ABSTRACT

OF

COLONEL HERRIES'S

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

VOLUNTEER CORPS

OF

CAVALRY,

ADAPTED TO THE USE OF THE VOLUNTEER AND MILITIA
CAVALRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

PUBLISHED

BY ANTHONY FINLEY, PHILADELPHIA.

Also, by Philip H. Nicklin & Co., Baltimore; D. W. Farrand and Green,
Albany; D. Mallory and Co., Boston; and J. W. Campbell,
Petersburg, Va.
Fry and Kammerer, Printers.
1811.
District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the thirteenth day of June, in the thirty fifth year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1811, Edward Earle, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit:

"Abstract of Colonel Herries's Instructions for Volunteer Corps of Cavalry, adapted to the Use of the Volunteer and Militia Cavalry of the United States."

In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, intituled "An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the Times therein mentioned." And also to the act, entitled "An Act supplementary to an Act, entitled 'An Act for the Encouragement of Learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the Arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other Prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.
ADVERTISEMENT.

Several troops of light horse of the city and county of Philadelphia having formed an association for the purpose of establishing an uniform system of exercise, a committee was appointed by the board of officers to examine the most approved treatises on the drill and exercise of cavalry. The decided preference given by that committee to the character and composition of the Instructions of Colonel Herries, induced the board to cause an abstract of the work to be prepared for the use of the association: such parts only being omitted as relate to standing orders of the regiment under colonel Herries's command, or to regulations of the British war office on points provided for by our militia laws.

The following pages comprise the essential parts of that valuable treatise; from the instructions preparatory to the drill to the formation of a regiment; and a complete series of such movements and attacks as are necessary for volunteer corps of cavalry.
CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.
ON Horses, and the most approved methods of training them for military service. 1

CHAPTER II.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS, AND AN EXPLANATION OF MILITARY TERMS, VIZ.
Punctuality and Silence—Rank and File—Division—Troop
—Squadron—Regiment—Line—Column—Echelon
—Intervals and Distances—Order—Pivot—Serrefiles
—Dressing and Covering—Attention and Caution—
Flankers and Skirmishers—Patroles—Post—Guard. 7

CHAPTER III.
INSTRUCTIONS PREPARATORY TO THE DRILL; OR FIRST PRINCIPLES OF MILITARY TACTICS, VIZ.
Forming—Sizing—Telling off—Filing—Inclining—
Wheeling—Right or Left Shoulders forward—Countermarching—Advancing—Change of Pace—Halting. 21

CHAPTER IV.
RIDING.
Attention to Horse Furniture and Accoutrements—
Mounting and Dismounting—Seat on Horseback—
Aids for Advancing, Reining back, Turning to the Right, Left, and about, and Passaging to either side—
Changing Pace—Leaping standing and flying—Practising the whole by Word of Command. 31
## CONTENTS

**CHAPTER V.**

**THE DRILL IN FIVE CLASSES.**

**FIRST CLASS.**
Drawing, Carrying, Sloping, and Returning Swords—Sword Salute—Sword Exercise—Manual Exercise of the Pistol.  

**SECOND CLASS.**
Forming and Filing in every direction—Inclining at open and easy Files—Countermarching—Dismounting and Linking—The whole in Rank entire.  

**THIRD CLASS.**
Wheeling, and Right and Left Shoulders forward—Twos and Threes (which, when the ranks are doubled, are denominated Ranks by Twos and Threes) told off, marched and formed in every direction—Advancing and Retiring in Line—The whole in Rank entire.  

**FOURTH CLASS.**
Doubling the Ranks, and filing, forming, inclining, and wheeling, in two Ranks—Ranks by Threes marched and formed in every Direction—Diminishing and Increasing Front—Countermarching and forming from Files and Threes without a previous Halt.  

**FIFTH CLASS.**
CONTENTS.

CHAPTER VI.
The Troop and Squadron formed—Posts of Officers and non-commissioned Officers when in Troop, Squadron, or Regiment, on Parade, and in Manœuvres—Changes of Position of the Squadron in Line—Movements of the Squadron in Column and Echelon—Parade of the Squadron—Fetching and lodging the Standard—Receiving and marching past a General Officer—Manœuvres of a Squadron at Exercise—General Observations. 154

PART II.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS. 224

STANDING ORDERS, &c. &c. &c.

