of bivouacing, billeting and messing.

The battalion could march in a variety of formations, one of which was column of sections. Each *sektion* would be formed up three ranks deep, and the battalion's *sektions* formed one behind the other in a column. This made for a narrow column and was probably used when marching distances.

A similar formation was the *zug* column. This was a wider column used for attacking the enemy line. The *sektions* would form in their *zug* and the *zugs* would form up one behind the other in a tight column.

## The 2012 Drill

A good turnout for us would equate to one historical *sektion*.

Sticking to the formations and roles of a single historical *sektion* would mean that we would miss out on opportunities to use several signature features of Napoleonic drill.

So that we can include these manoeuvres we have scaled down the historical unit sizes and cherry picked representative roles and formations.

We refer to our whole unit as the *zug*. Our *zug* will usually be split into smaller squads which we refer to as *sektions* (or *sektionen* in more correct German).

The first thing that will happen at an event is that the *wehrmen* will be assigned to a *sektion*. Where possible this will be for the duration of the event.

Each *sektion* will be assigned a *gefreiter* (lance corporal/private first class) who will be the junior NCO responsible for that *sektion*.

When the *zug* is called to form up, the *sektion(s)* will assemble independently under their *gefreiter's* command. They will then march to the designated form up location where they will form the *zug* with the other *sektion(s)*.

In camp there will normally be one *sektion* on duty and the others off duty (turnout permitting).

In battle, parts of the *sektion* may be split off and redeployed – but the *wehrmen* must remember which *sektion* they belong to and return to it when ordered.

Depending on turnout, *sektions* might be big enough that an *unteroffizier* (sergeant) will be appointed to assist the *feldwebel* (company sergeant major).

Each *wehrman* must remember which *sektion* he is assigned to.

# The Third Rank

## The History

The Prussians and French formed battle line in three ranks. For all three ranks to fire, without the rear rank shooting the front rank, the front rank had to kneel. But a soldier who was allowed to kneel under fire was difficult to get back up again and by the Napoleonic period only the front two ranks would fire, both standing, the third rank would instead load muskets for the second rank, and fill gaps when men fell.

The third rank was also used to extend the firing line if necessary – by tacking them on the end of the line, thus turning a short three rank line into a long two rank line.

The Prussian third rank was more flexible than this and had an additional job ...

The infantry tactics of the Napoleonic period relied heavily on men moving in formation. If you could keep your men in formation, prevent them from running and have enough of them left to finish the job, you stood a fair chance of winning the day.

The artillery and the cavalry were long established ways of breaking up formations, disrupting communications and shaking the enemy's nerve. From the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century another method was adopted too – the skirmisher.

Most armies, including the Prussians, had specialist light infantry units for skirmishing. They were deployed ahead of the main formation to take pot shots at the enemy. They tended to operate in pairs, using the terrain to provide cover. By the Napoleonic period many armies were equipping their skirmishers with rifles, which enabled them to shoot at specific targets, such as officers, with great accuracy.

Prussia differed slightly. As well as dedicated light infantry units, they also trained line soldiers in the basics of skirmishing. If skirmishers were required they would detach the men of the third rank into a separate division which would advance ahead of the battalion and establish an advance position. Half of its men would then be sent further forward to the skirmish line. The rest would remain in reserve at the advance position.

The third rank could also be detached for use on detached duties, such as scouting, or to guard the flank of the column.

## The 2012 Drill

To reflect the Prussian practice, we will almost always form up and march in *sektions* of three ranks.

We may deploy a three rank firing line in a drill display to demonstrate the Prussian practice.

In battle we won't normally deploy in a three rank firing line, otherwise a third of the *zug* wouldn't have much to do and a third of our firepower would be unavailable. Instead, we will normally redeploy into a two rank firing line. The third rank will effectively become an additional *sektion* at the left of the line – the commander may choose to fire by section, in which case the men of the third rank will temporarily assume the appropriate section number (e.g., if there are two sections to start with, the third rank men temporarily become a third section and will be referred to as "III *Sektion*" for the purposes of firing by section).

We will use our third rank as skirmishers and for detached duties. When numbers permit, the deployment of skirmishers will include an advanced reserve position as per the historical drill.

We are essentially a line infantry regiment and our role is generally to fire on the enemy, in formation, from the battle line. However, there will definitely be occasions when we want to deploy the third rank as a detached division.

The term "third rank" refers to all the *wehrmen* who were positioned in the third rank of any *sektion* at form up. They are always the third rank men, even if they are temporarily in a different rank, and wherever they are must respond to an order given to the third rank and return to their original *sektion* when ordered.

The third rank will be assigned a *gefreiter* (lance corporal/private first class) who will be the junior NCO responsible for the third rank when it is detached.

# Officers & NCOs

## The History

The Landwehr were essentially trained civilians.

The battalions were raised by parishes (*kreis*) on a provincial basis. The 3<sup>rd</sup> battalion of the 1<sup>st</sup> Silesian Landwehr Infantry Regiment, for example, was raised by the parish of Sagan, a town that is now in modern Poland.

The men will often have known each other since childhood and the local nature of the Landwehr units was reflected in the command structure. The NCOs were elected by the men and the junior officers were recommended to the army by the parish.

