Loyal Greens

Capt. W. Campbell

A. Company

400 Total

2,277 Present

Lt. Col. Lancashire Brigade

Sewn hand dec 290.

Deftord - 140

Ant. Lens - 75

Bolts - 55

Deftord Rifles - 240

650

Total Deftord - 250

Capt. Deftord
Capt. R. N.'s
Woervich Ha'twy - 107

T. T. Wilson Sac.
Woervich Throat Goods
28

Capt. Lord Lytton
Chrs. Christ Goods

Capt. J. H. Coates
Capt. & Chrs. Goods

Capt. Payton
Naf and Salt 500
1540. Est.
130. late.
3 books
A MANUAL
FOR
VOLUNTEER CORPS
OF
CAVALRY.

LONDON:
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WHITEHALL.
1803.
Horse-Guards,
22d November, 1803.

The following Instructions are recommended by His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, for the use of the several Corps of Yeomanry and Volunteer Cavalry, throughout the United Kingdom.

By His Royal Highness's Command,

HARRY CALVERT,
Adjutant-General.
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**TABLE**
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EXPLAINING THE

SEVERAL FIGURES, MARKS, &c.

The STANDARD—denotes the Front.
Pointed Arrow—the Direction of the Movement.
Dotted Lines—the March of different Bodies.
Blunted Arrow—the Markers necessary to determine the Wheel, &c. &c.
Mounted Figures—the new Direction and Position in Line.
Square Dots—Squadron Officers.
Round Dots—Division Leaders.
ABSTRACT

FROM

HIS MAJESTY'S REGULATIONS

FOR THE

FORMATIONS AND MOVEMENTS

OF THE

CAVALRY.

S. 1. Formation of Squadron and Regiment.

The squadrons of cavalry are composed each of two troops.

Regiments are composed of two, three, or more squadrons.

A line is composed of two or more regiments.

A squadron formed in line with the files at six inches from boot-top to boot-top, occupies in front nearly as many yards as it has files, or about thirty-four inches for each horse.

In regiment or line, the squadrons are formed with an interval betwixt each, equal to one third of their actual front.

All the various movements of the squadron, or larger body, are compounded of Passaging and Reining back—Dressing—Marching in front—Wheeling—Filing—Inclining.

General movements of the squadron.

B

S. 2.
S. 2. Passaging and Reining back.

Passaging and reining back, are lessons of the manage, and necessary in opening or closing of ranks, files, or intervals of squadrons.

When ground is to be taken to the flank by passaging, the whole body moves at the word To the—pass! and halts at the word Halt! and therefore successive movement of files is not to be permitted, nor will it be attempted if the command is given in a strong and decided tone.

In reining back of bodies or ranks, the whole look to the hand to which they ought to form or dress; the movement is never to be hurried; to be made in order and the horses to be kept straight.

S. 3. Dressing.

Dressing is occasional to right, center, or left, as ordered.

The squadron and all bodies till March to the hand to which they were dressed when halted.

otherwise Dress Halt to the hand to which they were dressed when marching.

When the entire squadron moves in line, or wheels, dressing is to the standard in the center.

When a column of entire squadrons marches in an alignment, in order to wheel up and form line, dressing and covering, as in other similar columns, is to the pivot flank.

In dressing the horses must stand straight to the front, and the men's bodies must be square, each just casting his eye along his next man's face but without turning his head. The men must be uniformly placed on horse-back, for on this squareness of man and horse both dressing and movement most essentially depend.

All dressing is to be made with as much alacrity of officers
officers and soldiers as possible, and the dresser of each body as he accomplishes the operation will give a caution, *Front!* that heads may then be replaced and remain square to the front. If the body to be dressed is extensive, the dresser must justly place one division before he proceeds on that which is beyond it.

Every dresser of a body in a given line, must in his own person be placed on that line, while he is directing such operation.

---

**S. 4. Marching in Front.**

The squadron being supposed halted and dressed, the leader must take care that he is exactly placed before the standard, and square with respect to the front of the squadron, or the general line. In this position from habit, and with a glance of the eye, he determines the perpendicular direction which he is to follow, and cannot fail to remark two or more small objects on the ground, which are in the line of his direction.

The leader gives the word, *The Squadron Will Advance!* as a caution—at the word *March!* each man casts his eyes to the standard, puts his horse in motion, and dresses with the greatest exactness to the standard, and non-commissioned officer that covers it.

The attention of the standard-bearer is to keep a horse’s length from the leader, to follow him exactly and scrupulously, and slacken or quicken his pace according to the words of command or direction he receives. This must be done gradually, and without hurrying or springing forward, which will always occasion a shake in the squadron.

The attention of the rest of the squadron is invariably fixed on the center; that of the front rank on the standard; and that of the rear rank on the non-commissioned officer covering it, who gives the distance of ranks as ordered.
Attention of leaders of squadrons.

As the great business of every leader of a squadron is to carry it forward in its exact perpendicular direction, it requires his whole attention. The standard, officers, and ferrules, must take care that the squadron is dressed, and up to its leader, who must not be looking back to give such directions, otherwise he will undoubtedly swerve, and not conduct it with that steadiness which is so essential, especially in relative movements, and which depend entirely upon himself.

Alteration of direction.

If a small alteration is to be made in the direction of the squadron, the leader gradually circles into such new direction, with which the squadron complies by advancing one flank and retaining the other, till the change is effected, and a straight line resumed.

Halt of Squadron.

When the word HALT! is given, the whole halt by the center. The word DRESS! instantaneously follows, and the file on each side of the standard, diligently conforming to the general direction, gives the line to the rest of the squadron, who immediately, if necessary, correct the distance of files.

S. 5. Wheeling.

Wheeling. Wheeling is one of the most essential and important operations of the squadron, necessary in many changes of position and in the formations of column and of the line.

Wheel of the squadron. When the entire squadron is to wheel, a caution is given to that purpose, and to which hand. At the word MARCH! the front rank of the squadron remains dressed to the center, the leader fixes his eye, and makes his circle on the standing flank man; the standard follows him exactly, and the squadron wheels with the same uniform front, at such a pace as is requisite to keep every where dressed with the standard.

The
The rear rank and the ferrefiles look to the wheeling flank, and incline at the same time that they wheel, so as always to cover their front leaders.

The standard must take care never to oblige the wheeling man to exceed a moderate gallop, otherwise the rear rank, which has still more ground to go over, cannot keep up, the squadron will wheel loose and in disorder, and be longer in dressing, than if it had come about at a slower pace, but close and connected.

The flanks must always conform to the center, in case the leader does not take his ground as exactly as he ought. At any rate the standard is the guide for the pace, and to preserve the distance of files from.

The leader must take care to time his words, Halt! Dress! the infant before the wheel is completed, otherwise an overwheel or reining back will be the consequence. The whole halt and dress by the center.

In all division wheelings, the whole look to the wheeling hand. In all wheelings, the rear rank must rein back at the standing flank, and incline towards the wheeling hand in order to cover.

At the words, Halt! Dress! given when the wheel is completed, the whole turn eyes, and dress to the standing flank, and remain so until a new direction is given.

The distances of divisions of the squadron when in column, are taken and preserved from front rank to front rank.

In division wheelings, the whole keep closed lightly towards the hand they wheel to, and must avoid pressing the pivot man off his ground. The outward flank man looks to his rank, he of course, regulates the pace at which the wheel is made, he must not press in on his rank, nor turn his horse’s head towards the standing flank, all the horses heads must be kept rather outwards, (for to attempt to bend them inwards would certainly occasion a crowding on the standing flank), and the croupes lightly closed inwards with the leg. The pivot man of the wheel turns his horse on his forefeet, keeps his ground, and comes gradually round with his rank.

B 3

Although
Although in the completion of the wheel in column on a halted pivot, the pause made after the _halt! drefs!_ gives time in large fronts for exact dressing, before the _march!_ is resumed; yet in small ones, where that pause is short, there is no time for such operation: the attention to, and preservation of the true distance, being then the material object. Whenever the wheel made is less than the quarter circle, the pause after the wheel will be considerable; should the wheel be greater than the quarter circle, it must be accelerated, otherwise more than one division will be arrived and arrested at the wheeling point.

When wheels or changes of direction of bodies in column, are made on a _moveable pivot_, both flanks are kept in motion, the _pivot_ one always describing part of a circle, and the _reverse_ flank, and intermediate men of the division, by a compound of inclining and wheeling, conforming to the pivot movement.

---

**S. 6. Filing.**

**Filing** is an operation of the squadron, of use in broken or embarrased ground, which will not allow of movements on a greater front. It is a situation in which horses move free and without confinement, but in which the squadron or its parts lengthen out, and take up much more ground than what they stand on in line; and is therefore to be had recourse to only from necessity.

All horses heads are instantly to be turned at the command to _File!_ ready to move off without loss of distance. The leaders of files go off short and quick, in their ordered direction, and are followed close by each man as it comes to his turn, so as to leave no unnecessary interval from one to another, and instantly to get off the ground. After being once in file, a distance of a yard from head to tail may be taken, so as to trot or gallop the easier if required. Every alteration of pace ought to be made as much as possible, by the whole at once;
once; if this is not observed, a crowding and stop in the rear will always attend such alteration.

The file leaders preserve such distances as they ought, from which ever hand they are to dress to, and the followers of each file are only attentive to cover, and be regulated by their proper file leaders. In file, the rear rank dresses by, and is regulated by its front rank.

In forming, each man must come up in file to his place, and by no means move up to his leader, till that leader has formed to which ever hand the file is forming to. The whole must follow the exact track of the first leader, and come up one by one into their respective places in squadron.

Filings that may be required from the squadron, are filing from either or both flanks, to front, flank, or rear, filing from the center of the squadron to the front or to the flank. Filing single men by ranks, or by front and rear rank men alternately, from either flank of the squadron.

In the filings of the squadron, the ferrefiles take their place in the rear of the files, unless the ground will allow them to remain on the flank of the rear rank; but their general and proper position, is in the rear of the files, because filing is in general an operation of necessity, which the nature of the ground requires.

S. 7. Inclining.

Inclining is a movement, by which the squadron is carried on in a parallel direction, at the same time that it is gaining ground to the flank. It is of great use in the marching of the line in front, to correct any irregularities that may happen; it is equivalent to the oblique marching of the infantry. It enables the enemy’s flank, without exposing your own, or without wheeling or altering the parallel front of the squadron.

At the word to incline! each man makes a half face on
on his horse's fore feet, by which means, each will appear to be half a head behind his flank leader; and the whole will look to the hand to which they are to incline.

The leading officer on the flank, with a glance of his eye, ascertaining his points, marches steadily upon them, at whatever pace is ordered. Every other man in the squadron moves in so many parallel lines, with respect to him, and preserves the same uniformity of front and file, as when he first turned his horse's head.

At no time of the incline, ought the former front of the squadron, or distance of files, to be altered. But whenever the word Front! is given, the squadron (by each man at the same instant turning his horse) should be formed in a direction perfectly parallel to its former front, and ready to dress and move on by its standard.

The distance of files, at six inches, allows the squadron to incline in perfect order, while its new direction does not pass an angle of thirty-four degrees, with respect to its former one; and at this angle it will be understood always to incline; unless it should be required to gain as much or more ground to the flank, as to the front: in that case the squadron must either wheel up, and march upon the flank point, or it will fall more or less into file, according to the degree of obliquity required, by moving each horse retired half neck, or head to boot.

---

S. 8. **Pace.**

The **Walk!** Trot! and Gallop! are the three natural paces, and of each of these there are different degrees of quickness; but at which ever of them the squadron is conducted, the slowest moving horse at that pace must be attended to, otherwise different kinds of motions will exit at the same time in the squadron, and tend to disunite it.

All alterations of pace must be made as much as possible
possible at the same instant, by each separate body that
composes a line or column.

Though in slow movements of the line or squadron,
and on a march, the *Walk!* is the common pace used;
yet in general, all changes of position and manoeuvres,
should be made at the *Trot!* or *Gallop!* according to
circumstances, beginning gently to avoid hurry, and
ending gently to avoid confusion in forming.

The intermediate times of such movement may be
conducted with rapidity, and much depends on the
eye of the officer, and well-timing the words of com-
mand.

---

S. 9. *Of the Charge or Attack.*

The great force of cavalry is more in the offensive
than the defensive, therefore the attack is its principal
object. All the different movements of the squadron
should tend to place it in the most advantageous situation
to attack the enemy.

The charge is that attack made with the greatest rap-
idity and regularity possible, to break the order of
the opposite enemy, which will always ensure his de-
feat.

When the squadron is to charge, the leader gives the
words of command, *March! Trot! Gallop! Charge! Hal-
t! Dress!*

It depends on the commanding officer to lead at such
a pace, as that the flanks and rear rank may always
keep up. Every alteration of pace must be made at the
eame instant by the whole squadron.

Whatever distance the squadron has to go over, it
may move at a brisk trot, till within two hundred and
fifty yards of the enemy, and then gallop. The word
*Charge!* is given, when within eighty yards, and the
gallop increased as much as the body can bear in good
order. Any attempt to close the files, at the instant
of the charge, would only increase the intervals in a
line,
line, and tend to impede the free movement of each horse, who at no time requires to be more independent than when galloping at his utmost exertion, and every rub to right or left diminishes that effort in a degree.

At the instant of the shock, the body must be well back, the horse not restrained by the bit, but determined forward by the spur; rising in the stirrups and pointing the sword, will always occasion a shake in the squadron; it will naturally be done when necessary.

It is in the uniform velocity of the squadron its effects consist; the spur as much as the sword tends to overset an opposite enemy; when the one has nearly accomplished this end, the other may complete it.

In every part of the charge and in quick movement, the standard must be very exact in following the leader, and the men particularly attentive in keeping up to, and dressing to their standard.

When the shock of the squadron has broken the order of the opposite enemy, part may be ordered to pursue and keep up the advantage, but its great object is instantly to rally, and to renew its efforts in a body, either to the front, or by wheeling to take other squadrons in flank.

A squadron should never be so much hurried, as to bring up the horses blown to the charge, and this will much depend on circumstances and the order they are in.

The regiment and squadrons must be well dressed before they move, horses perfectly straight, and carried on so during the whole of the attack, files on no account crowding; paces even and determined, horses in hand, and perfect attention and steadiness of every individual.

---


**Command and duty of officers.**

All **commands** must be given by officers, firm, loud, and explicit; every officer must therefore be accustomed to give such commands, even to the smallest bodies, in the
the full extent of his voice. By such bodies he must not only be heard, but by the leaders of others who are dependent on his motions. The justness of execution and confidence of the soldier can only be in proportion to the firm, decided, and proper manner in which every officer of every rank gives his orders.

Commands of Caution, being such as are preparatory to a movement, should be sufficiently full and explanatory. Commands of Execution should be short, and avoiding unessential words.

The commanding officers of regiments give and repeat all general commands, which are also shortly and quickly repeated by commanding officers of squadrons, especially such as March! Halt! Dress! It is only when the squadrons and line are broken into parts that the division officers give commands, and those chiefly executory, as Halt! Dress! &c. also the several words necessary for the wheels made in column of march by each division, the several words necessary when the divisions come up successively from open or close column into line or column, whether conducted by line or flank movements, and in general whenever their divisions are moving as distinct though dependent bodies. But the wheeling from column into general line, or from line into general column, is made at the word March! repeated by leaders of squadrons; the whole column is also put in march and halted by word from the leaders of squadrons, as is the squadron and regiment in all movements of the line in front.

It is impossible to ascertain the words of command to be given in all cases; where such are not pointed out they must depend on the circumstances of the situation, and be short, clear, and expressive of what is to be done.

When a general order is not heard by a part of the line, each regimental commander (when the intention is obvious) will conform as quickly as possible to the movement which he sees executed on his right or left, according to the point from whence he perceives it to begin—but squadron and division officers execute only on the orders of their regimental commander.
Quick repetition of commands most essential.

After the chief commander has announced the orders, and particularly the words of execution, as MARCH! FORM! HALT! &c. the repetition of them by every other individual concerned must not be strictly successive, but as much as can be in a volley, to beget that precision of movement which in manoeuvre is indispensable; and the larger the body, the more essentially does this circumstance operate.

In the quick movements and manoeuvres of cavalry there is not time for the full and formal words of command, on such occasions they must be rapidly given, much abridged, and all expletives omitted.

S. 11. Movements.

Movements must be divided into distinct parts, and each executed by separate and explanatory words of command.

Alterations of position, in considerable bodies, must begin from a previous Halt! however short; except giving a new direction to the heads of columns, or encreasing or diminishing their fronts, which may be done while in motion. As the principle of moving, forming, and dressing, upon given and determined points is just, quick changes of position of a considerable body, formed in line, attempted while on the move, and not proceeding from a previous halt (however short) will be false and defective; the effects of which, though not so apparent in a single squadron or regiment, would be very obvious in a line or column of any extent. A pause between each change of situation, so essentially necessary to the movements of great bodies, should seldom be omitted in those of small ones; squareness of dressing, the exact perpendiculares of march, and the correct relative position of the whole are thereby ascertained. Such alterations of situation made from the halt may, when necessary, succeed each other instantly and quickly; no time need be taken up in scrupulous dressing,
fling, but every one may be immediately apprized of the
following movement which circumstances require.

In the movements of a single Regiment, and in the
taking up of a new position, it may not seem material
whether a flank of it is placed a few yards to the one
hand or other, or whether the line formed on is exactly
directed on any certain point.—But when a regiment
makes a part of a more considerable body, then all its
positions being relative to other regiments and to given
points, if its formations are not accurate and just, it
will create general confusion, and give false directions
and distances to those whose situations may be determined
by it.