Form of Mounting Guards or Picquets. 237
Instructions for Guards, Picquets, &c. 239
Morning of a March. 242
On a March. 243
After a March. 245
Stable Duties. 247
Escorts. 248
Street Duty. 250
Trumpet and Bugle Soundings. 255
Markers. 258
Patroles, or Reconnoitring Parties. 265
Standards. 267
Alarm Post. 269
Words of Command. 270
Funeral Parties. 272
Relief of Sentinels. 274
Out-posts and Advanced Picquets. ib.
Detachments. 276
Signals. 278
Markers. 279
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CONTENTS</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Line.</td>
<td>279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Position of Regiments.</td>
<td><em>ib.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marching past a Reviewing General.</td>
<td><em>ib.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Formation of a Regiment, and Movements and Attacks.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formation</td>
<td>283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parade</td>
<td>284</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Movements and Attacks.</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Words of Command.</td>
<td>286</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Receive the General and march past.</td>
<td>288</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sword Exercise.</td>
<td>290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retire in Column, and form to the Rear.</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flank Movement in Column, and form on Reverse Flank.</td>
<td>294</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trot past in Divisions.</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Right thrown back.</td>
<td>298</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Left thrown back.</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Left brought forward.</td>
<td>302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Column, and the Rear brought to the Front.</td>
<td>304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flank Movement in Column, and wheel into Line.</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of Position in Column on a moving Base.</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Close Column formed and deployed.</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retire in Echelon and form Oblique Line.</td>
<td>312</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oblique Echelon marches, forms half open column, &amp;c.</td>
<td>314</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countermarch of Divisions of the Column, incline and form Line.</td>
<td>316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attack by Squadrons in succession.</td>
<td>318</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retire in Echelon.</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attack in Line.</td>
<td>322</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retire in Columns of Fours.</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attack in Echelon.</td>
<td>326</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retire in two Columns.</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attack to Front and Flank.</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retire, gradually changing Front.</td>
<td>332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attack in Line, right Flank to the General.</td>
<td>334</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Countermarch in succession, and again change Front.</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March up and Salute.</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
INSTRUCTIONS, &c.

CHAPTER I.

On Horses, and the most approved Methods of training them for Military Service.

No colour should be objected to in yeomanry corps: piebald or gray are, however, the least desirable, as they are too conspicuous, and might defeat the purpose of a well-planned attack in the night. Stone-horses ought to be avoided, as subject to neigh, or to kick in the ranks. The best size is fifteen hands high; and, next to that, half a hand over, or an inch under; but, in the country, every horse above fourteen hands should be admitted. The kind of horse fittest for volunteer and yeomanry cavalry, is the common road horse, or hunter; and both are much improved by what it is necessary to teach them. They lose nothing of their speed, and they acquire additional action, safety, and steadiness.
Horse-breaking, as generally understood, is not the object of this treatise. They are supposed to be broke in the usual way; and if that has been effected without tying their noses down between their legs with strong head-stall martingales, or, still worse, those fixed to the bit, a practice which cramps their shoulders, and often ruins their action, they will the easier acquire what it is necessary to teach them for military purposes.

A horse, to be fit for the ranks, should be perfectly obedient to hand and heel; that is, he ought to have no will of his own, but be able and willing to execute whatever is required of him by his rider. He should stand quiet till mounted; be ready to advance at a walk, trot, canter, or gallop; to stop short on his haunches at any of those paces; to rein back, turn to right, left, and about on his own ground, and to passage to either side, all by the aids of the body, hand, and legs, which will be hereafter explained. He should also leap both standing and flying; be steady to fire-arms, the sword, and all kinds of objects, that would frighten and alarm other horses. It is taken for granted, that a riding-master will be appointed to every regiment or corps, and that he will have proper assistants where the troops lie wide of each other. His business will be
to exercise every horse in turn, and to give instructions both to the horse and his rider. Few horses are naturally vicious. They resist and defend themselves more from weakness in some part, or from not knowing what is required of them, than from any other cause, and should therefore never be beat or corrected, till it is clearly ascertained that their disobedience is wilful; gentle means will almost always succeed best; and many an excellent horse is spoiled and made restive by being improperly handled.

Lounging, first in large and then in small circles; first without and then with a rider, and with a full-moutheaded snaffle only, will generally supple horses sufficiently for all that is required of them in the ranks; and till that is done by a judicious hand, it would be idle to expect them to passage true, or to stop on their haunches. When horses can do this, it will be found that their heads are sufficiently up, to give good riders a perfect command of them; and, without it, all attempts to bit them, or give them a good mouth, as it is termed, would be perfectly fruitless.

