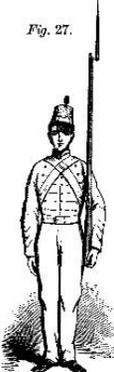


School of the Soldier : Gilham's Manual vs Hardee's Revised Manual

A Primer to Differences

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Note: This study compares the 1862 printing of Hardee's Revised Rifle and Light Infantry Tactics to the 1860 printing of Gilham's Manual of Instruction of Volunteers and Militia. Gilham's offers portions for use of the musket as well as the rifle. The rifle portion closely resembles Hardee's manual, which was not written for use with a musket. Therefore, when discussing differences between the manuals, we are really discussing differences between light infantry/rifle tactics and tactics for infantry-of-the-line.

Hardee's	Gilham's
51. Hardee states that the bayonet is only attached when required for attack and defense, so you do not fall in with bayonets fixed. This is due to the difference between light infantry/rifle tactics (Hardee's) and infantry-of-the-line tactics (Gilham's)	2. Gilham's instructs that the bayonet is to remain affixed for all maneuvers, so fall in with your bayonet affixed and generally default to having your bayonet fixed unless otherwise instructed.
91. The command "About – Face" is executed without moving either hand	86. The command "About – Face" is executed while placing the back of the right hand a little above the right hip during the command "About"
121. "Shoulder – Arms" is executed on the right shoulder by gripping the trigger guard with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand 	94. "Shoulder – Arms" is executed on the left shoulder by gripping the heel of the butt between the middle and forefingers while the arm is slightly bent ¹ 

¹ Since the position of "Shoulder – Arms" is different between Hardee's and Gilham's, the movement from "Shoulder – Arms" to any other position is of course different. The end result, however, is the same for most positions and, as this guide is intended only as a primer to allow reenactors to easily switch between manuals as events demand, these different movements are not discussed here. To achieve truly authentic and crisp drill, however, care should be taken to learn the precise movements and steps after mastering the basics of both manuals.

137. When at the position of "Support – Arms", the command "Rest" may be given, which allows soldiers to grip the small of the stock with their right hand. They no longer have to maintain the position of the soldier or silence in the ranks.

Gilham's has no equivalent command

140-142. To return from "Support – Arms" to "Shoulder – Arms", the command is "Shoulder – Arms"

96. To return from "Support – Arms" to "Shoulder – Arms", the command is "Carry – Arms"

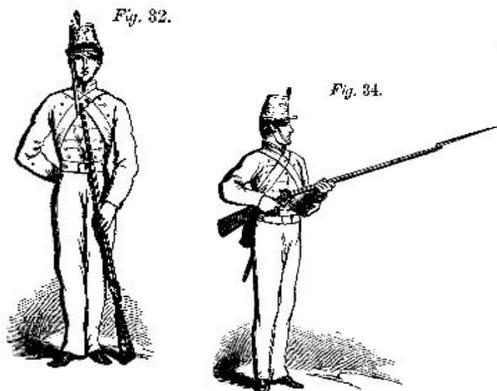
143-144. When given the command "Present – Arms", the left hand is placed level with the left elbow and grips the musket halfway between the rear sight and the lower band.

97. When given the command "Present – Arms", the left hand is placed level with the left elbow and grips the musket just above the lock.



156-170. Load in nine times omits the "Cast – About" step contained in Gilham's and loading is done without moving the feet, placing the butt of the musket just to the outside of the left foot, barrel facing out.

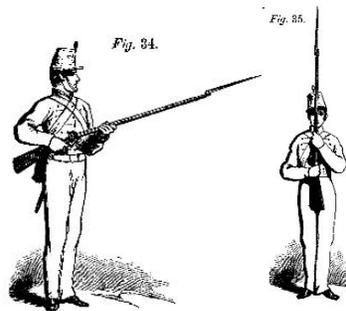
106-115. Load in ten times adds the command "Cast – About" between "Return – Ramer" and "Prime". "Cast – About" involves boxing the feet with the hollow of the right foot behind the heel of the left foot. The musket is held by the left hand at the tail band and the right at the small of the stock, while holding the muzzle at the height of the eye (Fig 34). All steps between "Load" and "Cast – About" are executed with the butt of the musket on the ground to the left of the left foot, the muzzle opposite the center of the body, and the right foot moved forward into the hollow of the left foot (Fig 32).



171-173. Hardee's has only one ready, executed from the shoulder, in which the feet are boxed with the hollow of the right foot placed behind the left heel. The musket is held with the muzzle at the height of the eye, the right hand at the small of the stock and the left hand at the lower band. The position is the exact same as "Prime".



116-117. Gilham's has two "Ready" Positions, one from "Prime" (such as when loading after firing) and one from "Shoulder - Arms". From "Prime", simply cock the musket and return the hand to the small of the stock without moving the musket (Fig 34). From "Shoulder - Arms", cock the musket while holding it vertically, lockplate facing in, and the musket opposite the center of the body with the left hand level with the left elbow. The feet are also boxed with the hollow of the right foot placed behind the left heel (Fig 35).



184. When at the position of "Aim", the command "Recover - Arms" may be given. At this command, soldiers return to the position of "Ready".



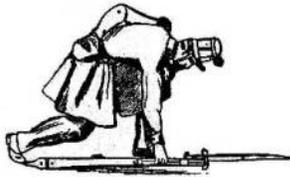
122. When at the position of "Aim", the command "Recover - Arms" may be given. At this command, soldiers return to the position of "Ready" as is coming from shoulder arms.



188-190 & 200-201. Bayonets are fixed or removed from the shoulder by placing the butt of the musket on the ground to the left of the left foot as during loading. The pinkie is not placed on the rammer.

128. Bayonets are fixed or removed from the shoulder by placing the butt of the musket on the ground to the left of the left foot, and extending the left arm, gripping the musket between the tail and middle bands. The feet do not move and, upon completion, the pinkie is placed on the butt of the rammer.

221-225. From the position of "Order – Arms" the command "Ground – Arms" may be given. Turn the musket with the right hand so the barrel faces to the left, seize the cartridge box with the left hand, and step forward with the left foot and lay the musket on the ground lockplate up and the butt in line with the right toes. At the order "Raise – Arms", step forward with the left foot, pick up the musket and return to the position of "Order – Arms".



There is no equivalent of Ground Arms in Gilhams.

226-233. The procedure for fixing bayonets from "Order – Arms" is not different from fixing bayonets from "Shoulder – Arms"

139-140. Bayonets can be fixed or removed from "Order – Arms" by rotating the feet so that the left foot is parallel to the line of battle and the right is perpendicular, about six inches to the rear of the left foot. The musket is rotated so that the rammer is facing towards the body and the muzzle is inclined slightly to the rear, with the left hand gripping the musket at the middle band.

226-231. For "Inspection – Arms", bayonets are affixed as described above. Otherwise the procedure is exactly the same as in Gilham's.

140. For inspection arms, bayonets are affixed as described above from "Order – Arms". The rammer is also drawn from this position, not the usual position for drawing the rammer during loading. When the inspecting officer is in front of the soldier, the musket is raised with the right hand, the left hand grips the musket between the tail band and the lockplate at the height of the chin, with the lock to the front and the piece opposite the left eye.