The necessity of every single regiment being accust-
tomed to make its changes of position and formation on
determined points, is therefore obvious, and to which
they should be carefully trained.

If Officers are observing of, and attentive to their
true distances of divisions, and of the covering of their
pivot flanks, the most considerable column of cavalry
ought to be able in changing its position, to enter on a
given alignment, at a brisk Trot;—To HALT!—
To WHEEL INTO LINE!—To ADVANCE!—And to
CHARGE!—without more than a momentary pause be-
teen each operation of the halt, wheel and advance,
and without being under any necessity of drilling, cor-
recting distances, or alteration whatever.

Although the nature of Routes and of Roads may
sometimes limit common marches to be made on a very
small front, yet flank marches near an enemy, or
changes of position in the presence of an enemy, can-
not be effected with precision, firmness, or certainty, on
a less front than ranks by threes, or indeed when pos-
sible on a front of a division (or of a sub-division, if the
squadron is strong as from forty eight to sixty files) for
then the steadiness and correctness of pivot officers may
ensure the instant HALT!—WHEEL INTO LINE!—and
ADVANCE!—upon the enemy.—And it will seldom
happen
happen that changes of position made in order to attack to the greater advantage will be required; but in situations that allow such changes to be made by a flank movement, and without lengthening out the line during the transition from one point to another.

S. 12. Line of March and Formation.

Every Leader of a body, moving on any front whatever, who means to conduct it in a straight line, must march upon two points, which he invariably prefers to as to cover each other; if such points are not ascertained for him he must instantly determine them for himself, and if no strong or marked objects present themselves in his direction, he can never fail by casting his eyes along the ground, to find such small ones as will answer his purpose, and these from time to time he renews as he approaches them. — To march straight on one object only with certainty and without wavering is not to be depended on.

To march or form in the alignment, is to make troops march and form in any part of the straight line which joins two given points, or is prolonged beyond them.

Taking up a line of formation. The line on which troops in column move straight, or on which they are successively to form, is taken up to an extent by the prolongation of an original, short, and given base of two persons placed where the troops begin first to enter, or form upon that line; the direction of which has been determined by the views of the commander, and which can seldom fail to point on some distant and distinct object, that will serve to correct the position of the different persons who successively, as their separate bodies require it, prolong the line from the several points already established in it.

When the leading body of a column arrives at any point where it is to enter on a straight line, a person will be placed with his horse's head facing to the pivot flank of
of the column; each leader will thus know why he is so placed, and will, in palling close to him and to every other person posted in a similar manner, give every attention to continue the alignment.

Acertaining the points necessary for the movements and formations of the regiment, is the particular business of the adjutant in the field; in this exercise he may be assisted by detached persons placed behind each flank, who are properly trained quickly to take up such line as he shall give them; and for this purpose they are only to be sent out successively, and as their aid is wanted, nor are they to make any bustle or unnecessary parade; and when the operation for which they are sent out is accomplished, they will return immediately behind their proper flank.

The necessity of officers and non-commissioned officers being well trained, to prolong lines, take up distances, and give those aids which are so essential in the formations and movements of all considerable bodies, is evident, and much to be attended to. Persons active, intelligent, and well mounted, can alone assist the operations of cavalry, nor are camp colours, nor any such improper and superfluous modes necessary, or in general to be used.

The markers of the alignment in column, or of the formations in line, are not to quit their ground after the halt of either, till all necessary dressing is accomplished, and that they are directed so to do; they serve not only as points of movement, but as points of correction.


When the squadron has wheeled to a flank by half squadrons, by divisions, or by sub-divisions of more than six files, it then occupies less ground than it before stood on, by the front of the column, whatever it is.
Leaders of divisions of the squadron.

Whenever the Squadron is broken into divisions, or parts, for the purpose of movement, each separate body has a leader, on whom the eye and attention of each soldier is fixed. In column such leader will be on the pivot flank of his division in all situations of manœuvre. These leaders cover each other in the given direction in which the column is to move; they are not themselves then to be covered by any one, and are answerable for true distances. Should any such leader not be appointed, or be wanting to a division, his place is to remain vacant, and not to be occupied by the flank files of men, for such flank files of men are invariably to remain covering each other.

Commands given when the squadron breaks to a flank by any of its tellings off.

When from the halt, the squadron, by wheels to its flank, breaks into open column, the commanding officer gives the words (Half Squadrons, Divisions, Sub-divisions) to the \{ \begin{align*} \text{Right} \\
\text{or} \\
\text{Left} \end{align*} \} Wheel! March!

Halt! Dress! by the standing flank, and then Eyes \{ \begin{align*} \text{Right} \\
\text{or} \\
\text{Left} \end{align*} \} by the pivot flank; after which the whole is put in motion by the word March! Should the word Eyes (right or left) be omitted, at any rate they are directed to the pivot flank, at the word March!

Pivot leaders in column of half squadrons.

When the squadron has wheeled to a flank by half squadrons. If to the right, the officer from the right of the squadron immediately shifts to the left of his half squadron, to conduct the pivot of the leading half squadron, and the officer who was on the left of the squadron wheels up, and remains on the pivot of his own half squadron. If to the left, then the left officer shifts to the right of his half squadron, and the right officer wheels up, and remains on the right of his own half squadron.

In the wheelings of the squadron into half squadrons, divisions, or sub-divisions, the standard and its coverer wheel up with the leading half squadron, or the second division, or the fourth sub-division from the flank wheeled to,
to, so as to place themselves, at the conclusion of the wheel, behind the second and third file from the pivot of each of the said bodies. And when these bodies wheel up to form squadron, the standard shifts briskly to its place in the center during the wheel.

When from the halt the squadron wheels to its flank, ranks by three’s or by two’s, the commanding officer gives the words (Ranks by Three’s or by Two’s)

{ Right
{ or
{ Left

Wheel! March! Halt! Dress!

to the pivot hand, after which the whole is put in motion at the second word March! the whole three’s at the same time, and increasing their distances while on the move; or the two’s (who are standing at a half wheel) successively, as soon as each is enabled so to do, and can get its marching distance.

When the squadron wheels to the right or left, by ranks by three’s, the middle man of each three will turn on his horse’s fore feet; and of the other two, one will rein back, and the other moves forward to dress with him. A flank officer is at the head of the squadron, the other flank officer at the rear. The standard is in the middle of the leading center rank of fixes when wheeled up, and its coverer is in the middle of the rank behind it. The supernumeraries of the rear rank will, if the ground requires it, fall in and follow the rear of the squadron, or otherwise turn singly, and march on its flank. In this situation in movement, the squadron has opened out one sixth more than the ground it stood formed on.

When the squadron wheels to a flank, by ranks by two’s, the flank man of each two will half turn on his horse’s fore feet, and the other man will half wheel up, so as to make a half face to the flank, and be in a situation to move off successively as it comes to their turn. A flank officer is at the head of the squadron, the other flank officer in the rear of it. The standard and its coverer turn each on his own ground, and move between the ranks; the slippery of the rear will, if the ground requires it, fall in and follow the rear of the squadron.
or otherwise turn singly, and march on its flank. In this situation in movement, the squadron has opened out near two thirds more than the ground it stood formed on.

When, for the purpose of *manoeuvre*, the squadron breaks to the flank by half squadrons or divisions, the serrefiles are close up behind each; when by sub-divisions, they are on the flank, not the pivot one.

*Halts of divisions from wheels,* are made with eyes turned to the standing flank.

Commanding officers of regiments and squadrons remain on (but wide of) the pivot flanks, to observe and regulate the march, and instantaneously to form when ordered.

Commanding officers must take care that conducting officers of flanks or pivots shift nimbly to such points, at the proper instant they should there place themselves.

If a line has marched to a flank in *column of squadrons*, *half squadrons*, *divisions*, or *sub-divisions*, in such cases it occupies (intervals being preferr'd) exactly the ground requisite for its formation in line; which is at any instant made by halting, and wheeling up the quarter circle.

If a line is moving to a flank, squadrons by *ranks by three's*. As each squadron in march then occupies more ground than what it stands on when formed, and that about half the intervals still ought to remain, therefore if the whole halts at the same instant, and each squadron wheels up its three's closing them at the same time to its leading flank, the line should then be completely formed with its proper interval. The squadrons thus forming all at the same time.

If a line is marching correctly to the flank, *ranks by two's*, every man as close as he well can to his preceding file leader, no distance between squadrons, that it halts, and that the pivot men are covered, such line will still have lengthened out considerably, viz. one third at least. Therefore, if it forms to the pivot flank, the four leading men of the head squadron wheel up to the flank by *two's*;
two's; the other men of the leading squadron success-
vively wheel up when they close to their respective leaders; each other squadron, as its head arrives at its in-
terval distance from the preceding one, halts and forms in the same manner. The squadrons thus form success-
vively as they gain their distances.

When from the halt, and from open column, the squadron is formed by the wheeling up of its divisions. The commanding officer gives the words (Half Squadrons, Divisions, Sub-Divisions, Ranks by Three's) Wheel into Line! on which pivot leaders immediately place themselves on the reverse flank of such division, as by its wheel up brings them to their true place in the squadron; the pivot officer of the rear di-
vision is alone an exception, being already at his post in squadron. At the word March! the whole wheel up, and receive the word Halt! Dress! by the standing flank, and the line of pivots; the standard, ferrefiles, and every thing having resumed their place in squadron. Squadrons forming from ranks by two's, receive success-
vively from their leaders, as their heads come to their ground, the words, Wheel into Squadron! Halt; Dress! to the hand formed to.

In wheeling from column into line, it is on the flank files of men, and not on the pivot leaders that the wheels are made; therefore, at the word being given to Wheel into Line! those leaders quit the flanks, and are dis-
pofed of as above, and this allows that after the wheel the horses heads of the pivot men exactly touch the heads of those that are facing towards and marking the general line.

When the open column of squadrons stands halted, ready to wheel up into line, on the caution to do, and before the word March! an officer or under officer from the wheeling flank (or from the rear) of each squadron, moves quickly forward, and places himself in the line of pivots, and thereby becomes an object, which determines the square of the wheel, and which the outward man of each squadron knows he is not to pass. In an open column of half squadrons, the leading half only of each squadron will send out such an object, as

When the column of wheels up into squadron or line.
the rear half (if distances are just) wheels up to the pivot of the leading half. In an open column of divisions, or sub-divisions, the leading one of each will only send out such object. In column of ranks by three's, or by two's, commanding officers of regiments will always endeavour by detached persons, to prolong the line as taken from the head of the column, in order to make their respective formations correct in the general line. The rear division of a column, before it wheels up into line, will always place an object of formation behind its pivot flank, and such object is the one on which the flank squadron is corrected after the wheel into line.


**Formation of columns**

All columns are supposed formed from line, for the convenience of movement, and for the purpose of again extending into line. Every column of march or manoeuvre must be formed by a regular succession of the divisions from one flank to the other of the line, or of such of its parts as compose the column, for whatever is the relative position of a body in line, such ought it to be in column; and where several connected columns are formed, the same flanks of each should be in front; but whether rights or lefts will depend on circumstances. Columns formed from the center of regiments or lines will seldom be made, are partial, and not adapted as the others are to movements, and formations in all situations.

**Columns of march and manoeuvre.**

The column is named that of *march*, or *route*, when applied to common marches, where the attention of men and officers is not so much kept on the stretch. It is named the *column of manoeuvre*, when being within reach of an enemy, the greatest exactness is required, in order to its speedy formation at any instant into line during its transition from one position to another.

**Front and extent of columns.**

Columns of *march* or *manoeuvre* will be composed of divisions, sub-divisions, or ranks by three's; for the purposes of movement they need not exceed twelve file in
in front, nor should they be under six men in front, otherwise there will not be space to loosen the ranks, and the line will be of course lengthened out, as happens in the march of ranks by two's or by files. From six to ten men in front are most advantageously composed for quick manoeuvres.

Columns of march or manoeuvre will be formed with the left in front, whenever it is probable that the formation of the line will be required to the right flank, and vice versa when required to the left flank.

The proper pivot flank in column, is that which, when wheeled up to, preserves the divisions of the line in the natural order, and to their proper front; the other may be called the reverse flank. In column, divisions cover and drefs to the proper pivot flank; to the left when the right is in front, and to the right when the left is in front.

In column the chief commander is with the leading division, and in line with the directing squadron.

In all movements, formations, and changes of position of the column, distances and dressing are taken from the directing hand, viz. from the head of the column, or from the hand to which the formation is making, or to be made.

In column, the pivot officers, or non-commissioned officers, are answerable for covering, and for proper wheeling distances, and the eyes of the whole are turned to the pivot; such pivot leaders must attend to those two circumstances only, and by no means be looking to or giving directions to their divisions; that care must be left to the officers on the other flank, or in the rear; for if they themselves move steadily and truly, there is little doubt but their divisions will always keep up to them.

The rear divisions of a column in march always follow every turn and twacht which the head makes; each successively changing its direction at whatever point the leading one may have to do. When at an unexpected moment a column is ordered to halt, the pivot leaders of each

Circumstances determine the leading flank of columns.
Pivot flank and reverse flank of divisions, &c. in column.
Distances and dressing where taken from.
Pivot Officers.
Attention of the rear divisions of the column when in march.
each division must remain fixed where they are found, at the word \textit{Halt}. If the march of the column is again to be resumed, the rear divisions will continue to follow the exact path traced out by the head; nor are any of the following divisions of a column ever to deviate from this rule, or endeavour of themselves to get into a straight line, when the general direction is a winding one, until an express order is given for that purpose, which can hardly ever happen, till the head of the column is halted, with a determination to form the line in a straight direction, in which case the correction of pivots will begin from the head of the column.

\textit{In column, the commander} of a regiment remains near its leading division, and the adjutant (or some appointed person) remains near its closing division; they are thus ready to preserve the line of march, and at the instant of halting, to make such correction of pivots as may be necessary; for which purpose the adjutant takes care immediately to place himself in the prolongation of the general line, which he takes up from the points in his front already established in it, and from such bodies as before him have already halted in it. In this manner the adjutant in his own person gives the flank point on which each commander from his leading division at all times forms and dresses his squadron and regiment.

\textit{No doubling up, encroaching, or diminishing} the front of the Column, must be made after entering on a straight alignment in order to form in line; such operation, when necessary, should be performed before the line of formation is entered on.

\textit{When the open column} has marched on in an alignment, and is ordered to halt and form line, the pivots of the leading regiment are immediately corrected if necessary, the others instantly perfect their line upon it, and upon each other, and no time is lost in wheeling up into line and then advancing.

\textit{If the regiment}, after wheeling up from column into line, is not critically well dressed, the fault must be in the internal part of the divisions; this must be immediately
diately corrected by each squadron leader on his former pivot men, who on no account must have moved; but remain so many fixed points, on whom the whole are lined. If any farther dressing is necessary, it is ordered and made by a field officer, who himself moves quickly close along the front from the flank to which eyes are turned, to the other flank.

A column in movement should, if possible, never occupy more ground than what it stands on in line: but when the formation into line must undoubtedly be to the front, then the divisions may be ordered to march closed up to half, quarter, or any other distance, and the formation may be made by prolonging the line, by deployment, by inclining up, or by half wheels, and marching in the oblique lines, as circumstances require.

Columns marching at half or quarter distance of their then front must also make their necessary wheels on a moveable pivot, otherwise a stop must ensue, and a column open out.

In all wheels of a column, in movement to change direction, and made by divisions on a fixed flank, the outward file, whether officer or man, is the one wheeled upon; and the quickness of the wheels must at least be double to the rate of march, otherwise the column may be liable to open out, and the wheeling point would not be cleared in time for each successive division. In changes made on a moveable flank, the outward file of that flank is also the directing one.

Halts of divisions from wheels are made with eyes turned to the standing flank. But all halts from a march in front are made with the eyes turned to the point or points to which the troops while in march are looking. After which, no dressing or movement whatever is to be made, until a separate order directs it.

The whole column or line should always be in so correct a situation, as to halt instantly on the word Halt!

C 4 But
But should, at any time, the difficulties of the ground have unavoidably opened out the column, or thrown squadrons out of the line, in such case the halt of those squadrons will be successive, as they regain their proper situations.

*When squadrons, half squadrons, or divisions, separately move by a flank, to change position in column, or from line to place themselves in open or close column, or from close column to deploy into line, &c. it will always, when possible, be done by ranks by three’s, and the greatest care be given, that the three’s move as close as they can, that at the instant the word *Halt!* *Front!* is given to each, the division may be exactly formed by the wheeling of its three’s, without any necessity of a closing in of its rear.*

*The commanding officers of regiments are in the charge at the head of one of their squadrons, generally of the one nearest that of direction. In all other situations of manoeuvre they are moveable according to circumstances, in general near the head of their column, or of their body, which first forms in line; when the line is formed in parade, they are at the head of their right squadron.*

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**CHANGES OF POSITION OF A REGIMENT.**

**OPEN COLUMN.**

*S. 15. When the Open Column wheels on its halted reverse Flank into a new Alignment, and marches on it.*

The new alignment being determined by placed objects, and the point of entry being marked, the leading officer who has marched his
his pivot flank on that point, when he arrives at a distance equal to the front of his division from it, orders (right or left) wheel! (according to whatever is the reverse flank); and the wheel is made so that on the conclusion of it, at the word, Halt, Dress! he himself shall be placed on the new alignment on the pivot of his division, ready to give the word March! as soon as the succeeding division has arrived at the wheeling point.

The officer of the Second division gives the word Wheel! when he arrives at the ground which the first is quitting, and then Halt! Dress! when the wheel is completed; in this situation he remains till he perceives the preceding division has gained from him a distance equal to the front of his division, he then instantly gives the word March! and follows in column. Each succeeding division observes the same directions, and the equality of pace being preserved, the column may continue its march in perfect order.