Every horse may be taught to stand still till mounted; but some patience is required for this purpose. Let a person stand directly before the
horse, with a slight hold of both sides of the head-
stall of the bridle, and let another mount and dis-
mount twenty times a day, putting the horse into
the stable again, without moving him forward while
on his back. The rider ought to pause at every mo-
tion prescribed for mounting, and return to his first
position till the horse is become steady and accus-
tomed to it. He must then be practised without any
person before him, and gradually brought to move
forward, or rein back, when it is asked of him, and
not before. Mounting and dismounting frequently
at the end of a ride or lesson, will also tend much
to make horses quiet and steady. Most horses in
the country are accustomed to leap, but many of
them do not leap standing, and it must be taught
them with patience and perseverance. The bar
should be put very low, or laid on the ground till
they go over it without any hurry or alarm. It must
then be raised gradually, but should not be put
much above the height of the horse's knees, till he
takes the leap freely and with method. If any as-
sistance of the whip is necessary, he should be
threatened with it behind, and touched a little at
the same time under the knee. All assistance by
raising his head with the hand should be avoided;
and if he is tolerably supplied, he will soon, of his own accord, balance himself on his haunches.

To accustom horses to stand fire, it will be proper first to fire near the stable door before feeding, and then in the stable, if it can be done without risk of accidents: when out of doors, a person should turn his back to the horse, and, moving slowly from him, flash in the pan first, and then load and fire the pistol, the rider moving gently after him, and affecting to take no notice himself of the fire. When the horse gets accustomed to the flash, smoke, and report, the person firing, or more than one, may place themselves at a distance, and face the horse. They should fire while he advances upon them, but cease when he comes within twenty or five-and-twenty yards: the horse may then be rode up to them and caressed. The pistol may also be put into the manger with his corn; for many horses are as much afraid of the smell of powder as the report of the pistol. A steady troop-horse will be very useful for teaching others.

A horse may be accustomed to the beat of drum, the colours and standard, the glittering of the sword, and the exercise of infantry, by the same means, and without using any force whatever. He must also be much practised to carry the sword, and to
disregard the motion of it at his side, and the whizzing of it round his head when drawn.

It must be observed, that horses, with very weak nerves, or bad eyes, can never be well broke as chargers; but those defects are often improperly attributed to many that require only patience and perseverance to make them every thing that could be wished.
CHAPTER II.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS, AND AN EXPLANATION OF MILITARY TERMS; VIZ.


PUNCTUALITY AND SILENCE.

THIS ought to be the first consideration with all volunteers and yeomanry. No man has a right to make others wait for him; and, in a military point of view, impunctuality may prove of the worst consequences. Every man ought, therefore, to make allowances for obstacles in his way, and so regulate his time as to be at his post a quarter of an hour before the time appointed.

Unless perfect silence is preserved in the ranks after the word attention is heard, nothing can be done with regularity and precision. Every man has
enough to do to be correct in his own person; and no one should pretend to direct his neighbour, except the non-commissioned officers, and they must do it so as not to be heard by the commanding officer.

**RANK AND FILE.**

All men a-breast of each other are in **rank**. Those behind each other are in **file**. Fifty **rank and file** implies fifty privates; but fifty **file** is one hundred men, a file being two men.

**File-leader** is, properly speaking, every front-rank man who has a man and horse behind him, but is, in fact, the man who goes before the other when marching.

**Filing** is marching by twos, generally a front and a rear rank man.

**Single files** is the one before the other.

**Ranking-off** is also by single files, but then the front, or rear rank, all go off before the other moves.

The use of filing is to pass défilés, lanes, or narrow streets, where only two men can go a-breast, or on a patrole or march, for the ease of small parties, who are often ordered to open their files, which is taking both sides of the road, and leaving the middle for carriages, &c.
Files are to be half a horse's length behind each other, unless otherwise ordered.

Rank, means a line formed of men a-breast of each other, who, when mounted, are generally six inches asunder.

Cavalry is usually drawn up in two ranks, denominated the front and rear rank; the distance between them from head to croup about three feet, or half a horse's length; which, however, is rather more.

Rank-entire, is when they are formed in one rank.

Ranks by threes, is every three men, both in the front and the rear rank, told off as one; viz., right, centre, and left; and it has this peculiar advantage, that as the breadth of three horses, standing at proper distances in rank, is nearly equal to their depth, they can turn every way on their own ground, by making the rider of the centre-horse the centre of the circle; and it is by this movement only that cavalry can execute every thing which infantry can, without requiring more ground to their front, flanks, or rear, than what they stand upon.

Ranks by twos, is every two men, or the right and left, or odd and even, by files in each rank, moving a-breast to a flank, and forming a front of four's; but this telling-off is considered unnecessary for
volunteer cavalry; as \textit{files}, which is a front of two; \textit{threes covered}, which is a front of three; and \textit{ranks by threes}, which is a front of six, will be sufficient for all fronts less than a subdivision. When they are in \textit{fours}, it will be by filing from the centre of the troop or squadron.