A *sektion* was run by an *unteroffizier* (sergeant) and several junior NCOs - corporals and *gefreiters* (lance-corporal/private first class). The *sektion* was part of a *zug*. The *zug* would be commanded by a junior officer, who was commanded by the company *kapitan*. In addition to the officers, each company had a *feldwebel* (company sergeant major).

The NCOs, including the *feldwebel*, had the same basic uniform as the men, with the addition of lace at collar and cuffs which denoted their rank. The *feldwebel* would have carried a cane or swagger stick and had an officer's silver sword knot.

Officers dressed similarly to the officers of the line regiments, but instead of the shako they wore the same type of hat as their men. Many also chose to wear the litewka like their men. Shoulder strap distinctions denoted their rank.

Each *sektion* of a *zug* had an *unteroffizier*. The *zug* had two additional *unteroffiziers* – one for each flank/wing when in line, or overseeing the front and rear when in column. The *sektion unteroffiziers* formed up to the front of their *sektion* on parade, and to the rear of their *sektion* when in line or marching in column.

The officer commanding the *zug* would be positioned to the right of the front rank when marching in column.

## The 2012 Drill

So that we can have as many firers as possible and so that we don't become top heavy, we will not have an officer or an *unteroffizier* (although when numbers warrant it we may).

Our unit will be commanded by a *feldwebel*.

The *feldwebel* will be assisted by two *gefreiters* who will very loosely represent the roles of the right and left wing *unteroffiziers*.

At form up, the *right wing gefreiter* will be the right hand marker of the first *sektion*. In this position they will oversee the front of the column/right of the line.

The *left wing gefreiter* will be the rear left marker of the last *sektion*. In this position they will oversee the rear of the column/left of the line. They will also be the junior NCO responsible for the third rank when it is detached.

In addition to the *right and left wing gefreiters* temporary *gefreiters* will be appointed as right hand markers of any additional *sektions*.

With the exception of the *left wing gefreiter* whose role is outlined above, the main battlefield job of all the *gefreiters* is to act as the right hand marker of their *sektion*. All *gefreiters* need to understand the German orders and be able to discreetly translate them for their *sektion* if necessary.

The *gefreiters* will also be responsible for their *sektion* in camp.

If numbers warrant it, the *right or left wing gefreiter* will be made a temporary *unteroffizier* to assist the *feldwebel* in running the block.

In keeping with the Prussian practice, the *feldwebel* and the *right and left wing gefreiters* will be elected by the men (as per The Militia Articles).

# Line & Column

## The History

A unit formed in line can bring all of its muskets to bear on the enemy, but it is difficult to maintain a line on broken ground, or when moving. Line tended to be a relatively stationary deployment used either as a defensive tactic (think Wellington on the ridge at Waterloo), or as the prelude to an assault on the enemy line. Speed and manoeuvrability were the advantage of the column, the downside was vulnerability to artillery, or, as the French found, to disciplined infantry in line.

The Prussians favoured a French style attack column (*angriffs-kolonne*) in which the battalion would be formed up two zugs wide by four deep, with a gap of only a rank between them. This formation allowed the battalion to form line to the front very quickly. In theory the attack column would cross the battlefield at speed, deploy into line close to the enemy, give a volley and then fall on with bayonets and butts. In practice it didn't always work like this and many variations were used, including staying in column and simply smashing into a weak looking point in the enemy line.

At Waterloo, the Prussians who advanced into Plancenoit would very quickly have found columns and lines were useless for street fighting and house clearance – which instead required the “tactics of a massive ale-house brawl where the sergeant and the corporal were of more use than the officer” (Adkin, *The Waterloo Companion*).

When threatened by cavalry, the Prussians did not form square, instead they formed a closed column, like the *angriffs-kolonne* but with the open ranks filled with NCOs and the flank files facing out.

When not on the battlefield, the open column was the normal marching formation. The units in the column were formed one behind the other, with enough space between them that they could wheel into line to either side in an emergency.

The sub-units (zug, sektion) of a battalion were numbered from the right and wherever possible they formed in the correct order – i.e. with I Sektion at the right of the line, or the head of the column. The sub-units retained their number, wherever they found themselves.

## The 2012 Drill

This manual includes formations for line and column.

Our attack column will be a close order column, one section wide (until we have four or more sections and then we will reflect the historical attack column).

When the zug forms up in line, the default position of I Sektion will be at the right with the other Sektion(s) positioned accordingly.

When the zug forms in column, the default position of I Sektion will be at the head of the column, with the other Sektion(s) positioned accordingly.

The manual includes evolutions which enable us to form line or column by inversion, if it is necessary – these evolutions put I Sektion at the opposite end of the line of column.

When threatened by cavalry we will reflect the historical practice and form a closed column with the flanks facing outwards.

The drill manuals of the period include guides whose role it was to act as markers for large movements, such as wheeling the line. On the command given by the officer, these men would move to the appropriate point and the rest of the unit would then move to them. We will reflect this practice when wheeling the line – the guides' role will be incorporated into the *left and right wing gefrieter* roles (and that of the *feldweibel* as necessary).

**Appendix 2**  
**~ REFERENCES & ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ~**

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The developments in this manual are based on the sources detailed in the References. Information has been gleaned from each and used to create this interpretation of period Prussian drill.

Any duff assumptions or mis-interpretations are either deliberate so they work in a re-enactment context, or they are a cock-up by the author.

*Prost!*

Richard Brown  
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