S. 16. When the Open Column wheels on its halted pivot Flank into a new Alignment, and marches in it.

Caution. The leading division begins its wheel to the pivot flank on the alignment itself, when its pivot flank officer arrives at the point of wheeling.
March! wheeling, instead of (as in the preceding section) beginning at the distance of a division short of that point.

S. 17. When Part of the Open Column halts in the new Direction, and the remaining Divisions are ordered to enter by flank Marching.

HALT!

THREE'S.
RIGHT WHEEL!
MARCH!
HALT, DRESS!
MARCH!
HALT,—WHEEL UP!
HALT, DRESS!

When the head of a regimental column arrives at a given point, the whole is ordered to HALT! Such divisions of the column as are still in the old direction are then ordered to WHEEL to their pivot flank ranks by three's—they MARCH! and successively place their pivots on the new line at their just wheeling distances, which are ascertained for them by the persons they timeously detach for that purpose. The whole pivots being thus covered and drest in the new direction, the column is prepared for wheeling into line.

ON A FIXED POINT.

S. 18. When the Regiment forms Open Column of Divisions behind a placed Flank Division, and throws back the other Flank.

Two persons are advanced immediately before the flank division to mark, and who face to the determined line on which the pivots of the column are to stand.

The
The flank division is placed perpendicular to that line, and with its pivot upon it.

The line wheels up into open column of similar divisions, towards the placed division.

The divisions having wheeled the quarter circle, each breaks ranks by three's, the reverse and not the pivot flank leading, and the conductor being there placed.

The divisions March! and form in open column behind the head division and each other, preserving their wheeling and interval distances, and placing their pivot flanks on the new line, which is taken from the original objects in it, and prolonged to each of them by their own detached persons. The pivots being covered and dressed, and distances just from front to rear of the column, the whole is in a situation to wheel into line.

The better to ascertain those flank points, the coverer of each pivot leader will successively, as they approach the new line, gallop on and place himself upon it at the wheeling distance of his division from the one before him, facing to the head of the column, and covering exactly those that have already taken their places therein—The coverer thus standing on the spot which his leader is afterwards to occupy, such and every other leader, when he arrives
Halt! Wheel up! Halt, Dress!

Officer, gives the word, allows his division to pass on behind its marker, till its rear comes up; he then Halt, Fronts it, and Dress, and closes it to its pivot marker on the line. It is to be observed, that in this case, the divisions cross the new line, in order to place their pivots upon it.

All divisions that by flank marching mean to form in open column on a new line, should take particular care that the last part of their movements, and at least for a space equal to their own extent, is made in a line not oblique, but square and perpendicular to the line of pivots, for thereby they will at once form up firm, compact, and on their true ground; and therefore in the first part of their march, the head of their divisions should not be directed on their future pivot point, but rather wide of it, so as to allow for the square entry of each on its forming ground.

If when from line, divisions wheel into open column towards a standing division, and the flanks of the division next such standing one may not thereby be sufficiently disengaged for whatever movement is immediately to be required, such division (alone) may be ordered only to half wheel, quarter wheel, or rein back a flank, as may best answer the proposed end.

S. 19. When the Regiment forms Open Column of Divisions before a Flank Division, and throws forward the other Flank.

Two persons are placed behind the flank division, in order to give the determined line on which the pivots of the column are to stand, as directed in the preceding movement.
The flank division by wheeling, or countermarch, is placed with its pivot on, and perpendicular to that line, and in such situation it makes front towards the rear.

The line wheels up into open column of divisions towards the placed division.

The divisions having wheeled the quarter circle, each goes ranks by three's, the pivot flank leading.

The divisions march and form open column as before—in this case, as their pivot flanks lead, they do not cross the new line, but arrive at and place them upon it; the pivot leader himself there remaining. The pivots being covered and distances just, the column stands ready to wheel into line, or to march on.

S. 20. When the Regiment forms open Column of Divisions, before and behind a central Division.

The central division is named, and also the wings, as they are to be before or behind it.

The new direction is taken, and the central division placed.

The line is ordered to wheel inwards by divisions of squadron towards the placed division, and thus stands in two open columns facing each other.
The divisions **wheel ranks by threes**, both to the same flank, viz. their leading one, which in those that are to move to the front is the **pivot flank**, and in those that are to move to the rear, is the **reverse flank**.

The part of the line, which leads with its reverse flank, forms in column **behind** the placed division, the part which leads with its pivot flank forms in column **before** the placed division; and its head division is to remember, that if the line is afterwards to be formed, it will take a double wheeling distance from the division it fronts, as they would then wheel up towards each other; but if the column is to move on, it will take only single distance.

In this formation the **pivot line** should be sufficiently marked by detached persons, both before and behind the central division, and the pivots of the wing, which forms behind it, will take their general direction from the pivots of those that form before it, as these last have the greatest facility in forming in consequence of their pivot flanks leading.

When the **whole** are thus in column, facing the central division, if the line is to be formed, the whole will **wheel up** to their pivots—If the column is to march, the necessary part of it will **countermarch** its divisions, and then the whole can move on.
S. 21. When the Regiment changes to a distant Position in Front or Rear, by the Flank marching of the open Column, and that this Position is either parallel or oblique to the one it quits.

The regiment breaks into open column of divisions to whichever hand the new position out-flanks the old one, for to that hand will the whole have to incline during the march; and if it does not sensibly out-flank, then the regiment will break to the hand next to the point of intersection of the two lines, for that hand is nearest to, and will, in general, be the first to enter any part of the new position.

The regiment standing in open column is ordered to wheel its divisions by three's to a flank. The leader of the second division has then a direction given him, which crosses the new line at the point, as near as can be judged, where the flank of that division is to be placed. The whole are then put in motion. The leader of the second division marches in his given direction at a steady pace; the commander of the regiment remains with the head division, and by making it gradually advance or keep back, regulates the heads of all the others during the march, as they endeavour to continue themselves nearly in the prolonged line of the heads of
of the two leading divisions; but at any rate they are not to be before them: and when these two divisions halt their pivots in the line, the others, without hurrying, arrive successively in the new direction, and stand in open column at their just wheeling distances. When the head of the column is within sixty or seventy yards of the new line (its direction being already prepared) the pivot markers gallop out, and mark the pivot flanks of their several divisions.

In this manner the commander, who is himself with and conducts the two leading divisions, moves them in the direction that best answers his views, and at once takes up any position, and to any front that is necessary. As circumstances change his intentions, he may at every instant, vary and direct them upon new points of march, the other divisions of the column conforming (without the necessity of sending particular orders) to whatever alterations of direction the head may take; and the commander conducting that head so as to enable the rear to comply with its movements without hurry. During the transition, the wheeling distances should be nearly preserved by the divisions; but at any rate great care must be taken that they are correct, just before entering the new line.

S. 22. When the Regiment changes Position, by breaking into open Column of Divisions or Half Squadrons, marches to the Point in a new Line where its Head is to be placed, and enters on the Line by the Flank March of Divisions.

The pivot flank of the column being directed on the person who marks
(38)

**HALT!**

marks the flank point in the new line, the whole will Halt when arrived within a few yards of him; and a point of direction 60 or 70 yards beyond is supposed also to be ascertained.—The divisions are then wheeled by three's, (to the right or left as is necessary to conduct into the new line) and the pivot markers move out to mark their points for each division.

**MARCH!**

At the word MARCH! the whole divisions move by their flanks; the head one places its pivot at a wheeling distance from the person, and every other one in the manner before directed, arrange themselves behind the head one, and behind each other; their flanks being corrected by the commanding officer, they are then ready to wheel up into line.

**Halt!**

**Wheel up!**

**Halt, Dress!**

The flank which the divisions break to by three's, and move from, will depend on which side of the person they are to be arranged, and which way the line is to face.

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**S. 23. When the Regiment changes Position by breaking into open Column of Divisions, or Half Squadrons, marching to the Point in the new Line, where its rear is to be placed, and entering on and prolonging the Line, by the successive Wheels of its Divisions.**

Besides the person who marks the point of entry, two advanced points of march must be given. The column then enters by the successive wheels of its divisions D and
S. 24. When the Regiment changes Position by breaking into open Column, marching to the Point in the new Line, where a central Division is to be placed, and there entering on the Line.

The leading division of the column having at the given point wheeled into the alignment, followed by the others as far as the named central division; the word Halt! is then given, and the column stops.

Such divisions as have already wheeled into the new alignment, being now at their proper points, remain so.—Such divisions as are still in the old direction, are ordered to wheel by threes, to the flank which conducts to their place in the new line, and the markers move forward.

At the command to March! they all move on, and halt with their pivot flanks on it, ready to Wheel up into line.

This movement includes both the operations of a regiment, as entering a new line, where its rear is to rest, and where its front is to rest.
S. 25. When the Regiment changes Position by breaking into open Column, marching to the Point in the new Line, where its head Division is to be placed, and on which its rear Divisions form by the Diagonal March of each.

Halt!

On the ——

Rein back!

March!

Halt, Dress!

March!

Shoulder forward!

Forward!

Halt, Dress!

The column will advance to the spot where its leading division is to be placed, and will then receive the word Halt! The leading division will then more accurately be placed on the new line; and each of the other divisions will be ordered to Wheel back on its reverse flank, as much as is necessary to place that flank perpendicular to its point in the new line. The conducting officers having placed themselves on that flank, the whole will March and successively form up to the leading division by the diagonal movement. In this manner the divisions of the column arrive in full front, one after another, in the new line; and that line must face the same way the column did.

If the column halts perpendicular to the new line, its divisions will wheel back one eighth of the circle, or a half wheel.—If the column halts oblique to the new line, the divisions will proportionally wheel so as to be placed perpendicular to their future lines of march.
S. 26. When the open Column halts and forms in Line to the leading Division, and facing either to the Front or Rear, by the Divisions successively passing behind the leading one, and each other.

The column arrives in the direction of, or in any direction oblique or perpendicular behind the line, and HALTS.—The leading division either remains on its ground, or wheels to its reverse flank, or wheels about on its reverse flank, according to the position to be taken.

ALL the pivot leaders place themselves on the reverse flank of the divisions, and eyes are turned to them.—The head division standing fast, the others are put in motion, and each division successively wheels, and passes close behind the head division, and again wheels when opposite its place, marching up and halts to the standing part of the line, which is properly prolonged for the correction of their dressing.

The divisions thus successively come into line; making their wheels rapidly and sharp, so as not to impede the following of the column.

This formation occurs when the direction of the march is nearly in the prolongation of the line, and when a regiment arriving on the flank of a line already formed has to lengthen out that line.

S. 27. When
S. 27. *When the open Column changes its Front, and leading Flank, by the Counter-march of its Divisions, each on its own Ground.*

The column being halted, the pivot coverer takes exactly the place of his leader, but stands with his horse facing to the rear.

The whole divisions then file from their reverse flanks, each by its own rear, and such flank (now to become its pivot one) is brought up, the front rank of men to the stationed person—The following files close in to their leaders, the column stands square, but facing to its former rear, and the coverer reins back to make place for the proper flank leader.—The column has thus changed its front and leading flanks.

In the countermarch, the filing is always from the flank which is not the pivot, but is to become such, and the conducting officers will lead out to a distance of half the front of their divisions before they begin to countermarch.

This countermarch of each division is an evolution of great utility.—It is equivalent to the Wheel about of each division of the open column, but without altering the line of pivots, or their true covering.—It at once changes the front of a column. It enables a column marching in an alignment to return along the same line, and to take such new position in it as circumstances may require, without inverting the front of the line.—It applies to the half and quarter, as well as full and open column. In many situations of forming from column into line, it becomes a necessary previous operation.
When a column has thus countermarched by divisions, unless the divisions are equal, the distances will not be the true wheeling up ones, but will be such as are equal to the front of the preceding division, and therefore the true distances must be regained before the divisions can truly wheel up into line.

S. 28. When the open Column changes its leading Flank, by bringing up the rear Division to the Front, successively followed by each other.

If the right of the regiment is in front, the left to be brought up, and the column to continue to advance.—The whole is ordered to Halt!—At the caution Left Wing to the front, the leader of the left (the rear) division immediately orders it, Three's right Wheel! March! till his left flank can freely pass the right flank of the others. He then commands Halt! Wheel up! March! close by the right flank of the division then preceding him, he himself being now on the right, which becomes his pivot flank.

The officer commanding his preceding division, as soon as the other approaches him, orders Three's right Wheel! March! behind the now leading one. Halt! Wheel up! when he covers, and then March! when at the due wheeling distance. All the other divisions successively perform the same operation, and when
when the right division has taken its place in the rear, the whole column is in perfect order, and proceeding in whatever direction is given to it.

If the column before this operation stands closed to half or quarter distance, then each division proceeds as above directed, and takes its distance from its preceding one, before it moves on.

S. 29. Change of Front, by the Countermarch of the Squadron or Regiment.

The countermarch changes the front and flanks of a body, and faces it to a rear, and is equivalent to a wheel of the half circle, made on any of its parts or points. It is successive, (the body being halted) by each of its parts wheeling successively on its own ground, as it comes to its turn. Or progressive, (the body being in motion) by each part wheeling, when it comes up to the point at which the leading part wheeled, and begun the countermarch. In the first case, the body must shift its ground a space at least equal to its front.

In the second, it will perform this operation of the countermarch on its original ground, exchanging flanks and front.

The countermarch from one flank to the other, may be made either before or behind the body. When from both flanks, it will be made both before and behind the body. — Markers will always be placed, to give the precise ground on which the countermarch is to be made. The column of countermarch must at no rate improperly lengthen out, and the wheels of its parts must be firm and rapid.
Squadron.

The squadron will countermarch from either flank—by file; ranks by two’s, or ranks by three’s, in the manner prescribed for the divisions of a column.

The squadron will countermarch from one flank by sub-divisions.—Sub-divisions will wheel to the flank.—The leading one will then wheel the half circle, and proceed along the flank of the squadron, by the sub-divisions of which it is followed, till the flanks have exchanged places.

The whole being then in column, wheel to their pivots into line.

The squadron will change front to the rear, by the wheels of half squadrons.—One half squadron advances a little more than its own length, and halts.—Both half squadrons wheel about inwards.—The retired half squadron moves up and joins the other.—A half squadron or division, or any small body, may change front in the same manner, by the wheels of its half parts.

The squadron changes front by wheeling on its center. —Half the squadron goes about ranks by three’s.—The squadron wheels about on its standard.—The half squadron comes about by three’s, and the squadron is fronted to its former rear.—Half squadrons or divisions may change front in the same manner.

Regiment.

The regiment may countermarch from one, or from both flanks; by the wheels of divisions, sub-divisions, ranks by three’s or two’s—and the squadrons of regiments will be mindful of the operation of their interval distances, by whatever kind of column they move—or it may countermarch on its center, or any other point by sub-divisions.—Or change front, each squadron by wheels of half squadron, or squadron, in the manner before directed.

S. 30.
S. 30. *Diminishing or increasing the Front of the Column of March.*

The column of march or manœuvre, in consequence of obstructions in its route, which it cannot surround, is frequently obliged to diminish its front, and again to increase it when such difficulties are passed; it is one of the most important of movements, and a regiment which does not perform this operation with the greatest exactness and attention, so as not to lengthen out in the smallest degree, is not fit to move in the column of a considerable corps.

The diminution or increase of the front of the column, is performed by the squadron when in movement, or when halted. In movement, this operation is either done by each division successively, when it arrives at the point where the leading one of the column performed it; or else by the whole divisions of the squadron at the same moment. In either case, the chief of the squadron, at the instant that it should begin to reduce or increase its front, gives the general caution so to do, and the leaders of divisions give their words of execution to the sub-divisions to double behind, or move up briskly to the regulating ones, which preserve their original distances from each other, and never alter the pace at which the column was marching, but proceed as if they were totally unconnected with the operation that the others are performing.

CLOSE COLUMN.

The great object of a considerable close column is, to form the line to the front in the quickest manner possible; to conceal numbers from the knowledge of the adversary; and to extend in whatever direction the circumstance of the case may require, which, till it is nearly accomplished, cannot be obvious to an opposite enemy. It is a situation for the assembly, more than for the movement of troops. It is not formed until the head of the
the troops is arrived in column, of whole, half, or quarter distance, near the ground where they are to extend into line.

The formation from close column into line, is an original one; often protected by cannon, made at such a distance, as not to fear interruption from an enemy; and avoiding the enfilade of artillery. Its positions cannot fail to be truly taken.

The close column may generally be composed of half squadrons, for the purpose of movement. But when halted and to deploy, it may then double its front, and stand in squadrons.

In the close column, when ready to deploy into line, there is a distance of two horse's length between regiment and regiment—of one horse's length between squadrons of the regiment—of half a horse's length between the divisions and ranks of squadrons. Officers and their coverers, are on the pivot flanks of their divisions—colours and supernumeraries are on the flanks, not the pivot ones; and music, farriers, or certain supernumeraries, may also be in the rear of the regiment, no single persons are between the ranks.

When the close column is formed and halted, the commanding officer (alone) gives orders for its MARCH! HALT! and commencement of formation in line.

A close column must loosen its divisions before it can well march in front, and its changes of direction must be made circling, and on a moving flank, to enable its rear gradually to comply. If too great intervals should be made in the column, they can best be closed by a halt of the head.

The close column is formed from line, or from the column of march.