\textbf{DIVISION}

Is, strictly speaking, the half of a troop, which is told off in two divisions; but this term is applied to any number of men less than a squadron, half a squadron, or troop.

\textbf{A TROOP}

Is generally composed of thirty to one hundred men, according to the regulations of the army, or the corps of which it forms a part. A very good number for yeomanry and volunteer cavalry is sixty rank and file, including one quarter-master, three sergeants, four corporals, a trumpeter, and a farrier; and, exclusive of a captain, lieutenant and cornet, by whom it is commanded. This, by allowing for sick and absent, will give it a fair chance of mustering forty-eight in the ranks, and that number can be told off to great advantage, as will be hereafter explained.
A SQUADRON

Is generally composed of two troops, is formed without any intervals between them, and commanded by a field-officer, or by the eldest captain in it.

A REGIMENT

Is composed of six to ten troops, formed into three, four, or five squadrons, which, when drawn up in line, have intervals between each of ten to twelve paces; though, according to regulation, they ought to be one-third of the extent of the squadron. One-fourth, however, comes nearer to general practice, seems quite sufficient for manoeuvre, and will allow one squadron to march to the rear by divisions, without interfering with any other.

A LINE

Is understood to express several regiments acting together in order of battle, or on parade; but any number of men drawn up in rank or abreast of each other, form a line; and it is a term much in use in addressing any body of men above a squadron.
A COLUMN

Is any number of divisions, or parts, of the line (exceeding twos or threes, which is generally called files or threes) placed behind each other. If without distance or intervals, it is called a close column; if with sufficient distances to wheel into line, it is an open column; and, if with half or quarter distances, it is a column of march. The close column deploys (literally to unfold, or open out) into line, on a named division, by the flank march of the others. The open column wheels into line, or forms upon a named division by the diagonal march of the others; and the column of march, at half or quarter distances, is generally converted into an open or close column, before the formation of the line, or may form by inclining. All troops, when formed, are either in line or column, except when they are in

ECHELON,

Which may still be considered a column of a particular kind, the divisions whereof out-flank each other, either the whole of their extent, or some part of it. It is either direct or oblique. The direct echelon is formed by the perpendicular and successive march of divisions from line, and the oblique
echelon by the wheel, less than the quarter circle, of divisions from line.

INTERVALS AND DISTANCES.
The first is generally used to express the space between bodies in a line with each other; and the second, that between bodies behind each other. Thus, the interval between squadrons ought to be one-third of their extent, and the distance between divisions in open column, taken from head to croup of the front-rank, ought to be equal to the extent of them, else they could not wheel into line. The interval between men in rank is six inches, from boot-top to boot-top, (except for dismounting and linking, when they are quite close,) and the distance between the flanks of a squadron in line, or the extent of it, is as many yards as it contains files. Nothing is more material than the preservation of the prescribed intervals and distances. It shows at once to a general the correctness and attention of the officers and non-commissioned officers; and no steady troops will ever be crowded in the ranks: For this purpose, every man individually must resist pressure on the point he dresses to, and press from it himself, till he has got his regulated interval, and no more. Officers, and non-commissioned
officers, should accustom themselves to measure distances by their eye, and pace them afterwards. The horse of a commanding officer may be made very useful to him for this purpose, when he has proved his paces, as horses generally step three feet at a walk, and four feet at a trot. A horse that walks at a regular extended pace, will go four miles an hour; of course, he goes one mile in fifteen minutes: and, as he steps about a yard, he takes nearly 120 steps or yards in one minute. When he trots, he steps about four feet every time, and, to trot twelve miles an hour, he must take 264 steps, or the fifth part of a mile, every minute. These calculations cannot be depended upon to measure ground to a nicety; but no officer ought to be long possessed of a horse, without knowing the extent of his walk, and, with a very little pains he may calculate that of his trot: if by that means he is enabled to take up ground, or to correct the calculations he may make with his eye, he will never repent the trouble he bestows upon it.

ORDER

Expresses the distance between ranks when in line or on parade. It is equal to one third of the extent of the squadron; but in general twelve paces,
or four horses' length, will be perfectly sufficient. *Open order*, is one-half the extent of the squadron, used only for the purpose of exercise, to enable the half squadrons (or *half ranks* in that situation) to wheel about outwards.

*Close order*, is three feet from head to croup (usually called half a horse’s length); and this is the distance for every thing but parade, except the *charge*, when the horses of the rear-rank must be *close to the croup*.

**PIVOT**

Is the man who forms the central point of a circle, and upon whom all wheels are made. In squadron, both the flank-men of the front-rank are * pivots *, but only one of them at a time, unless the squadron wheels outwards from its centre, and then they are both wheeled upon. In column the pivot is invariably the man on that flank of the division which must be wheeled upon to form the line in regular order; the other is called the *reverse flank*. A *moving pivot* is, when the wheels are made on the march, and the pivot then describes a small circle, or any part of it, within the wide one made by the wheeling flank.
Pivots are never to be forced. Dressing, except during a wheel, is to them, and distances kept from them. It is a good regulation, that the pivot, on advancing, should hold out his hand, (or sword, if drawn,) when pressed upon; and every man in the rank ought, upon that, to open the files from that point till they are easy.

SERREFILE

Is, like most of our military terms, taken from the French, and sufficiently explains its meaning. It is used to express the officers and non-commissioned officers not necessary for manœuvres in the line, who are placed two horses' length behind it; and their business is to attend to the rear-rank, to lead to the rear, and to be ready to replace the officers who may fall in the action. In most foreign troops, the second in command is always placed in this line; and it appears to be a good regulation. In close column, the serrefiles are on the reverse-flank, and also in column of sub-divisions, threes, or files, if there is room for them; but if not, they are in the rear of the squadrons.
DRESSING AND COVERING.

Dressing is forming an horizontal line on any given point, and usually expressed by eyes right, eyes left; and front. This means, that the head should be turned sufficiently to see the second and third man in the rank, without squinting; and, if exactly in line with them when sitting upright and dressing to the right, the left eye will be in a line with the buttons of the jacket. The head should never be turned more than this, nor so as to prevent every man from seeing before him, by the turn of his eye only, and without moving the head. Front, is to look straight forwards, and generally ordered after troops are well dressed to any given point. Troops dress by the point to which they form; march by the point to which they are dressed when halted, and again halt by the point to which they are dressed on the march, unless otherwise ordered. Covering, is forming a perpendicular line, by each man following exactly his file-leader, or the pivot-man before him, if he is himself a pivot in a column.

ATTENTION AND CAUTION.

Attention, pronounced by the commanding-officer, not only implies that he is to be listened to
with attention, but that not a word is to be spoken, nor a hand or head moved after it is heard. To give troops, drawn up and standing or sitting at ease, every advantage, a commanding-officer generally prepares them for this word, by naming the regiment; as, Light-Horse Volunteers! Attention!—It is never again repeated till troops are ordered to sit at ease, which implies that they may say or do what they please, provided they do not quit the ranks.

A Caution, is every explanatory word of command given by an officer before those of execution. When troops are halted, no motion is to be made on hearing the caution, but such as are necessary to be able to obey instantly what is to follow it. And the commanding-officer ought always to make a sufficient pause between the two, that his orders may be repeated, when addressed to a regiment or line, and his intentions perfectly comprehended by those who are to execute them.

**FLANKERS AND SKIRMISHERS.**

Their object is to cover the front, flanks, or rear, of a regiment or army, and to pursue after a charge. They are usually composed of a reserve, commanded by a subaltern, and placed in the rear, and on the right of a line, and on the reverse flank of the front
of a column; or in front of it, when advancing; and in the rear, when retreating. The flank-divisions are often appointed skirmishers, or supporters to them. Their duty will be more particularly explained in its place.

**PATROLE**

Is a party of men, under an officer, or non-commissioned officer, sent out to get information of the motions of an enemy, or to reconnoitre the country, in order that the commanding-officer may form a just opinion of the face of it, of the heights, woods, rivers, morasses, roads, bridges, &c. and be able to lay his plans of attack and defence accordingly. This is an essential part of the duty of volunteer and yeomanry cavalry, and ought to be frequently practised.

**POST.**

A military post is the situation in which any number of men are placed for attack or defence. An officer's post is that which he is to occupy in the regiment, in every position in which it can possibly be put; and, unless it is perfectly familiar to him, he does not know his duty, and cannot act his part with propriety. The post of every officer
will be pointed out when the duty of officers comes to be treated of; and, occasionally, in describing the evolutions of a squadron or regiment.

GUARD.

Any number of men, in constant readiness for duty, or rather on duty, and relieved at stated periods; or, the number of men every officer usually commands. Thus, a captain’s guard is fifty men; a lieutenant’s, thirty; a cornet’s, twenty; a sergeant commands twelve; and a corporal six; or, a sergeant and corporal, eighteen.
CHAPTER III.

INSTRUCTIONS PREPARATORY TO THE DRILL; OR,
FIRST PRINCIPLES OF MILITARY TACTICS; VIZ.

Forming—Sizing—Telling-off—Filing—Inclining
—Wheeling—Right or Left Shoulders forward—
Counter-marching—Advancing—Change of Pace
—Halting.