When the regiment from line forms close column, it is necessary to disengage the heads of its divisions from one another, that they may the sooner and easier arrive at their position; this they do, by wheeling to the hand ordered an eighth wheel (of the quarter circle), they then wheel
wheel ranks by threes to their leading flank, march to
to their place in column, and each wheels up by threes,
which again forms the division.

S. 31. The close Column may be formed
from Line in front or rear of either of
the Flank Half Squadrons, or in front or
rear of any central one.

If the Column is to stand faced as the Line is.

1. If in front of a flank division—the eighth wheel is
outwards, or from that division, and three's break to
their front leading flank.

2. If in rear of a flank division, the eighth wheel is
inwards, or towards that division; and the three's break
to their rear or leading hand.

3. If in front and rear of a central division—the
eighth wheel is towards the hand which is to be the head
of the column; viz. to the right, if the right is to be in
front; and to the left, if the left is to be in front; and
the three's break to their conducting hand.

If the Column is to stand faced to the Rear.

1. If in front of a flank division—that division is
countermarched, the eighth wheel is made outwards, or
from that division; and three's break to what was the
standing flank, or their rear hand.

2. If in rear of a flank division—that division is coun-
termarched, the eighth wheel is inwards, or to that di-
vision; and three's break to the flank that wheeled up,
or their front hand.

3. If in front and rear of a central division—that di-
vision is countermarched, the eighth wheel is towards
the
the flank, which is to be the head of the column—and the divisions break by three's to their conducting hand.

On this occasion advantage will arise, if the eighth wheel is made on the center of each body, which does so wheel; as it will more effectually disengage the leading flanks.

S. 32. *When the Regiment from Line forms close Column.*

1. **Before or behind either of the Flank Half Squadrons.**

**CAUTION.**

A Caution will express the half squadron, and whether the formation is in front or rear of it: and a new position may be given to it, and its leader shifts, if necessary, to that flank which is to become the pivot one of the column, and another person places himself ten or twenty yards before or behind him, according to circumstances, to mark the perpendicular and pivot line of the column.

**HALF SQUADRONS TO THE—WHEEL!**

**March!**

**Halt! Dress!**

**Three's—Wheel!**

**March!**

**Halt, Dress!**

**March!**

The half squadrons of the regiment will eight wheel (of the quarter circle) to the hand ordered.

The half squadrons will wheel by three's, to which ever hand conducts them to their place in the close column, and leaders will shift accordingly.

The whole will March to the front or rear of the named half squadron,
squadron, and each leader will proceed in the same manner as in forming open column from line (except that pivot markers are not sent out) stepping in his own person at his pivot point, and giving his words to halt, wheel up, and dress, to his half squadron, when it has arrived upon the proper ground on which it is to stand in close column.

During the formation of the close column, as soon as the regiment is put in motion, the commanding officer will immediately place himself before the officer of the directing half squadron, and see that the pivot leaders cover each other in the perpendicular direction, whether such covering is taken from before or behind.

2. On a central Half Squadron.

Caution.

A caution of formation is given.

—The named half squadron will stand fast, or be otherwise placed; its leader will place himself on its future pivot flank, and the line of pivots will be ascertained by a detached person.

— EIGHTH WHEEL!
— MARCH!
— HALT! DRESS!
— THREE'S WHEEL!
— MARCH!

The half squadrons of the regiment will wheel towards the hand which is to be in front of the column, and leaders will shift accordingly.

March!
At the word MARCH! the rest of the formation will proceed as before directed, part of the regiment arranging itself before and part behind the given half squadron, and the officers covering on the proper pivot flank.

In forming close column facing to the rear, the same operations take place as to the front, with this difference, that the named half squadron countermarches; and the other half squadrons of the regiment wheel as directed, and lead from such flanks as establish a countermarch of the whole.

In the same manner in which close columns are here formed from line, may columns at half or quarter distance also generally be formed, observing that in such cases, pivot flank points are given by markers, as in the formation in open column.

If the close column of squadrons is formed from line.—The intervals between them prevent the necessity of their making the eight wheel;—they will, therefore, at once break by three’s to their leading flank, and march to their places in column, as before directed.

S. 33. When the Column marches to a Flank.

Caution: A caution will express to which flank. If to that which is not the pivot, the leading officer and coverer of each is ordered to move quickly by the rear of their divisions to that flank, and the ferrefiles and colours who were
THREE'S TO THE
——WHEEL!
MARCH!
HALT! DRESS!
MARCH!

HALT!
WHEEL UP!
HALT! DRESS!

The whole will wheel by three's to the flank, and be put in March, the officer that leads the front division taking care to move in the exact alignment which is prolonged for him, and all the others, in preserving their proper situations, dress and move by him.

When the column halts and wheels up by three's, the pivot leaders are ordered to shift to their proper places (if not already at them) by the rear of their divisions, unless the intended and immediate formation of the line requires their remaining where they are.

S. 34. When the Column marches to the Front.

MARCH!
CAUTION!
HALT!
MARCH!
HALT!

The whole advance at the word March! If it is intended to loosen the column, a caution so to do will be given, the whole will halt, except the leading division, and each division will again successively march at a horse's distance.

When the general word Halt! is given, the column halts as it is then placed; but if a partial and low word Halt! is given to the leading division only, the others move on still, and Halt successively in
in close column, by word from their leaders.

S. 35. When the Column is to change Direction.

If halted.

Caution!

Three's Wheel!
March!
Halt! Dress!
March!
'Halt!
Wheel up!
Halt! Dress!

A caution will be given that it is to change direction either to the right or left. The front division of the column is wheeled up into the new direction, and an advanced person is placed to determine the future line of pivots.

The other divisions will wheel by three's to the ordered flank; March! Halt! Wheel up! and cover in column. If this movement is made by the reverse flank, no shifting of leaders will be required, but one of the officers already there, will conduct the flank movement of each, the words of command being still given by the proper pivot leader to halt and wheel up.

If in march.

If gradual and inconsiderable changes of direction are to be made during the march of the columns, the head will, on a movable pivot, effect such change, while all the other divisions, by advancing a shoulder, and inclining up to the flank which is the wheeling one, will successively conform to each other, and to the leading division,
division, so that at the word forward, they may move on in the straight line.

S. 36. When the Column is to make Front to its Rear, by the Countermarch of its Divisions.

If the divisions are at a sufficient distance to allow of it, they will each separately, on its own ground, countermarch, as directed for open column.

If the column is quite close, the whole will prepare to file from the reverse flank. The even, or every other division (reckoning from the head) will file to the flank, and form, so that their pivot flank may be three or four paces clear of the column.

They are then ordered to countermarch towards the column, and at the same word, the odd divisions, which have hitherto stood still, countermarch also, each on its own ground; the even divisions file on till they are again in their proper places in column, and halt, form.

DEPLOYMENT INTO LINE.

The close column of the regiment forms in line on its front, or its rear, or on any central division, by the deployment or flank march by three’s, and by which it successively uncleavens and extends its several divisions.
Before the close column deploys, its head division, whether it is halted or in movement, must be on the line into which it is to extend. That line is therefore the prolongation of the head division, and such points in it, to one or both flanks, as are necessary for the formation of the regiment, are immediately taken.

The flank march must be made quick, parallel to the general line, and without opening out, the most particular precision is therefore required. Each division, when opposite to its ground in line, will be most advantageously halted, and wheeled up (or at least corrected) by a detached field officer of the regiment; in case its leader should not be critical in his commands, or, that he should not be heard; or, that his three's are too open; and thus may the defects of a preceding division be remedied, by the judicious stop of the one following it. The division is then brought up into line by its respective leader. The justness of formations depends altogether on officers judging their distances, and timing their commands.

The officer, in leading his division into line, must bring it up perfectly square. His dressing is always from the last come up division, towards the other flank, and the eyes of all are turned to that division, and the formed part of the line.

As the head of the close column is always brought up to the line on which it is to extend, therefore, when the formation is made on the rear, or on a central division, such division, when uncovered, must move up to the identical ground which the front has quit.

S. 37. When the Regiment in close Column of Half Squadrons, (suppose the Right in Front) deploys into Line.

1. On the front Division.

The column being halted with its front division in the alignment,
ment, and all the others in their true situations, parallel, and well closed up to it, a point of forming and dressing upon is taken, in the prolongation of that division (before the flanks of which two markers are placed) and towards where the left of the regiment is to extend. A caution is given that the line will form on the front division.

**Caution.**

**Three's Left**

**Wheel!**

**March!**

**Halt! Dress!**

At the words, Three's Left wheel! March! Halt! Dress! the front division stands fast, its leader shifting to the right, and all the others wheel, (in this case always to the pivot flank).

**March!**

At the word March! they go off quick, with heads dressed, moving parallel (not oblique) to the line of formation, the three's close and compact, so as not to open the divisions out.

The leader of the second or leading division having moved out to his right, at the above word, march, allows his division, led by his coverer, to go on a space equal to its front (terrefiles exclusive) and then gives his words, Halt! Wheel up! Halt, Dress! and corrects and squares his division, then brings it to the alignment, giving the words, March! Halt, Dress! leaving the accurate dressing to the squadron officer, who is on the right flank (of squadron) for that purpose.

**Halt! Dress!**

In this manner every other division proceeds, each being successively
cressly fronted, marched up, and halted.

The divisions, which give the intervals of squadrons, must take care to front opposite their ground in line, and send up a marker to give the interval flank. The standard will come up in its place with the right half squadron. The ferefiles will halt when their divisions front; and when the movement of the other divisions allow of it, they will place themselves behind their own proper ones.

2. On the Rear Division.

The column being placed as before directed, and a point of forming taken to the right in the prolongation of the head division, and towards where the right of the regiment is to come.

**Caution.**

A CAUTION is given, that the line will be formed on the rear division. The leaders of divisions, and their coverers (except those of the rear division) will immediately be ordered to pass behind their several divisions, and post themselves on the right of each, exchanging places with their ferefiles.

Two under-officers are sent from the rear division, to place themselves exactly before the flank files of the front division, and the leader of the front division is shown the point in the alignment on which he is to march, taking his intermediate points if necessary.

The
THREE'S RIGHT WHEEL!  
MARCH!  
HALT! DRES!  

The words, THREE'S RIGHT WHEEL! MARCH! HALT, DRES! are then given, and all the divisions, except the rear one, wheel threes to the right (in this case always to the reverse flank.)

MARCH!  

At the word MARCH! the wheeled divisions move on quick; their heads are dressed to the left; the front one moves in the alignment, and the others parallel, and close on its right.

March!  

As soon as the rear division is uncovered, it receives the word, March! and proceeds. When within a few yards of its ground, its leader moves briskly up to the marker of its left in the new position, and there in due time gives his words, HALT, DRES! quickly correcting his division on the distant point of formation.

Halt! Dres!  

In the mean time the leader of the division which immediately precedes the rear one, having at the first word MARCH! gone briskly round to the rear of his division, without impeding its movement, and having allowed it to move on, led by his coverer, gives his words to Halt! Wheel up! HALT, DRES! when his division has marched a distance equal to its front, and thereby uncovered the one behind it (which as already mentioned, immediately moves forward) he then places himself on its left. As soon as his own front is clear, he gives his word, MARCH! his division proceeds to the alignment,  

March!  

where
where he gives his words *Halt, Drefs!* when his own left joins the right of the half squadron formed on. The squadron officers dressing and correcting as in the preceding deployment. The markers of intervals, standard, and ferrefile, proceed as already mentioned.

All the other divisions successively are conducted in the same manner, until the right one (which has been marching critically in the alignment, and on no account getting before it) receives, when it arrives on its just ground, the words to *Halt! Wheel up!* and *Drefs!*

3. **On a Central Division.**

Forming points must be given to both flanks in the prolongation of the head division. At the Caution of forming on a central division, the leading officers, and ferrefile, will shift accordingly. The divisions in front of the named one wheel to one flank; those in the rear of it to the other; according to the hand which leads to their ground. The named division, when uncovered, moves up into line to its marked flank; those that were in front of it proceed as in forming on a rear division; those that are in the rear of it, proceed as in forming on a front division.

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S. 38. **Oblique Deployment of the close Column into Line.**

1. **On an oblique Line advanced.**

The front division is wheeled up into a new direction on its reverse flank, and the line is prolonged. The
The divisions of the column are wheeled up to the hand it deploys to. The leaders of divisions then turn their horses so as themselves to take a direction parallel to the given one. The whole are put in march, and the rear of the divisions gradually get into the square direction of their heads, which proceed and form as usual.

In this movement the heads of the divisions will be a little retired behind each other, the rear leaders will take great care not to close on each other, nor the head which conducts them. Much precision is also required in justly timing the *Halt, Wheel up!* of each division, which by that time ought to be moving perfectly parallel to the line of formation.

2. On an oblique Line retired.

The front division is wheeled upon its pivot flank into the new direction, and the line is prolonged. The same operation, though more difficult, takes place, as when the line is advanced, and the rear divisions must take particular care to ease from and yield to the march of the front. The head division being advanced a few paces before it takes the oblique direction, will give a facility to the heads of the rear divisions in gradually gaining it.

Such deployment can hardly be required on any other than the front division of the close column. Particular attention is necessary, to give every aid as to the points of forming, and to the heads of divisions moving as soon as possible parallel to and behind the line.

S. 39. When the close Column halted is to form in Line in the Prolongation of its Flanks, and on a front, or rear, or central Division.

| The caution of formation is | given. The named division stands |
|----------------------------|--|---|
|                            | E 4 | faft,
MARCH!

Halt!

THREE'S ABOUT!
MARCH!
HALT, DRESS!
MARCH!
HALT! FRONT!
HALT! DRESS!

fast, the others march forward in close column in the given line. Their pivot officers successively take wheeling distance from each other, beginning at the named one, and successively give their word halt! as each has acquired it. When the whole is in open column, the line is formed by a wheel up to a flank. In this manner distances are begun to be taken from the rear. But when the named division is a front or central one, the others that are behind it must wheel three's about, MARCH forward, take their distances, and FRONT successively.

The column may also be opened from any named division, by the leading one only marching off and each other successively following, as wheeling distance is acquired from the one preceding. When the whole have opened, the general word HALT! is given, or the column is allowed to proceed.

S. 40. When the Column closed to half distance forms in Line to its Front on any Division.

The line will be formed either by the deployments of the close column, or by the flank marches of the divisions of the open column, and there wheel up into line; or by a sharp incline of divisions into line. In every case, care must be taken to have a sufficiency of points established to ensure the true direction of the line.

From column at quarter distance the line may be formed to any front, and on any division, by the movements of the close and open column.

CHANGES
CHANGES OF POSITION OF THE REGIMENT
BY THE ECHELON (or diagonal) MOVEMENT.

The echelon position and movements are not only necessary and applicable to the immediate attacks and retreats of great bodies, but also to the previous oblique or direct changes of situation, which a regiment or corps formed in line, may be obliged to make to its front or rear, or on a particular fixed division of the line.

The oblique changes are produced by the wheels less than the quarter circle, of divisions from line, which places them in the echelon situation, ready to move. The direct changes are produced by the perpendicular and successive march of divisions from line, to front or rear.

The march in the direct echelon produces new parallel positions to front or rear. The march in echelon when formed by the wheels of the divisions from line, produces new oblique positions to front or rear, and at the same time to the flank, according to the degree of wheel given to the echelon.

The march in open column produces new prolonged positions to either flank.

The echelon of march necessary in making changes of situation, will be composed of half-squadrons or divisions, and formed from line by the wheel of each forward on its own flank, to the hand to which it is to move, and such wheel must be less than the quarter circle, for in such case the body would be in open column.

To form the echelon of oblique march, the degree of wheel made up from line ought strictly to be such as will place the divisions perpendicular to their future points of march; but in practice generally, the half, quarter, or eighth wheel (of the quarter circle) each ordered according to circumstances, may suffice to attain the proper end.

The echelon may be considered as a column of a particular kind, as well as the open column; they are easily converted
converted into each other, by a new degree of wheel of each of their component divisions.

S. 41. When from Line, the Half-squadrons of a Regiment march off in Echelon successively and directly forward to the Front and again form in Line, either to the Front or to the Flank.

1. As long as the intention is to form again to that front—They may be retired at any named distance behind each other, and when the leading division halts, the others may move on, and dress in line with it.

2. But when the intention is to form in line to the flank—The whole will be ordered to Halt, or the divisions to take any named distance and halt. The directing flank of the leading division will be considered as the first point in the intended oblique line, and the particular direction meant to be given it, will be established by the placing of another point beyond and before it. A marker from each division will quickly move out, and place themselves as pivots, lining on the first given points, and on each other; each also taking a distance from the one before him, equal to the front of the division which precedes him.

The rear divisions are then, by inclining to their directing hands, or by flank marching, moving up, and shoulders forward, Marched to their respective markers, and halted on the line. Or the divisions, instead of forming in line, may be ordered to Halt in echelon at their several markers, and parallel to their former front. The whole is then put in march forward, and preserving their relative situations, Halt, and Wheel Back into line, at some more advanced point.
S. 42. When a Regiment from Line wheels forward by Half Squadrons or Divisions to either Flank, into oblique Echelon, and Halts.

**CAUTION.**

At the general **CAUTION**—That the divisions will wheel forward, so as to place them perpendicular to their future lines of march; a person from the leading division of each squadron marks the wheeling flank of that division, according to the degree ordered, whether half, quarter, or eighth wheel.

**DIVISIONS WILL MAKE AN EIGHT WHEEL TO—!!**

**MARCH! HALT! DRESS!**

At the word **MARCH!** each division wheels up, and they receive the words **HALT, DRESS!** to the standing flank, to which the leaders of divisions (as necessary) have shifted.

When the movement is to be the rear instead of the front—the regiment will wheel about by three’s; wheel forward into echelon, in the above manner; and proceed as if the line was to its proper front.