FORMING.

In all formations, every man must dress to the
hand he forms to, in order to take a perfect aligne-
ment, and the prescribed distance from the file next
him. He ought to contrive to collect his horse so
as to stop short of his place, and move into it, rather
than rein back; and when fixed, his horse should
be perfectly square. This is particularly necessary
for the first files that are formed, and is never suffi-
ciently attended to, as a horse's croup, on the right
of a line, being thrown out one foot, will throw back
the left of it many yards, and yet every man in the
ranks shall be correctly dressed. In all formations
from files, ranks by twos or threes, the rear-rank
men are to follow their front-rank men into the
alignment, and never wheel in before them, which is too often done in reverse formations.

SIZING

Is necessary in the regular cavalry; and is useful in volunteer corps, when it can be done without much trouble or inconvenience. It is done by placing the tallest men and horses in the centre, and the least on the flanks. A troop sizes from right or left, according to its place in the squadron.

TELLING-OFF.

This is to point out to every man his place in the ranks for the day, or till he is dismissed; and it is most essential that he should recollect it as quickly as he would his name on any other occasion.

It has been already observed, that a regiment is formed of a certain number of squadrons. If three, they are told off by right, left, and centre; if four, or more, by right, left, right-centre, and left-centre squadrons. A squadron is composed of two troops, and told off in two half squadrons, right and left; in four divisions, first, second, third, and fourth, from the right; and in eight subdivisions (if each be six file or more,) also from the right. A squadron, or troop, is likewise numbered from right to left, and
told off by right and left files, and by threes, right, centre, and left; all which are the same in both ranks. The same man may thus be right by files, and left by threes and by divisions; or, right by divisions and threes, and left by files, &c. which must all be carefully retained. It is also to be observed, that threes are told off from the centre to both flanks; that the centre divisions must be exact threes, and that odd men in the others must be on the flanks. These are told off as threes, but are in fact fours or twos. The last telling-off is the standard guard, or centre-files, which are the two files on each inward flank of the half-squadron. They never quit the standard when in line, when advancing by fours from the centre, or when pursuing after a charge; and they form a point for rallying, fetch the standard from head-quarters, and guard it back.

FILING.

The reason for filing has been already explained. It is a column of twos, composed of the front and rear men a-breast of each other. When a squadron, or any part of it, is ordered to file to the right or left, or from the flanks or the right or left of any division, to the front or rear, dressing must be in-
stantly to the point indicated by the caution, and the file at that point must place their horses in the direction they are to take; but no other horse in the squadron, in volunteer corps, ought to move. At the word march, the rear-rank closes to the croup, and the whole turn their horses' shoulders the way they are to go, moving on a-breast of each other when it comes to their turn. The files are to be half a horse's length behind each other, and the front-rank man, to whom the other dresses, is to preserve that distance at whatever pace they are ordered to march. When the right is leading, the rear-rank man is on the right, and he is on the left when the left is leading. Filing from the centre, is often called forming a column of fours, as both the inward flanks go off together. If the standard is out, or if a standard-bearer is where it ought to be, the centre-files, with the standard-bearer and his covering file, move out of the rank at the caution; and at the word march, they are followed by the others in file from both inward flanks, leaving an interval between them of a horse's breadth.

Marching by single files is, the rear-rank man behind his file-leader; and ranking-off, is the whole of one rank marching singly in file, and then those of the other. A squadron, or any division of it, when
in file, occupies in extent three times the ground it stood on when formed; when by threes, covered, twice its extent: if marching by fours, one-half more ground than it stood upon; and if by six (or ranks by threes,) it does not lengthen out at all.

**INCLINING**

Is an oblique march, which gains ground to the front and a flank, keeping the front of the line parallel to its former position, and without opening out. A squadron at easy files is said to incline at an angle of thirty-four degrees; but the files must be very loose to admit of that. In general it will be found, when inclining to the right, that every man by turning his horse's shoulders as much to the right as his interval will allow him, will find his horse's head half a neck behind his right-hand man's, and his right knee behind his right-hand man's left knee. The great point is to keep steadily in that direction, without pressing, or carrying the bridle-hand to the right, after the horse is in his proper place. Every man in the rear-rank, except the flankman, while the line is inclining to the right, covers the file on the right of his natural file-leader. When the word *forwards*, or *front*, is given, the whole turn their horses as much to the left as they
did to the right, and the line ought to be perfectly straight and at easy files. The error generally committed in inclining, is occasioned by inattention of the officer or flank-man inclined to, who, either from not taking two objects to march upon, or from inclining too much, obliges the others to extend their line to a kind of file; or, if they keep close, to circle round him instead of preserving a front, parallel to the former direction. This error cannot be too much guarded against.

**Wheeling**

Is describing a circle, or any part of it, on a pivot, or central point. To wheel simply to right or left is the quarter circle; to wheel about is the half circle; and an eighth, quarter, or half wheel, is the eighth, quarter, or half, of the quarter circle. In all wheels of a squadron, the front-rank dress to the centre or standard, and the rear-rank to the wheeling-flank. In all wheels of divisions of any kind, dressing is to the wheeling-flank, except the man on the wheeling-flank, who dresses to the pivot, and looks along the line. The rear-rank having a wider circle to describe, must carry their bridle-hands to the wheeling-flank; and if to the right, must cover the man on the left of their natural file-leader during the
wheel. In all wheels, halting is by the point dressed to during the wheel; but when ordered to dress, it is invariably to the pivot, which must neither be pressed upon nor left; and this requires great attention in the wheeling-flank man, and every man in the ranks. The square of all wheels from a halt are to be marked as follows, the marker facing the new line:—All squadron wheels, and all wheels of column into line, by the covering sergeant of the wheeling-flank; and all half-squadron division, or sub-division wheels of the line into column, by the sergeant of the standing-flank of the squadron. A regiment, or line of any extent, cannot conveniently be wheeled but by its parts or divisions; and it is an invariable rule, that when the division which marks the new alignment has been wheeled into it, all the others are to wheel half as much; and the remaining half (by right or left shoulders forward) just before they come into the alignment.

RIGHT OR LEFT SHOULDERS FORWARD.

This is a wheel upon a moving pivot, by dressing to the pivot, or rather not altering the dressing on the march, and generally used to change the direction of any body of men on the march, or of the head of a column, to which all the other divisions
conform, when they arrive at the spot where the change was made. On the word right shoulders forward, the pivot-man gradually turns his horse's head to the left; and the others, in order to keep dressed by him, would circle round him if he continued to turn. At the word forwards, he moves straight on, and then forms a front to whatever point is intended by the commanding-officer. When these changes of direction are made on the reverse flank, they become wheels on a moving pivot, as the dressing is not altered, and the pivot-man (then the wheeler) ceases to circle when he gets the word forward.

COUNTERMARCHING

Is a very important movement for volunteer cavalry, who must often form and change their front where they cannot do it by wheels of the squadron or half-squadron. It changes both the front and flanks of a line, and faces it regularly to its rear, by the successive, or progressive, wheels of its divisions or parts. If by successive wheels from a halt, each division performs that operation only when it comes to its turn, and the line when again formed will have gained its own length to a flank, and be placed as if wheeled about to right or left. If progressive, (which
is always the case, unless otherwise ordered in the caution,) all the divisions march to the point where the first changed its direction; and the line will be formed fronting to its former rear, parallel with, and nearly on the same ground. Countermarching may be either in front or rear of the body; and when from both flanks, it is both in front and rear. In column, it is always from the reverse-flank, or that which is to become the pivot when the change is made.

ADVANCING—CHANGE OF PACE—HALTING.

Troops are to march by the point they are dressed to when halted, if not otherwise ordered; and halt by the point they are dressed to on the march, till otherwise ordered. The pace, whatever it is, will be mentioned in the caution; and if none is mentioned, it is a walk; till altered by word of command. All changes of position, and evolutions of light cavalry, should be at a trot or canter; and all changes of pace must be made gradually, smoothly, and without jerking or bolting; which, if at the head of a column or near it, will occasion the same shake and irregularity through the whole. When distances are lost by the least inattention, or the unsteadiness of a horse, they must be regained
gradually. When troops are halted, they are not to move till \textit{march} is distinctly heard; but when on the march, they are to obey the orders as soon as the last word of them is pronounced; and if there is no \textit{halt} after it, \textit{forwards} becomes equivalent to \textit{halt, dress, march}; and explains itself. It is much used in Cavalry, as it is more difficult to stop a horse, and put him again instantly in motion, than to change his direction while moving.
CHAPTER IV.

RIDING.

Attention to Horse-Furniture and Accoutrements—Mounting and Dismounting—Seat on Horse-back—Aids for Advancing, Reining back, turning to the Right, Left, and about, and passaging to either Side—Changing Pace—Leaping, standing and flying—Practising the Whole by Word of Command.

If there is no open or covered riding-house, a piece of ground 120 feet long, and 80 feet wide, should be fixed on and paled round; or, at least, the corners of it marked with posts, in order to work only inside of them.