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S. 43. When a Regiment or Line is to change its Position on a fixed Flank, by throwing the other Flank forward or backward, and by the Echelon march of Divisions.

1. **When a Flank is thrown forward.**

The new direction is ascertained by two persons, placed beyond the flank, and the flank division is accurately wheeled into it.
DIVISIONS—
WHEEL!
MARCH!
HALT! DRESS!

The other similar divisions of the line are (each upon its inward flank) wheeled up half as much as the flank division wheeled, and thus stand in echelon, the pivot leaders placing themselves on the inward flank.

MARCH!

The whole, except the flank division, are then put in MARCH, each looking to its leader, who is on its inward flank, and thus advancing perpendicularly towards its point in the new line.

Before the leading division of each squadron has reached the line, a marker will move forward quickly to prolong it, and place himself rather beyond where his rear division is to come up; so that there shall be always at least one fixed object to correct upon beyond each division, as it halts in line,

Shoulders forward!

When the officer, conducting the second division, arrives within twenty or twenty-five paces of where he is to join the first division already placed, he gives a word, Shoulder (the outward one) forward! on which the man next to himself gradually turns his horse, so as to arrive in the new line, perfectly square in his own person; and the rest of his division (who till this instant have marched in their original perpendicular direction) conforming to him, and proportionally quickening their pace, arrive in full parallel front on the line, so as to have a very small movement to make at the words Halt! DRESS! which is given when his leading flank touches the flank of his preceding division; and instantly re-

Forward!

fumes

Halt, DRESS!
Squaring his place in squadron, leaving the correct dressing to the squadron officer.

In this manner division will come up after division, each following one observing to give the word *Shoulders forward!* when the preceding one gets the words *Halt! Dress!* and each, after bringing up his division, shifts to his post in squadron.

The exact formation in this oblique line depends totally on the divisions having wheeled (only) one half of the angle, which the new position makes with the old one; for should they at first wheel up the whole of that angle, they would then be marching parallel to that line, and arrive in it doubled behind each other; whereas, by having the other half of the wheel to complete when they come near to the new position, each moves in a perpendicular direction, and disengages the ground required by the succeeding one to form upon.

2. *When a Flank is thrown backward.*

The direction is ascertained as before, and the flank division *placed* on it.

**THREE'S ABOUT!**
**MARCH!**
**HALT! DRESS!**

**DIVISIONS—**
**WHEEL!**
**MARCH!**
**HALT! DRESS!**
**MARCH!**

The squadrons of the line go about ranks by three's.

The divisions of squadrons make their *ordered degree of wheel* towards the placed division.

The divisions *March* with the rear ranks in front, and form in line, in the same manner as when changing position forward; except...
cept that the leader of each, when he arrives within twenty or twenty-five paces of the line, will give his word, Shoulder forward! and thereby gradually bring up his division to be parallel to the line; he himself having stop at the line, will, as soon as his flank front rank man comes to the preceding formed rear rank man, give his words to Halt! Front! Halt! Dress!

March!

Halt! Dress!

Very great activity is required from the leader in dressing up, or dressing back of his division, otherwise the point of appui (viz. his own farthest flank) will not be ready for the next leader, who is to arrive at and begin from it to perform the same operation, and this will particularly happen where the change of direction is inconsiderable.

In the successive dressing up or back of divisions, officers are to be careful always to line them, so as not to obscure the marking persons, but to leave them open and distinct, so that the direction of the line may run horse's head to horse's head of the markers.

3. When the Change is on a Central Division, one Flank being thrown forward, and the other backward.

The direction of the new line is ascertained, and the central division placed on it.

THREE'S ABOUT!

March!

Halt! Dress!

The squadrons of the retiring wing go about by three's.

DIVI-
S. 44. *March in Line.*

*The march of the line in front* is the most difficult, and the most material of all movements; it is requisite near the enemy, and immediately precedes the attack. In proportion to the extent of front, and rapidity required, does that difficulty encrease; therefore too much exactness and minuteness in the execution of it cannot be observed.

*When marching in line,* each squadron dresses to its own center, which center follows its own leader, the several leaders line with, and preserve distances from each other, and from the regulating squadron; this alone has its objects of march, the others being all subordinate to, and conforming to its motions.

*When parts of a line* marching in front are interrupted by any obstacle, they must halt, and by flank movements of their divisions or subdivisions, double behind (into close column) such adjoining parts as are not so interrupted, and avoid pressing upon them. In proportion as they pass such obstacle, and that the ground permits them to come into line, they will in the same manner, by flank movements, move up into their proper places, where a void space has been preserved for them. If only small portions of a line are interrupted, and for a short space, they may follow in file, or rather in ranks, by

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*Divisions—right wheel! March! Halt, Dress! March!*
by three's or two's behind the flanks of the uninterrupted parts, and move up to their places in file (or by three's or two's) when it can be done.

When the line halts, each squadron halts and dresses by its own center; and if the dressing of the general line is to be afterwards corrected, it ought to begin at, and be taken from the regulating squadron.

The line should always be in so correct a situation, as to halt instantly at the word, Halt! but if at any time the difficulties of ground have unavoidably thrown squadrons out of the line, in such case, the halt of those squadrons will be successive as they regain their proper situations.

The standards must be always carried uniformly and upright, in order to facilitate the moving and dressing of the line.

After the march and halt in line of each squadron by its own center, if a more exact dressing is required, then two persons are placed with their horses heads before the flank files of the regulating squadron, which is previously drest in the true direction; each other squadron, from each flank, advances (directly forward) a person to prolong that line; all eyes are directed to the regulating squadron; the whole (by squadrons, either together or successively, and quickly as ordered), move up and halt in the given line. A straight line is in this manner obtained; but if the intervals are false, they must remain so till corrected, by order, and by a separate operation of flank marching.

A flank-squadron of a line need never remain an instant with a false interval, or ill dressed, as its corrections do not interfere with any part of the line.

S. 45. When the Line advances.

A line that is to advance, must be before hand accurately formed and dressed, to enable it to move in a direction perpendicular to its front, otherwise a floating, open-
opening out, or closing in of its parts, will take place, till such perpendicular march is attained.

The line will advance (by a named squadron), is a caution. The officer commanding such squadron, quickly determines by his eye the exact perpendicular to the front of the line which he is to march upon, and till he is satisfied the direction of it is just, he is not to look out for objects in it. Every other squadron remains prepared.

Any person, who means to indicate the direction of a line which is to be pursued (and the prolongation of which is not upon some strong object) to another person, will do it in the most ready manner, by himself riding some small distance forward in the intended direction, and desiring the person who has remained at a given point to take such line over his head, and of course to mark his points of marching in it.

March! At the word March! instantly repeated to each squadron, the whole move; each squadron by its center, and each squadron leader attentive to, and preserving his pace, line, and distance, from his directing hand. If the whole move uniformly and straight forward, the line will be firm and steady. If any inaccuracy arises, it must be instantly remedied by the inclining, moving up, or keeping back of particular squadrons, and such necessary alterations must be made, by firm command and judicious execution, so as not to affect the general line. The attention of commanding officers is extended to the general line, and they are to avoid partaking of errors of any portion
portion of it, that is evidently in the wrong; but, on the contrary, to consider such part as if deranged by some occasional obstacle, and to preserve their own just relative position with respect to the directing squadron.

**HALT!**

*If the line marches just, it will halt justly, the whole at the same instant of the command HALT!* 
If this is not the case, the halt of squadrons must be to a degree successive; at any rate the squadrons must halt in the general line.

**All alterations of pace must be made in a firm and decided manner, and by the whole at the same instant, in consequence of the order repeated by squadron leaders.**

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**S. 46. When the Line retires.**

The necessity of its being previously and correctly dressed, is full as essential as when it is to advance; if that preliminary is not taken care of, its movements will be disordered in proportion to its extent.

**The Line will retire!** 

The Line will retire, is a Caution—on which preparation is made in the same manner as on advancing; the officer who leads the directing squadron, immediately ascertains his point of march, and each squadron has an officer (not the commanding one) placed behind its center, ready to lead to the rear.

**Three's about! March! HALT! Dress!**

**Ranks by Three's about—March!** on which the ranks and files wheel about, and the squadrons remain ready for the general word.

**March!**
MARCH! — The line retires in the same manner as it advances, and the commanding officers of squadrons, being in the rear of the standards (each of his own) can by their eye and directions, give occasional aid.

HALT! FRONT! { HALT—is the pause of a moment. RANKS—by three's about.

HALT! DRESS! { HALT! DRESS! by the standards.

If any further dressing of the line is necessary, it is ordered by the commander as already directed.

The line is never to remain halted an instant after facing to the rear, but is immediately to march on. And when it halts, it is immediately to FRONT, and then to DRESS.

When the line is marching to the front or rear, the partial obstacles that present themselves, will be passed by the formation, march, and deployment of the close column. Such parts as are not interrupted still move on in front; such parts as are interrupted double by divisions as ordered behind an adjoining flank, or flanks, and in this manner follow in close column in their natural order. As the ground opens they successively deploy, and again perfect the line. The columns are always behind the line, and march closed up. The formed part of the regiments, whether advancing or retiring, continues to move on at the ordinary pace, and in proportion as the obstacles increase or diminish, will the formed, or column, parts of the line increase or diminish.

S. 47. Retreat of the Regiment by alternate Half Squadrons.

The regiment is told off by alternate, right and left, half squadrons, and one of direction for each is announced.

F 2

One
One division of the regiment (the left) is ordered to stand fast, the rights go three's about.

The retiring part marches a given distance, and when ordered, halts and fronts; this serves for a signal to the advanced part of the regiment to begin its retreat in the same manner, each body through its proper interval; and, when ordered, to halt and front. The alternate retreat is thus continued either at a walk or at a trot, till the line has attained some new situation, being covered by such skirmishers or light troops, as were originally advanced in the front for that purpose, and who gradually fall back in proportion as the lines do.

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**Inversion of the Line.**

The squadrons may be obliged to wheel by ranks or divisions to the right about, the more readily to oppose a danger, instead of changing a position by a countermarch. It may be under the necessity of forming to a flank, its rear rank in front. The column with its right in front may arrive on the left of its ground, and be obliged immediately to form up, and support that point. But on the whole, it is to be recollected, that though the inversion of squadrons in a regiment ought to occasion no real inconvenience, yet that of the divisions of the squadron within itself, would lead to disorder, and must be studiously avoided.

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**S. 48. When without the help of advanced Objects, the Commander of a Line changes the position of the whole, or Part of it, to a Flank.**

In original formations of the line from column of march, preparatory points can always be given; but, in changes of the line, or parts of it, from one position to another, more advantageous with respect to the enemy, and to making the attack, the new one must often de-
pend on, and be taken up by, the eye of the commander only, while the whole is in motion, and who will himself conduct the movement.

*The change* being determined on, the movement being necessarily a quick one, and the body that is to make it being apprized accordingly, the commander places himself at the flank which is to lead, and has five or six detached persons with him, ready to take his orders.

*The line breaks* into column to the flank, (of divisions, sub-divisions, or ranks by three's, according as the ground allows; for in such an operation the column must be on such a front as it can maintain, till it again forms in line); on this occasion, the pivots being lined, and the wheeling distances being true, is most essential, and therefore if the divisions can form column backwards, it should be done.

*The commander* being before the pivot of the leading division puts the whole in motion, and conducts the head of the column, in such manner as he finds proper, towards the ground on which he proposes to form a new line, and to the pace and path of which head, the rest of the column must strictly conform.

*When he arrives* near to where he proposes his formation, with a glance of the eye, without stopping, and according to the enemy's situation, he determines the direction he is to give his line, and the point where he means to enter it, conducting his leading division, so as by a circling movement of the *shoulder forward*, to arrive with its pivot flank on the line on that point, he there halts a person to indicate the point of entry, (with his horse's head to the flank of the column) and pursues the direction, which is only known to himself, and in which he will always find and take intermediate points. From distance to distance he leaves persons placed in the above manner in the line, for the direction of the column pivots, which they are to take care successively to pass close to. He *halts* the column when he finds necessary. *Wheels up into line—Is ready to advance—And, attack,* in line or echelon.

——

F 3  S. 49.
S. 49. Passage of Lines.

If squadrons are to pass through infantry in their front. When the line arrives close behind them, each squadron will march from its center ranks by two's (eight men in front). They will all pass at the same instant through the openings which are made for them, and at the distance of thirty yards the heads will halt and dress, the squadrons will form, and the line move on.

If the line has attacked and broken the enemy, and that smaller detachments than squadrons are to pursue, they will at the ordered instant march from a flank, ranks by two's, pass the infantry, form up while in motion, and pursue with vigour.

A line of cavalry obliged to retire through a line of infantry, will, when arrived close to the infantry, front, and instantly march off each half squadron (from its right flank) ranks by two's, straight to the rear, wherever the heads of half-squadrons present themselves, the infantry will make opening sufficient for four horses to pass through. The heads of the half-squadrons remain dressed, and preserve distances from the left. When at a sufficient distance (in the rear) the open column is formed (right in front) by the closing in and wheeling up of the two's. Pivots being then adjusted, the parallel line is formed by the wheeling up of the half-squadrons.

S. 50. Attack of Cavalry in Front and Flank.

The covering a flank in a line of cavalry, or having a body behind a flank, ready to turn that of the enemy, is of the greatest consequence, and their previous situation should be concealed as much as possible. That flank which is not to be employed in turning the enemy, cannot be so well secured as by two or three half-squadrons.
drons placed in echelon to the first line, about fifty paces from each other. With difficulty the enemy can turn this echelon, and it enables the other flank to act with more freedom. These half-squadrons in echelon are kept refused or brought up into line according to circumstances.

But behind the flank defined to turn that of the enemy, several half-squadrons may be placed at quarter-distance; at the ordered moment, the divisions of the column will wheel to the flank ranks by three's; the head of the leading division will take a new direction of the same degree at which an incline is made; to this all the rest will, as soon as possible, conform; and when they have opened about one hundred yards from the line, the leading half-squadron will front, and move on a point taken fifty yards from the enemy's flank; the others continue their march rapidly by the flank, and passing each other, they successively front and move on beyond each other, the whole being thus at first in an echelon to the rear, but which gradually changes to an echelon to the front, and at the finishing of the attack, the enemy's flank and rear is gained.

When flankers, skirmishers, or pursuers, are ordered out from the body of the squadron, they may in general be taken from one or both flank divisions, and consist of one or two complete sub-divisions, or one or two complete three's, thereby leaving every other part of the squadron entire; they will be commanded by appointed officers, move out at the instant of command, and proceed to perform those duties in which every cavalry soldier of every kind must be individually instructed and practiced, and be master of the use of his fire-arms and sword, when single, as well as in rank.

In a charge of either infantry or cavalry, though a momentary disorder may take place, yet the instant the enemy gives way, the line must be again formed, and the pursuit continued by light troops, or by detached troops or companies only. These follow the enemy with the utmost vigour, and as soon as the line is in order, it advances again and completes the defeat.

When
When cavalry attack infantry, they are apt to break, but it ought always to be remembered, that when the enemy is dispersed, they give up the pursuit to the second line, which is supported by the first as soon as it regains its order. Light cavalry are in general placed in the second line.

When cavalry attack cavalry, the squadrons must be firm and compact; but when they attack infantry, the files may be opened, and the men may bend down on their horse's necks.

When cavalry attack infantry, they should in general do it in column; and the squadrons of the column should have at least three times as much distance between them as the extent of their front. The leading squadron after breaking the enemy's line, should move forward and form; the two succeeding ones should each wheel outwards by half squadrons, and charge along the line; whatever other squadrons follow will support and act according to circumstances.

It may be expected, that under a severe fire both the cavalry and infantry lose to a degree their regular order, before they arrive on the enemy; but cavalry acting against cavalry, can profit by its manoeuvre and order till the very last moment; for, till the horses heads come up against each other, there is nothing that ought to prevent a cavalry soldier from being as steady in the ranks, as if he was at a common exercise.

S. 51. The Column of Route or March.

The column of march is the foundation of all distant movements, and even of evolutions and manoeuvres.—It is in that manner that the columns of an army should perform their marches, that an enemy should be approached, and that safety can be insured to the troops in their transitions from one point to another.

All marches, for any considerable distance, will at all times
times be made preferably, where the ground allows, in column of divisions of the line, viz. by half squadrons, or divisions, or sub-divisions, when the squadrons exceed forty files.—But where the breadth of the routes so require it, the march will be made by ranks by three’s or two’s; or finally, by the filing of ranks; this last is never to be done but in cases of absolute necessity.

*All diminishing or increasing the front of a column of march, is in general done by each body of the column, at the point where the leading division first does it; such operation should be performed with quickness and firmness, so as if possible not thereby to retard or open out the column.—At all points of increasing or diminishing the front of the march, an intelligent officer should be stationed to see that it is performed with celerity; and the commander of a considerable column should have constant reports and inspections made, that the column is moving with proper regularity: he should have officers in advance to apprise him of difficulties to be avoided, or obstacles to be passed; and should himself apply every proper means to obviate such as may occur in the march.—The great principle, on all occasions, of diminishing or increasing the front of the column in march is, that such part as doubles, or forms up, shall slacken, or quicken its pace, as may be necessary to conform to the part which has no such operation to perform, but which continues its uniform march without the least alteration, as if no such processes was going on; and if this is observed, distances can never be lost, or the column lengthened out.*

*Where a march is made near the enemy, if to a flank, the object must be, that at no time, if possible, the extent in column may be greater than the extent required in line; if to the front, or to the rear, then the object will be to march on a front of divisions, or half squadrons, with their distances closed up one half or more, that they may the more quickly deploy into a line when required; therefore, in such situations, if a column is obliged to diminish its front, from any obstacle in the route, it will, in general, after passing it, be ordered again to increase it,*
it; that it may be the better prepared for the great object of the march.

On a march, there are so many occasional and temporary halts, that individual soldiers should at no other time be allowed to stop or dismount. And when any of them are so permitted, it must be then evident, that the unavoidable halt will allow of this being done without affecting the march of the column.

No man must be permitted to ride in a careless lounging manner, which tends to fatigue and ruin the horse. No one is to stop under pretence of watering his horse, much less is any division of the column to do so. At a general halt, every necessary examination and adjustment of saddles, girths, &c. should be made.

Regiments are not solely to depend on the one immediately before them for alteration of pace, or for the diminution or increase of the front of the column. If there is reason to think that it has not originated from the front, they are to stop the mistake, and not continue it. The look out of each commanding officer must be as forward as possible, at the same time that he is to recollect, in the execution of any of the operations of the column, how he can aid in moderating the difficulties and fatigue that always go on increasing to those behind him.

The necessary changes in the direction of the route are gradually made by the divisions of the column, as on a moveable pivot, and not by quick and square wheels, unless the divisions are confined on each flank, and thereby obliged to make fixed wheels to prevent the loss of intervals.

On a march, servants, led horses, and canteen horses, remain with their squadrons. The situation and movements of carriages belonging to the column, is prescribed in orders.

The place of the hat-horses is always ascertained for them, in the order in which their regiments follow each other: they are never to march in the divisions of the troops,
troops, but in front or rear of the whole column, according to circumstances, and as shall be directed: a sufficient guard is to be with those of each regiment, and great care taken that they do not fall behind, straggle, or extend the column.

It is seldom that the bat-horses can be ordered to march on the flank of the column; it ought only to be in ground where there is a certainty that no defile can occur, for in such case, they cannot be permitted to enter into the column, but must stop till the troops have passed, and follow in rear.—When they do move on a flank, it is always on that flank which is not next the enemy.
E V O L U T I O N S.

DIVISIONS, FROM THE RIGHT MARCH IN COLUMN TO THE FRONT.

DIVISIONS!
RIGHT WHEEL!
MARCH!
HALT, DRESS!
MARCH!
HALT!

A Caution.

The divisions are wheeled to the right, except the first, which moves forward at the word march! to the left flank of the second division, and is there halted by its officer, who has shifted during the wheel (by the rear) for that purpose; at the word march, the whole move forward as far as necessary, and are there halted.*

FORM SQUADRON ON THE FRONT DIVISION BY THE OBlique MARCH!

DIVISIONS, RIGHT BACK, HALF WHEEL!
MARCH!
HALT, DRESS!
MARCH!
LEFT SHOULDER FORWARD!
FORWARD!
HALT! DRESS!

A Caution.

At this caution, the officers shift by the front, to the right of their divisions, and halt, dress, when the half wheel is completed; at the word MARCH! they conduct them into line, giving the word, left shoulder forward! in proper time, so as to enable them to gain the half wheel required.

COLUMNS OF DIVISIONS, FROM THE LEFT MOVE OFF TO THE REAR!

A Caution.

* If the squadron consists of 48 files, or upwards, the movement both to front and rear may be made by sub-divisions.

DIVI-
The divisions wheel to the left, and at the second word, MARCH! the leading one again wheels to the left. The other divisions move on, and again separately wheel to the left as they cover and follow in open column the leading division, which advances at such pace as is ordered.

The leading division by order wheels to the left about and halts. The others wheel round the leading one, and successively join on its right. The officer bringing his division up in front of the left file, and then shifting to his post which his coverer has preserved.

A Caution:

The leaders of the rear rank move up to the front rank leaders, and both ranks file to the front from the named flanks, the standard leading the left half squadron, the rear rank is the breadth of a horse distant from and dressed to its front rank: quarter-master, &c. follow the files.—Leaders dress, and preserve distances from the left; commanding officer is with the standard half squadron.

When sufficiently advanced, halt.

A caution immediately given.

The rear rank leaders cover the front rank leaders, who, with the standard, halt and are in a line.—Each
From the left of half squadrons to the rear, file!

March! A caution—when one of the half squadrons disengages by rein- ing back.

The leaders turn to the rear, and the front rank leaders move up to the rear rank ones, the standard in front of its proper half squadron (the right): quarter-masters and trumpets follow their respective half squadrons. Leaders dress and preserve distances from the right.

To the rear form squadron!

The front rank leaders double round the rear rank leaders; place themselves before them, and together with the standard halt.—Both ranks follow their leaders and form up at the same time; when the whole are up, the squadron will receive the word—Center Dress!

From center of squadron to the front, file.

March! A caution.

The standard, its coverer, and the four center files advance in front. The rest of the squadron follow in file, till the whole is in four files: the commanding officer leads; the quarter master, &c. are in the rear;—dressing and dis-
stances are taken from the standards by the first four men. The followers of the files attend to their leaders, at the same time that each four may be dressed to the right. The double files are separated a horse's breadth, if they cover their leaders.

Halt!

When the leader arrives at the intended line.

Front form Squadron.

A Caution.

March!

The standards and files on each side of it stand fast. The rest of the squadron move up to their places, file by file, and dress to the standard.

Squadrons, to the right wheel!

March!—Halt! Dress!

Squadrons—right wheel!

March!—Halt! Dress!

Squadrons—right about wheel!

March!—Halt! Dress!

Squadrons—left wheel!

March!—Halt! Dress!

Squadrons—left wheel!

March!—Halt! Dress!

Squadron—left about wheel!

March!—Halt! Dress!

Retire in line.

Halt and front.

Ranks by Three's.

The general commands are given by the chief of the whole; those of execution are repeated by leaders of squadrons.

INSPEC-
INSPECTION, OR REVIEW OF A REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

The regiment marches to its ground in open column of such front as circumstances allow of—Forms on the alignment in close order, with intervals equal to one-third of the squadron. Every individual is at his post in squadron, the regiment takes open order in the manner directed. The trumpets assemble on the right of the regiment in two ranks; and the staff, &c. of chaplain, surgeon, mate, are on the right of the trumpets in the line of the front rank, one horse's length from it, and half a horse from each other.

In this disposition, and eyes to the right, the general is awaited. He is to be received with the compliment due to his rank, as set forth in the regulations of military honours. On this occasion the senior officers are at the head of squadrons, and the commanding officer of the regiment is one horse's length before the center of the whole.

A point is to be originally marked, about one hundred and fifty yards in front of the center of the regiment, where the general is supposed to take his station. But although he may choose to quit that position, still that spot is to be considered as the point to work upon, and to which all movements and formations are relative.

Receiving the General.

When the reviewing general presents himself before the center, or before any part of the regiment (or line) the whole DRAW SWORDS, at three motions, the officers coming down at the last motion to the position of the salute, in which situation

DRAW SWORDS!
ation they make a sufficient pause, and then recover it with the commanding officer. During this operation the whole of the trumpets found, according to the rank of the general, and standards only salute such persons, as from rank and regulation, are entitled to that honour.

The general then goes towards the right, (accompanied by the commanding officer) and the whole remain steady, without paying any further compliment while he passes along the regiment, during which time music will play or trumpets sound, and they will cease when the general has returned to the right flank of the regiment, and is going away from it.

**Eyes Left.**

When the general turns the left of the left squadron, and passes betwixt the ranks, that squadron turns eyes to the left, as does each of the others, as he approaches them.

**Eyes Right! Slope Swords!**

When the general is going from the regiment, each squadron dresses to the right, and slopes swords.

**Rear Rank, take close order! March!**

While the general is proceeding to place himself in the front, this command will be given, and the regiment prepares to march past. On this particular occasion the officers will be cautioned not to alter their situations, but to remain as at order.

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**Marching past.**

The general having taken his position, the regiment is ordered to wheel
wheel to the right, ranks by three's: all the officers, &c. face to the right, and each as in a line of a rank of sixes. Trumpeters wheel into one rank, and the staff of surgeon, chaplain, &c. do not march past.

To the flank, and in the continuation of the former front, which is marked accordingly.

When the head of the regiment is about two hundred yards from where its center stood, it will be led circling on a moveable pivot into a new direction, and march down perpendicular to the line on which it is to pass the general, the head of each squadron changing direction where the front one does.

When the head of the leading squadron arrives within five yards of the line on which it is to pass the general, the several words to form the right half of that squadron, and dress to the right, are given rapidly and successively: officers, trumpets and men front, and when the half squadron has moved on twenty yards, the command is given to take order; the trumpets nimbly move forward, and place themselves in two ranks before the commanding officer, and found a march. The farriers are a horse's length behind the center of their troops, and the quarter-masters behind the farriers.

In this manner, each half squadron clears the ground for its succeeding one, which performs the same operation preparatory to passing.

When
When the leading half squadron is within thirty yards of the General, swords are carried: and the officers look to the commanding officer, in order to salute with him.

Passing the General.

The flank of the leading half squadron having been directed in a line, which conducts about four yards before the general; when it arrives about ten yards short of him, the officers salute with the commanding officer, and at the last motion of dropping their swords, dress to the right. The whole must march at a steady pace, firm, upright, well dressed, and eyes fully turned on the general.

When the rear rank has passed the general ten yards, officers recover their swords with the commanding officer. The standard does not salute in passing, except as before specified.

Take close order! When the second squadron is passing the general, the first one closes its ranks.

Thus each half squadron successively passes.

Left wheel! When the first half squadron has passed the general about one hundred and fifty yards it wheels to the left, and is successively followed in open column by all the others.

Halt, Dress! March!

In this manner the column proceeds, and makes three more wheels at the angles of the ground, till the leading half squadron has arrived on the line of passing the general; it there halts about thirty yards from him, and the other half squadrons continue to close up to quarter distance in its rear.

G 2
The trumpets join their several troops in order to file past with them, unless they are particularly ordered, all to file at the head of the regiment, and afterwards to assemble opposite to the General.

As soon as the leading half squadron halts, it is ordered to file past and immediately commences. Trumpet, captain, lieutenant, corporal, privates first, the front rank, then the rear rank, closed by the farrier and quarter-master. Each man is half a horse's length from whoever precedes him, he must be well placed, look steadily at the general, and have his horse sufficiently animated, and neither sluggish nor refractory. The commanding officer remains near the general during the time of filing.

The file must cover exactly, pass within three yards of the general, each man and horse square, following a perfect straight line, and the head be so conducted, that the rear may never be obliged to halt or hurry. The commanding officer of each troop will therefore come out on the flank as soon as he has passed, in order the better to regulate the file. No man is on any account to halt, or to hurry in passing, but to keep the same steady walk even if the front should improperly get from him.

Officers salute separately when opposite the general. The standard is with the leading troop of the squadron it belongs to, and does not salute, except as specified. There is a distance of two horse's length between the leader of the passing troop, and the quarter-master of the one that precedes him.

When the head of the troop has passed the general fifty yards, it will halt, till the rest of the file has gradually and quietly formed up to it; it will then move on fifty yards farther, and halt till the chief part of
of the troops have, in the same manner, filed past, formed up, and are closed up in its rear in column, at quarter distance.

\[ MARCH! \]

* Left Wheel! *
* Halt, Dress! *
* March! *

Just before the rear troops have closed up, and so as that the last one may not make any unnecessary pause on the ground, the leading one will be put in motion, and each successively will follow it in open column, when it acquires its proper distance.

The leading half squadron will wheel to the left, and proceed to the flank of the ground on which the line is to form; it will there again wheel to the left, and march in the alignment, till it arrives at the right flank of the ground followed by the others in open column.

\[ HALT! \]
\[ WHEEL INTO LINE! \]
\[ MARCH! \]
\[ HALT, DRESS! \]

The whole will then be ordered to halt and wheel into line.

Should a regiment not be directed to file past, it will, after passing by half squadrons, enter the alignment, and form upon it.

In general swords will be carried with the blade resting on the hollow of the shoulder, and by the word *slope swords!* On other ordered occasions, and in parade they will be carried upright at the word *carry swords!*

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G 8

The
The regiment being now formed on their original ground, about one hundred and fifty yards from the general, will prepare to perform the sword exercise as follows:

**SWORD EXERCISE.**

1st, The Six Divisions in Line.
2nd, The Six Divisions in Speed.
3d. The Attack and Defence in Speed.

The sword exercise performed in line, will be executed by the whole regiment, and the other movements by only one division from each squadron.

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**The Six Divisions in Line.**

It is not necessary herein to specify the words of command requisite to be given, in order to put a regiment through the exercise; as the opening of ranks and doubling of files, are according to the mode laid down in the drill practice, and the whole being executed by flugelman, the commanding officer will have only to particularize each division of movement, after which he will form up the doubling files, and close ranks.

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**The Six Divisions in Speed.**

The ranks being closed, the divisions are to be performed by those men who are previously appointed in each squadron, moving forward on the word march, forming at three horses' length in front of their respective squadrons, and dressing by the right.

In order to perform the exercise in speed, it will be requisite to form the four divisions in two lines, on each flank.
flank of the regiment, with the whole fronting inwards. The two divisions of the left wing will be drawn up opposite to the intervals of the division, upon the right, and one subaltern will accompany each division. The range between the two lines should not be less than one hundred and fifty yards, and the distances of the divisions sufficiently great, to guard against any possibility of the opposing parties riding against each other.

_Ranks by three's._

_Wheel outwards._

The divisions being formed in front of the line and told off in ranks by three's, the commanding officer will direct them to wheel outwards, and upon the word march, the two divisions of the right wing will wheel to the right, and those of the left in the opposite direction. As soon as they are halted, they will again get the words march and trot, on which they will trot off beyond the flanks of the regiment, and wheel into their new alignment.

_March!_

_Halt! Dress!_

_March! Trot!_

_Wheel up!_

_Halt! Dress!_

As each division arrives on its ground, it is to halt, and wait for the commanding officer's order to wheel up.

When thus formed, the division of the third squadron will be opposite the interval of the two right divisions, with the fourth division upon its left.

_Perform the six divisions of movements in speed._

On receiving the caution to perform in speed, the right and left file of the front rank will move forward a horse's length in front of their respective divisions, to be in readiness to spring forward upon the division being specified, at the same time the flanks are to be kept complete by passing from the center of the rank.
The advanced files of each division will have their horses well in hand, and at the word Division, move forward at an easy gallop, increasing their speed gradually; each file is to direct his horse in a right line to the front.

Those of the right wing, on arriving at the extremity of the range, will form to the rear of the third and fourth divisions, whilst those of the left wing will form in the intervals; by which means when the exercise is completed, the four divisions will be immediately opposite each other.

Attention must be paid to regulate the time requisite between each motion, according to the extent of ground, as every division of movement should begin and conclude at the opposite extremity of the range.

The whole are executed according to the directions given for performing the first division.

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The Attack and Defence in Speed.

The attack and defence in speed, will consist of divisions filing successively past the general; the front and rear files attacking and defending alternately, which having done, they will return by the rear of the regiment to their places in squadron.

On receiving the order to attack and defend in speed; the first division of the right wing will file from its left by two's, the rear file commencing the attack on the front file, according to the mode pointed out in drill practice.

They are to move at a pace, rather exceeding half speed, taking care to ride in a right line to the opposite end of the range, where the attack will cease; their swords are immediately to be flopped, the files to dress, and at a gentle trot, wheel round the right flank of the regiment,
regiment, to their places in squadron. The files will succeed each other at the distance of five horses' lengths, till both divisions of the right wing have successively rode past the general.

Attention must be paid that they all move off from the same ground, which is pointed out by the leading files.

\[ \text{LEfT WING, BY YOUR RIGHT, ATTACK AND DEFEND.} \]

The divisions of the left wing will file off from the right, and are in their turns to observe the rules laid down for the divisions preceding, with this difference, that as their course is to be left, they will wheel round the left wing of the regiment to their places in squadron.

The regiment remains formed at close order, ready for evolutions, movements or attacks, as ordered.

Whatever part of the evolutions are performed, they must be arranged so as to follow each other with propriety on the ground before the reviewing general.
Formation of a Regiment for Exercise.

A Regiment is formed for exercise at close order. Squadron officers are a horse's length in front of the standard, supernumerary officers and serjeants, quartermasters and trumpeters, are in the rear of the troops, in a line, at two horses distance from the rear rank, and their business is to attend to the movements of the squadron, and particularly to the rear rank.

MOVEMENTS AND ATTACKS.

1. The line is formed about one hundred yards from the general.

The open column of divisions trots past the general, and again forms in line on the ground it quitted.

The column of divisions is formed by the wheeling back of divisions. The column passes and takes up its ground at a trot.

The flank leaders do not quit the pivot flanks, but they may order their divisions to turn their eyes to the right during the instant of passing.

Change
Plate II. Change of Position on the left Flank, by throwing back the Right the Eighth of the Circle.

2. IN the change of position from A to B, the left half squadron of position A is wheeled by its leader into the new alignment B, which alignment is given by the mounted figures 1, 2.

The other half squadrons are in the mean time put about by three's, and the commanding officer wheels them to the right, in the degree requisite. During which the alignment B is prolonged by the markers of squadrons, who successively arrive at, and place themselves on the new alignment, which is terminated by marker 3.

Vide Section 43.

The round dots shew the posts of half squadron leaders, and the blunted arrows denote the markers of the wheel in echelon, as represented by figure F. The dotted lines shew the march of the leaders, and the pointed arrow the front to which they move.

The echelon G is the distance where each division is, in its turn, wheeled into the new direction, by bringing the left shoulders forward. As each half squadron arrives on the new line, it halts, fronts, and dresses.

The mounted figures are the squadron markers, who prolong the line, and place themselves on the outward flanks of their respective squadrons.

Squadron officers correct the line from the left flank.
Change of Position in Open Column, the Plate III.  
Left thrown back.

3. THE position A is the same which terminated the manœuvre No. 2, and B is the new alignment to be taken up.

EXAMPLE.

The commanding officer breaks the line A, into a column of divisions from the right, as represented in column F. When the column is put in motion, marker No. 1 turns the head of the column to the left.

Marker No. 2 directs it again to the left, and the marker No. 3 prolongs the line of the new direction B.

The first squadron having arrived on the alignment B, the column is halted.

The remaining three squadrons G G G are wheeled by the commanding officer, ranks by three's to the right, and the leaders of divisions, shifting at the same time to that flank, will, at the word march, conduct their divisions into the column O, where they halt and front them, and from whence they are afterwards wheeled to the left into position B.

The blunt arrows in column F give the square of the wheel; the small arrows in column O are the markers of divisions sent out to take up the direction in the new column.

The markers for wheeling into the line B are represented by blunt arrows on the flanks of squadrons.

The column O being wheeled into line, the squadron officers will shift to the left flank, and dress their squadron from that point.
Plate IV.  Change of Position on the Right Flank, the Left brought forward.

4. THE position A is the same which terminated the manoeuvre No. 3, and B is the new alignment to be taken up.

The right half squadron of position A is wheeled by its leader into the new direction B, which alignment is taken up by the markers 1, 2. The remaining half squadrons are by the commanding officer wheeled to the right in the degree requisite, as represented by the echelon F. The leaders will then shift to the inward flank, and at the word march! move forward to the position B, the squadron markers taking care at the same time to advance at an increased pace, in order to prolong the alignment, which is terminated by the marker 3.

The echelon G denotes the wheeling of half squadrons into the alignment B, by bringing the left shoulders forward.

Squadron officers will dress their squadrons from the right.
The close Column is formed, marches and deploys into Line.

5. In plate No. 5, there are three movements, as distinguished by the initials I. L. M. The first movement (I) consists in forming a column behind the left half squadron; the second movement (L) represents the flank march of the column to the right. In the third movement (M) the column deploys, and forms line on a central half squadron.

On movement (I), the line A being ordered by the commanding officer to form close column to the rear of the left half squadron, the left half squadron officer will place the marker No. 1. The line is then wheeled by half squadrons, an eighth to the left (half squadron No. 7 excepted, which disengages by reining back.) The whole will afterwards take ground by three's to the left, when the leaders placing themselves at the heads of their half squadrons, are, at the word march! to conduct them to the places in column, where they will cover and dress to the right.

No markers are necessary to regulate the distance of half squadrons in close column.

Movement L. The column B is wheeled by the commanding officer, ranks by three’s to the right, and marched till it arrives opposite the general, when he will order it to halt and wheel up. During its flank march, guides are to be sent out, to direct the movement of the column parallel to its proper front.

Movement M. A caution being given, to deploy on a central half squadron, the officer of the named half squadron sends markers, No. 1, 2, to determine the ground occupied by the front half squadron, to which he will march whenever his front is clear.

The commanding officer will then direct the half squadrons to wheel outwards by three’s; that on which the deployment is made stands fast, those to its front wheel.
wheel to the left, and those in the rear to the opposite hand.

The officers shifting to the heads of their half squadrons will at the word march! lead straight out, and as each half squadron arrives parallel to the ground where it is to form on the new line, it will halt, wheel up, and move forward into line.

Squadron markers are to prolong the line as usual, and officers will dress their squadrons from the flank to which they formed.
Countermarch of the Divisions of the Open Column.

6. IN the annexed plate there are two figures, \( L \) and \( M \). \( L \) represents the line A, broken into a column of divisions, right in front, which column marches the distance of a squadron's length. \( M \) represents the countermarch of divisions.

On movement \( L \). In wheeling by divisions, the usual markers for each squadron give the square of the wheel, and when in column, the covering and dressing is to the left.

Movement \( M \). The squadrons 1, 2, 3, 4, of column \( G \), are required to countermarch; and on the commanding officer giving a caution to that effect, a marker, from the right of each division, will immediately go to the left flank, and occupy the officer's place in the division, with this difference, that he turns his horse to the front intended by the countermarch, (vide the markers in column \( G \)) the officer at the same time shifts to the right of the division, and at the word \textit{March!} the division files from the right, and is conducted by the rear to the marker on the opposite flank, when it receives from the division officer the words \textit{Form, Dress.} The column being formed to the new front, it returns to its former ground, covering and dressing to the right.

In all countermarches by files, the division officer will lead out to the flank, in the degree of one third the front of his division, before he countermarches.
Plate VII. The open Column changes Position to the Flank, by the Flank March of its Divisions.

7. THE column G retires by a flank march of its divisions; it then halts in the position of column F, and wheels into the line A.

The column G having received a caution to retire, the divisions will be wheeled by three's to the left, at which time the leaders are to shift by the rear to the head of their divisions, and at the word March! retire conducted by the division on the right. When arrived at the distance of two hundred yards from the former ground, the column will be ordered to halt, and wheel up, on which the divisions will wheel by three's to the right; the leaders are then to return to the right flank, to which hand they must cover and drefs, ready to wheel into the line A. During the retreat, great attention is to be paid, that the leaders of the divisions dress, and wheeling intervals are properly preserved, from the right division, it being the head division of the column when fronted. When the markers 1, 2, are placed, and the caution given to wheel into line, those who direct the square of the wheel immediately aligne themselves on the points thrown out for that purpose; and at the word March! the divisions will come rapidly into line, and the officers dress their squadrons from the right flank.

Vide Section 27.

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Attack
( 99 )

**Attack by Squadrons successively.**

8. **THE** line A attacks to the front, by squadrons from the right; each moving when the one preceding it has just finished its attack. They successively arrive and halt in line.

The adjutant places himself in the position of marker No. 1, on whom the right squadron officer will lead his squadron to the charge, which having made, the adjutant will shift to the front of the second squadron for the same purpose, and so successively become the point of direction for each squadron officer. Vide Section 9.

After the charge is completed, flank serjeants (markers 3, 4,) turn out to dress the squadron, which is done from the center.

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H 2  The
9. THE line A retires in echelon of squadrons from the left, and afterwards forms the line B, on the right center squadron.

The commanding officer having given the caution to retire in echelon, of squadrons from the left, the left squadron officer will put his squadron about by three's, and lead in a right line to the rear. As soon as the left squadron is arrived at the distance of thirty yards from the line A, the left center squadron will march; and in like manner, are the other squadrons to move in echelon. When the retreat is made in the degree required, the whole will be halted, and receive orders to form the line on the right center squadron, which squadron is instantly fronted, and dressed by the markers 1, 2.

The remaining squadrons are conducted by their leaders into line (which line is successively prolonged by the markers on the outer flanks of each squadron, and terminated by the markers 3 and 4): The right squadron moves up and fronts on the new line, and the two left squadrons instantly come about, and move forward to their markers. As each squadron arrives on the new line, the officers dress their squadrons on the first formed squadron.
The Line attacks to the Front.

10. THE line A advances to the charge. B is the position to which it charges, and C the alignment taken up after the charge is made.

The line A advances to the charge, and the right center squadron being named as the squadron of direction, it must be the particular care of its leader to move on in a direct line to his front; and in order to preserve that uniformity of motion, which insures a steady charge, he must gradually increase his pace, till he arrives at the charge in speed.

The line is halted by the commanding officer on the position B, and if a correct dressing is required, markers 1 and 2 move forward from the squadron of direction, and take up the alignment C, which is immediately prolonged by the markers of the other squadrons. Each squadron moves up as its respective markers are placed, and dresses on the squadron of direction.

Should the next movements not be performed, the line will retire after the charge, about one hundred yards, ranks by three’s, then halt, front, advance at open order, and general salute.
Plate XI.  

The Line retires, and forms two Columns.

11. THE annexed plate represents three figures, distinguished by the letters I, L, M. Part of the line I, forms a column of half squadrons, behind the adjoining half squadron, at quarter distance.

L represents the retiring of the line; and in M is seen the closing up of the column, and the two left half squadrons formed behind their adjoining one.

On movement I. The two squadrons on the right having been cautioned to form a column of half squadrons, at quarter distance, behind the adjoining half squadron H, the marker r, is to be immediately placed; the commanding officer will then wheel the right wing by half squadrons an eighth to the left, and afterwards by three's to the same hand.

The leaders will place themselves at the head of their half squadrons, and at the word march! conduct them into column, where they are to cover and dress by the right.

Movement L. When the column is formed, the whole will be put about by three's, and retire to the position L, where the commanding officer will halt and front them.

Movement M. The column L having fronted, it will be ordered to close to the front, as represented in figure M. The left squadron is then wheeled by half squadrons, an eighth to the right, and afterwards take ground by three's to the right, when at the word march! they will be conducted into column, behind the adjoining half squadron B, where they are to cover and dress to the left.

Attack
Attack of the Enemy in Front and Flank. Plate XII

12. THE column A deploys, during which the front squadron C moves forward; the left squadron forms to the front, whilst the two squadrons on the right take the oblique direction G, from whence the whole will charge to the position B, the movements of the front attack corresponding with that of the flank.

The column having received a caution to attack in front and flank, the adjutant will place himself opposite the right flank of the column, in the situation of marker No. 1. The commanding officer then wheels half squadrons by three's outwards, which having done, at the word March! the whole will move together. The formed squadron C moves forward. Half squadrons 7, 8, deploy and form squadron M, dressing by the right. Half squadrons 1, 2, 3, 4, composing the right wing, lead in the oblique direction G; when having gone one hundred yards, or more, the leading half squadron 4, wheels up and dresses, so as to be nearly perpendicular to its charging point marker 1; it then advances, and the other half squadrons, 3, 2, 1, proceed to the flank, and successively halt, wheel, and come up to the right of each other; during which, the movements of the left wing (squadrons C and M) are carried on, and made to correspond to this flank attack.
Plate XIII. Retire in two Lines by alternate Half Squadrons.

13. THE regiment AA retires by alternate half squadrons in two lines, to position B, and during the retreat, the half squadrons of the right wing gradually gain their position in line.

The regiment is cautioned to retire in two lines. The right half squadrons (1, 3, 5, 7;) to compose the first line.

The second line stands fast. The first line is put about by three's, and at the word march! will retreat towards the position B, dressing by a named half squadron.

The retiring line having marched a given distance, will receive orders to halt! and front! which orders serve as a signal to the second line to begin its retreat, in the same manner, through its proper intervals.

The alternate retreat is thus continued, till the line has attained the position B.

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14. GENERAL SALUTE.

REAR ranks are opened, and the regiment advances in parade order, trumpets sounding, &c. &c. within thirty yards of the general.

HALT!

GENERAL SALUTE.
ADDITIONAL INSTRUCTIONS.

The evolutions, movements and attacks are such as seem essential for the general practice of the regiment. The whole of them may not be required at any one exercise or inspection, and such therefore as are to be performed (always including the first seven movements if space allows), must be arranged and connected according to the extent of, and circumstances of the ground on which they are to be exhibited; and on the smallest spot such changes of position may be made, as will clearly shew what may be expected from the body in more extended situations.

No improper pauses should be made betwixt the connected parts of the same movement. The detached points necessary in formations should be timeously prepared and given by the persons who are so ordered.

Commanding officers are moveable according to circumstances, and should by no means consider the center as their general post in exercise or movements, or expect by the exertion of one voice, from one fixed situation, to command and direct the whole; their presence is more frequently required near one or other flank; in general they should be at the conducting point of movement, or formation, and to that address their orders by voice or message, for if that point be led, or placed in the direction it should take, there is little danger of the parts of the body, not properly, and successively conforming to it.

The words of command as marked in the margin and those at the end of the book, for the movements, are to be strictly made use of, and no other substituted in their room; in the quick movements, and manœuvres of cavalry they must be rapidly given.
In passing by in half-squadrons at open ranks, the commander of the squadron will be in front of his leading half-squadron, covered by the standard with which the other officers of the half-squadron dress. In the second half-squadron all its officers are in front, and in one line. The trumpets are all in front of the regiment, and when they have passed, wheel quickly round, and remain posted opposite his Majesty, and found till the regiment has passed, when they cease.

In passing by half-squadrons or divisions, at close ranks, the standard may take the center of the front rank of the leading one. The commanding officer is before it, other officers are at their squadron-posts, and care is taken that there shall be an officer on each passing flank.

At the drawing of swords, and general salute, on his Majesty's approach, the trumpets all sound the parade march. When his Majesty passes along the line, the regiment sounds its own march, or such other as shall be ordered.

The trumpet flourish, in drawing swords, is used regimentally on their own ground, and is the sounding used in receiving a major-general; it is repeated twice for a lieutenant-general, and to all superior generals the march is sounded.

In parade, to receive his Majesty, or the commanding general, the trumpets are assembled on the right of their regiments in two ranks, and the staff beyond them. The staff does not march past.

On all occasions of exercise and manœuvre, trumpets are behind their troops and squadrons, unless otherwise detached.

In general, a regiment should manœuvre before the person
person inspecting it, so as to terminate many of its movements and formations within twenty or thirty yards of where he stands.

SKIRMISHING.

Skirmishers, or ranks detached to fire, should be at least two hundred yards from the squadron, if the ground allows.

When any part of the squadron is detached to attack, or fire, the remainder always support with drawn swords.

The standard always remains with the body of the squadron, and never moves with any detached part of it. Single skirmishers can take the surest aim, with their carbines, to the left; they will also occasionally fire to the front, and to the right; but must take the greatest care not to hit, or burn the horse's head, or at that time to spur him.

Skirmishers should always retire in proportion as the squadron retires; cover the front of it, at one hundred and fifty yards distance at least, and manage so as to keep up a constant fire, nor should they ever remain in a clatter to become a mark. All firings are best performed on the move; and it is unnecessary to halt for that purpose only. Whenever the line retires, skirmishers should be ordered out to cover the retreat, and should join at the first signal. No skirmishers ever to fire but when advanced to the front, and never when behind other men. Skirmishers if not ordered to join, retire through the intervals when the line advances to charge; and form and support. The retreat of the line should be generally made at a brisk pace; to get quick off the ground, and no time ought to be lost in giving the proper signal, or word of command. In detached open ranks, the officer commanding the rank is always most conveniently placed in the center of it, and the men dress and are directed by him.

Skirmishers
Skirmishers are to be very attentive and alert in instantly obeying the signals made for their direction, particularly those of ceasing to fire, and of rallying to their divisions: and when the signal for calling in skirmishers is succeeded by that of rally made from the main body, the divisions themselves return quickly, even though they should not then be joined by their detached men.

Skirmishing detachments are usually made of a flank division or sub-division (or their front or rear ranks only) of squadrons. In advancing, these are rapidly sent forward about one hundred and fifty yards in front of their respective squadrons, from which body are detached three or more files, one hundred yards still further forward, where they halt fronting the enemy. The outward flank files of this advanced detachment stand fast, while the others file inwards towards each other, in order to divide the ground and cover the front of the reserve as well as that of their squadron.

This operation, followed by all the detachments from the squadrons, will effectually cover the front of a corps.

In this situation the advanced line of skirmishers are to have their pistols or carbines at the recover; (if pistols, then the sword is to be flung to the writ). The rear rank men will invariably cover those of the front rank; while the front rank advances in skirmishing.

When the front rank has fired, the rear rank is brought forward in its turn, by the officer or serjeant who is stationed between the two lines, in order to see and direct the rear one. The advancing line will regulate its pace by his, and will halt and dress by him when he halts.

For this movement of the rear line to the front, the officer or serjeant commanding gives the word, Rear rank forward! accompanied by a wide signal with his sword; the rear rank passes the front line fifty yards, when the rear rank begins to load.

The files of the front line must attend particularly to the circumstance of not firing till the rear line (their support), is loaded. On this principle will each rank pass
passes through the other, successively firing and supporting each other. Each man of the front rank, either in advancing or retiring, will pass his rear rank man to his right, whilst the rear rank men under the same circumstances pass on the left. This regulation prevents any two men passing through the same interval.

In retiring. When the rank next the enemy has fired, it retires by word of command, assisted by signal, and forms fifty yards in rear of those by whom they were before covered, and as they front immediately begin to load. The instant the retiring line has past the supporting line, the skirmishers make a flank movement to each hand for a few paces and back again, in order not to be fixed marks for the enemy's skirmishers: at the same time they are occasionally to halt and fire as they perceive their rear file loaded. Thus the two lines retire through each other successively fronting and supporting.

—To retire, the word of command is, about!—to face the enemy, Front!—In retiring, each file turns his horse to the left about:—in fronting he brings him to the right about:

Whenever skirmishers are called in they form to the reserve, returning their pistols and flopping their swords, without waiting for any word of command to do so.—The officer commanding the division puts the division about by three's, and returns to his place in squadron. But should the line be advancing to the charge, the divisions, if they can, will gain their place in squadron and join in the charge; or otherwise they will form behind the squadron and support.

When a line or column moves to a flank, and that skirmishers are out, they are not to wait an order for them to conform to that movement of the main body, but will cover that flank which may be exposed to the enemy; for instance: if the movement of the line is to the right, then the left of the line of march must be covered; and the reverse is to be observed in the opposite case.

The skirmishers covering a flank movement will march in single file, the rear rank man immediately behind his front rank file, judging the distance so as completely to cover the squadron, which should be out-flanked.
flanked by its skirmishers rather than otherwise. The same principle of reserving the fire with the front line, till the rear support is loaded, must equally be attended to in flank movements, as in the cases of advancing or retiring; but in the practice there is this difference, that a front file in a flank movement cannot see when his reserve has loaded, therefore it is to be announced to him by word, Ready! when he will fire at discretion.

Advanced guards and patrols on the flanks, are in all situations essential to guard against a surprize, and the strength of both must depend upon that of the body in march, and other circumstances. Although in general, the movement of an army is so covered by light troops, and advanced corps, that every other precaution seems unnecessary; yet no column or detached body is to neglect this military precaution for its peculiar safety; and the conduct of the advanced guard of an officer and forty or fifty men, may shew the general principles on which more considerable bodies are to act on the same service.

The advanced guard in general marches about two hundred yards in front of the column, regiment, or smaller body; but the distance must depend on the nature of the country, which, when woody, makes it necessary to remain nearer the main body, than when it is free from inclosures.

From the advanced guard, the officer detaches to his front a serjeant and twelve men, who are to preserve the same distance from the officer's party, that the officer is from the column.

The serjeant is in like manner to send two men forward, and detach two others, one on each flank, as fide patrols, who are to keep in a line with those men most in advance. The officer will for the same purpose, detach one non-commisioned officer and four men on each of his flanks. The fide patrols are distant between three and four hundred yards on the flanks, which distance varies according to the places they have to examine, and the impediments met with on the march; they
they are not to lose sight of each other for any length of
time, but to take the advantage of every height to look
round them, and see that they preserve a corresponding
line with each other, and the march of the advanced

guard.

The patrols must examine all villages, hollow ways,
and woods, that lie in the direction of their march,
taking care to reconnoitre from the heights the country
below, before they descend into the vallies. As soon as
the enemy is perceived, the person who discovers him
must fire a pistol to announce it, when the non-commis-
ioned officer of the party will ride to the spot, and hav-
ing made his observation, send a correct report of what
he has seen to the officer, who is to convey it to the offi-
cer commanding the column.

It is a necessary precaution to send out side patrols
from the column, and likewise a rear guard when it is
possible for an enemy to approach in that direction.
The rear guard is to be conducted on the same principle
directed for the advance.

An outpost having been taken up under a knowledge
of the country, its relief will be conducted in the follow-
ing manner:

When arrived at the post, the relief takes place by
drawing up behind the old guard, who must be on
horseback to receive the new guard. The number of
men necessary for the relief of the videts (or sentries),
are then to be marched off, and conducted by a non-
commissioned officer of the old guard.

The officers attend the relief, and the relieving officer
must inform himself of the particular orders of every
videt; have pointed out to him how far the videts ad-
\n
ance by day, and where retired to at night; whether
the enemy appeared during the twenty-four preceding
hours, and in what direction: he must ask the names of
the villages, and the direction of the roads, which he will
compare on the spot with his map: he should know
what patrols have been made, to what distance, and
how frequent; what posts his flanks communicate
with;
with; and in case of an attack, the support to be expected, and from what quarters: he likewise will inform himself of the name of the field officer commanding the line of posts, and where he is to be found, in order to report to him if necessary.

The Relief having been made, the new guard will take up the same ground which the old one occupied. — The men may dismount, but not take off their accoutrements, or be permitted to stray from their horses.

The horses are to be kept constantly bitted, except when feeding, which must never exceed one fourth of the number at a time, and at such hours as the enemy are least likely to appear.

No person is to be allowed to pass the out-post without producing an order from the general commanding in chief; nor is any person to be permitted to approach the guard, under a pretence of selling provisions, or for any other purpose, without the officer first being informed of it.

The officer must visit his videts frequently by day, and keep constant patrols moving by night. The appearance of any enemy in force, their approach by night, or the departure of any of the videts with the watchword, must not only be immediately communicated to the field officer commanding, but to the posts on the right and left, and the counter-sign be changed to guard against surprize.

Before sun set, if not done in the early part of the day, the officer should reconnoitre in front of his post; for which purpose he must determine from his map the route to be taken, and with fifteen or twenty of his guard, he will advance on the same principle of caution pointed out for an advanced guard; only that the party must be concentrated, the force being less considerable and unsupported. An officer on out-post duty should be provided with a good glass, which, in reconnoitring, will always be found very serviceable. Wherever two roads meet, the party should halt, till one of the roads is reconnoitred,
reconnoitred, without which it cannot be safe to proceed on the other.

On duties of patrolo or reconnoitring parties, the men must be silent and watchful, and march at open files.

At night, patrolo are to be conducted in smaller bodies than reconnoitring parties; they will direct their march on the different roads leading towards the enemy. Three men are to be advanced in front of the patrolo, two of whom may be a hundred yards, and the third man fifty more, in front of them. A caution always requisite to be taken to guard against surprize.

A non-commissioned officer, or junior officer, generally conducts the patrolo, as the officer commanding must not leave his guard during the night.

The utmost silence is necessary to the safety of a patrolo, and that they should march with files very open. The barking of dogs in villages occupied by the enemy, moving of lights, or any noise breaking in on the stillness of the night, are tokens of the enemy being in motion, and to which patrolos must direct their particular attention.

The guard will mount their horses an hour before sun-set, and continue so till dark; likewise before day-break, and remain mounted till the approach of an enemy may be clearly perceived, or that the relief arrives; which relief generally takes place at day-break, in order to have the guards doubled at the time most dangerous for surprize.

I

TRUMPET
TRUMPET DUTY SOUNDINGS.

1. Reveille
2. Stable Call
3. Boots and Saddles
4. To Horse
5. Draw Swords
6. Return Swords
7. Parade March
8. Parade Call
9. Officers Call
10. Serjeants Call
11. Trumpeters Call
12. Orders
13. Dinner Call
14. Watering Call
15. Setting the Watch

For stable duties.

For assembling on foot

When to turn out on horseback, for a march, exercise, or other duty.

These foundings begin at the instants of drawing the sword from, and returning it to the scabbard.

For men, and for officers.

To turn out in watering order.

These duty foundings, according to situation, are given by one trumpet, or by the whole of the quarter, regiment, or camp.
TRUMPET EXERCISE SOUNDINGS.

16. March. The squadron, regiment or line, being halted, the trumpet of the commander will accompany the word, The will advance; and at the word March, the whole will move at a walk.

17. Trot. When the body is marching at a walk, on the signal to trot, the whole instantly receive the word Trot, and change pace immediately. The same is to be observed from the trot to the light Gallop, and from the gallop to the Charge. During the charge itself, the trumpets of all the squadrons that are charging, may sound.

18. Gallop.
19. Charge.

20. Halt. The whole halt on the word of command. After the halt of a retreating body, the proper command will bring it to its proper front.

21. Retreat. The signal of Retreat (which will be often preceded by that of halt) is a general caution for the several words of execution to be given.

22. Rally. The signal to Rally may be continued as long as it is necessary, and be repeated by the trumpets of such parts of the body, as are concerned in the operation, till the end is answered.

These signals are given by the chief commander only of the whole body that is exercised, whether of a squadron, regiment, brigade, or a line; they are not repeated by other commanders; they are addressed as cautions to the commanding officers of the parts of such body.
body, not to the men, nor is any movement, or alteration of movement, to take place, but in consequence of the words, march, trot, gallop, &c. &c. rapidly and loudly repeated, the instant the trumpet caution is given.

The signals of movement are so short, that the words of execution may nearly coincide with them.

These signals for quick movement, may in regular exercise be given by a person who at the instant of giving them is stationary; but if he leads the body in motion, it is evident that in the gallop, the charge, and the halt, the voice, and the eye, can only determine, and regulate.

This signal is made by the commander of the whole, if the whole is concerned, otherwise by the commander of such part only as is to execute; if one or two squadrons only, the voice will suffice. It may be a signal for purfuera after a charge.

This signal is made by the commander of the whole, and repeated by the commander of detachments for the skirmishers to join their detachments; or it may originally come from the commander of the detachments. On the signal to rally, the whole join the bodies they were detached from.

This signal is made by the commander of the whole, and repeated (or originally made) by the commander of the supporting detachments, from which the skirmishers are advanced.
BUGLE HORN DUTY SOUNDINGS.

1. *Reveille*  
2. *Rouse, or turn out*  
3. *Dinner call*  
4. *Setting the watch*

These soundings are different in their notes from those of the trumpet, but may be used under the same circumstances.

---

BUGLE HORN EXERCISE SOUNDINGS.

5. *March*  
6. *Trot*  
7. *Gallope*  
8. *Charge*  
9. *Halt*  
10. *Retreat*  
11. *Rally*  
12. *Turn out skirmishers*  
13. *Skirmishers cease firing*  
14. *Call in skirmishers*

These soundings are exactly the same as those of the trumpet, in the place of which the bugle horn may be occasionally substituted.

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These signals of the trumpet and bugle horn are meant in aid of the voice, but are by no means to be substituted for, or prevent the ordered words of execution.

The trumpet is always to be considered as the principal military instrument for these soundings. It more particularly belongs to the line, and the bugle horn to detached parties.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Divisions, left backward wheel!</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>March!</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Halt! Drefs!</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>March!</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Left wheel! Forward!</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Left wheel! Forward!</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Eyes Right!</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Left wheel! Forward!</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Carry Swords!</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Slope Swords!</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Eyes Left!</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Left wheel! Forward!</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Left wheel! Forward!</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Halt!</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Wheel into line!</strong></td>
<td>(a) The line may be put threes about, wheeled forward by divisions, halt, front, and drefs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>March!</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Halt! Drefs!</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Eyes Front!</strong></td>
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<td><em>(a)</em> Left half squadron officer wheels his half squadron the half wheel into the new alignment.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threes about! March! <em>(a)</em></td>
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<tr>
<td>Halt! Dress!</td>
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<tr>
<td>Half squadrons—Right quarter wheel! March!</td>
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<tr>
<td>Halt! Dress!</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March!</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left shoulders forward! Forward!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt! Front! Halt! Dress!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>March! Halt! Dress!</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

N. B. It is to be considered as an invariable rule, that the caution and words of command, given by the commanding officer previous to every movement, are repeated by the squadron officers to the utmost extent of voice; without which no manoeuvre can be executed with precision, as a variety of causes may prevent the commanding officer being heard where the line is extensive.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comm. Officer</th>
<th>Squadron Officer</th>
<th>Division Leaders</th>
<th>Observations</th>
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<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Divisions—Right wheel! March!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Halt! Dress!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eyes Left!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right shoulders forward! Forward! (a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt!—Rear divisions will march into the new direction. (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threes, Right wheel! March!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt! Dress!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right shoulders forward! Forward! Halt! Wheel up! Halt! Dress! (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheel into line! March!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt! Dress! Eyes front!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Repeated by division leaders on arriving at markers 1 and 2.
(b) The squadron in the new alignment wheels into line.
(c) Repeated by division leaders on arriving in the new direction.
### Change of Position on the Right Flank, Left brought forward.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comm. Officer</th>
<th>Squadron Officer</th>
<th>H. Squa. Officer</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)</em></td>
<td>Half squadrons—Right quarter wheel! March! (a)</td>
<td><em>(c)</em> Right half squadron officer wheels his half squadron into the new alignment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)</em></td>
<td>Half squadrons—Right quarter wheel! March!</td>
<td><em>(c)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)</em></td>
<td>Halt! Dress! March!</td>
<td><em>(c)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>(a)</strong></td>
<td>Left shoulders forward! Forward! Halt! Dress! (b)</td>
<td><em>(b)</em> Repeated in succession by half squadron officers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>(a)</em></td>
<td>Eyes front!</td>
<td><em>(c)</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
** Close Column is formed on the Left Half Squadron, marches to its Right, and deploys into Line. **

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comm. Officer.</th>
<th>Squ. Officer.</th>
<th>Right Wing</th>
<th>Left Wing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| Form close column to the rear of the left half squadron!—Half squadron, Left eighth wheel! March!
| **          | **          | **         | **       |
| Halt! Dress!
| **          | **          | **         | **       |
| Three’s left wheel! March!
| **          | **          | **         | **       |
| Halt! Dress!
| **          | **          | **         | **       |
| March!
| **          | **          | **         | **       |
| Left shoulders forward! Forward! Halt! Wheel up!
| **          | **          | **         | **       |
| Halt! Dress! (a)
| **          | **          | **         | **       |
| Column—Three’s right wheel!
| **          | **          | **         | **       |
| March! Halt! Dress! March!
| **          | **          | **         | **       |
| Halt! Wheel up! Halt! Dress!
| **          | **          | **         | **       |
| (a) Repeated successively by half squadron officers as they arrive in column. |

| **          | **          | **         | **       |
| Form line on the right center (or fifth) half squadron—Three’s outward wheel! |
| **          | **          | **         | **       |
| Three’s right wheel! } Repeated Three’s left wheel! } together. |
| **          | **          | **         | **       |
| March! Halt! Dress! March!
| **          | **          | **         | **       |
| Halt! Wheel up! Halt! Dress!
| **          | **          | **         | **       |
| March! (b) |
| **          | **          | **         | **       |
| Eyes front! |

(b) Right wing marches (after wheeling up) by its left, and dresses to that flank. Left wing marches and dresses by its right.
The Line will countermarch in Column of Divisions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comm. Officer</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Divisions—Right wheel! March</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Halt! Dress!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Eyes left!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>March! Halt! The divisions will countermarch!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>To the right file! March!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>(a) Left shoulders forward! Forward! Left form!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) The leading file wheel to the right about after leading out a sufficient distance, to bring the left off its ground before the right arrives to form.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Threes left wheel! March!</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Halt! Dress!</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>March! Halt! Wheel up!</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Halt! Dress!</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Eyes right!</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Right wheel into line! March!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Halt! Dress! Eyes front!</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
The Line will attack by Squadrons from the Right.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comm. Officer</th>
<th>Squadron Officer</th>
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<tbody>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 1. March! Trot! Canter!</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Charge! Halt! (a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3. Repeated in succession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

(a) Flank markers are turned out (if necessary) by the squadron officer placing himself in the center, and aligning with the sergeant, he moves the squadron up.
The Line will retire in Echellon of Squadrons from the Left.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Observations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(a) At a given distance by the commanding officer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **No. 4.** Threes about! March!
- Halt! Dress! March!
- No. 3. Repeated in succession.
- No. 2. (a)
- No. 1. Form line on the right center (or second) squadron.
- **No. 2.** Halt! Front! Halt!
- No. 3. Dress!
- **No. 4.** March! (b)
- No. 1. (b) No. 1. retires, halts, fronts, and dresses, by No. 2; 3 and 4 advance, halt, and dress, by the same squadron.
The Line will attack to the Front.

Right center (or second) squadron
the squadron of direction—
March! Trot! Canter! Charge!
Halt! (a) Dress!

Observations.

(a) Flank serjeants and squadron officers aligne themselves to correct the line by the directing squadron.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comm. Officer</th>
<th>Right Wing</th>
<th>Left Wing</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H. Sq. Officer</td>
<td>H. Sq. Officer</td>
<td>H. Sq. Officer</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** **</td>
<td>Rights wing form column of half squadrons, at quarter distance, behind the adjoining half squadron—Half squadron, left eighth wheel! March! Halt! Drefs! Three's left wheel! March! Halt! Drefs! March! Halt! Wheel up! Halt! Drefs!</td>
<td>(a) The column will retire—Three's about! March! Halt! Drefs! March! Halt! Front! Halt! Drefs! The column will close to the front—March! Halt! Drefs! Left squadron, form close column of half squadrons behind the adjoining half squadron—Half squadrons right eighth wheel! March! Halt! Drefs! Three's right wheel! March! Halt! Drefs! March! Halt! Wheel up! Halt! Drefs!</td>
<td>(a) A small degree of left shoulders forward is required in the formation of the column.</td>
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The Column will attack in Front and Flank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Comm. Officer</th>
<th>H. Sq. Officer</th>
<th>Squa. Officer</th>
<th>H. Sq. Officer</th>
<th>Squa. Officer</th>
<th>Right Wing</th>
<th>Left Wing</th>
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| Three's outward wheel! |     | No. 1, 2, 3, and 4, | Repeated together.
| Three's, right wheel! |     | No. 7 and 8, Three's left wheel! | |
| March!         |               | Halt! Drefs!   |               |               |            |          |
| March!         |               | Halt! Drefs!   | March! Halt! Drefs! |
|               |               | March!         |               |               |            |          |
| No. 7 and 8—Halt! Wheel up! |   | Halt! Drefs!   | March! Halt! Drefs! |
|               |               | March!         |               |               |            |          |
| No. 4, 3, 2, and 1—Right shoulders forward! Forward! Halt! Wheel up! Halt! Drefs! |   | March! (a) | Trot! Canter! Charge! (b) Halt! |

(a) Repeated by each half squadron officer, as they come to the ground on which they are to form.

(b) The right must regulate their paces so that both wings may finish the charge together.
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Right center (or fifth half squadron) the half squadron of direction!</td>
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<td>Threes about! March!</td>
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<tr>
<td>Halt! Drefs!</td>
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<tr>
<td>March! (a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Halt!</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt! Front! Halt! Drefs!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>* Three's about! March! Halt! Drefs! March! Halt! Front!</td>
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<tr>
<td>Halt! Drefs! (b)</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Three's about! March! Halt! Drefs! March!</td>
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<tr>
<td>Form line! (c)</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Halt! Front! Halt! Drefs!</td>
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<tr>
<td>* Eyes front!</td>
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<tr>
<td>(a) The right wing retires in a circling direction, by bringing left shoulders forward.</td>
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<td>(b) The retreat is continued in this manner till the commanding officer wishes to form line.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(c) On the half squadrons most retired.</td>
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