ATTENTION TO HORSE-FURNITURE AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Every man should be taught, if he does not know, how to saddle, bridle, and accoutre his horse. The horse-furniture should be according to the regulation for the regiment or corps, and strictly uniform. When he comes into the riding-house,
the officer on duty, or the riding-master, will direct his attention to it in all its parts, and if he thinks proper, order him to strip his horse and accoutre him again.

The first object to be attended to is the bridle. The bit ought to be so placed as to bring the mouth-piece to bear on the bars, and so as to be quite clear of the tush. If it is lower, the horse will ride through his bridle, and the curb have no effect: if higher, it will gag the horse, and make him unsteady. The curb should lie flat, be easy when the reins are not tightened, but press to the chin the moment they are. The saddle should be placed two inches behind the play of the shoulder, and be as much above the withers before mounting; the girths not too tight, and the crupper easy. The stirrups should be of such a length as that the under part of the stirrup-iron may strike just under the ankle-bone, when the legs are hanging down in a natural position.

MOUNTING AND DISMOUNTING.

Stand to your horse—This is the first position of a light dragoon before mounting. He is to place himself square to the front, a little behind the horse's head, with the right hand on the curb-rein,
over the snaffle, and near the bit, with the back of the hand uppermost.

Prepare to mount.—Face to the right, and at the same time, placing the left-hand where the right was, run the right up the rein, till you get hold of the nob, or middle of it, with the finger and thumb, extending your arm directly over the horse’s neck; step to the right till you are opposite the horse’s shoulder, and lay hold of both sides of the curb-rein with the left-hand, just under the right, putting the little finger between them, with the back of the hand towards the horse’s head; run the left-hand down till it comes to the mane, throw the end of the rein gently over the horse’s neck, seize a part of the mane with the right-hand, put it into the left, and twist it round the fore-finger: take hold of the stirrup-leather, just above the iron, with the right-hand, and stepping back with the right-foot, place the ball of the left-foot in the stirrup, the knee close to the horse’s shoulders, and lay the right-hand on the off-side of the cantle of the saddle.

Mount.—Raise yourself on the right-foot, and, by your hold with both hands, bring your body upright, looking over your horse; pause there an instant; carry the right-leg over the horse’s croup, taking care not to touch it, and in the meantime re-
move the right hand from the cantle to the off-side of the pummel of the saddle; put the ball of your right foot in the stirrup quietly, and without stooping to do it with the right hand; quit the mane, but not the hold of the bridle with the left, and with the right hand, the back upwards, take the snaffle rein and lay it into the left, letting the superfluous part hang down on the off-side; press both reins between your thumb and the first joint of the fore-finger, and then raise your bridle-hand so as just to feel the horse's mouth.

This manner of mounting should not be dispensed with on any occasion. It is the only one in which there is perfect safety: the horse can neither bite nor kick; and if your hold with both hands is secure, you are in no danger from whatever a horse can do, even before you get over your leg. All horses ought to be taught to stand till mounted; but when they are not properly trained, recourse must be had to expedients, however irregular. If, therefore, your horse moves forward when you propose to mount, shorten the inside rein so as just to bend his neck a little; in this position he will neither rear nor plunge; and if he moves, it will be inwards on his own ground, which gives you every advantage in getting on his back.
**Prepare to dismount.**—Seize a lock of the mane with the right hand and put it into the left, in the same manner as in mounting; quit the right stirrup, and place the right hand on the off-side of the pommel of the saddle, with the thumb pointing to the horse's head.

**Dismount.**—Raise yourself on your hands and bring the right leg gently over the croup, shifting your hand from the pommel to the cantle of the saddle, and pause an instant, looking straight across your horse; bring the right foot to the ground, and then the left; seize the rein with the right hand under the left, the back up; quit the mane and bridle with the left hand, and advance with the left foot first to the position of *stand to your horse*, already described.

Crossing the stirrups over the horse's neck when dismounted, is practised in most countries abroad; it prevents many accidents when linked, or when leading past objects which the stirrup-iron may entangle with. It becomes the first and last motions in dismounting. You stoop to bring over the right stirrup before you seize the mane, and you throw over the left stirrup before you seize the bridle with the right hand. In mounting again, the stirrups are to
be replaced before you put a lock of the mane into the left hand.

**SEAT ON HORSEBACK.**

All stiffness must be avoided, as both ungraceful and unsafe; for no muscle can be kept in constant exertion without losing its power. A real manege seat is not suited to dragoon riding: the common hunting seat comes nearer to it; and there are some grooms who have acquired, by practice only, an exceeding good seat on horseback, though their hands are seldom good. Every man, when first put on horseback, has a natural propensity to lean forwards when he considers himself in any danger of losing his seat; and this is precisely what throws him out of it. This propensity must, therefore, be counteracted by much practice, or practice and theory joined together, and an easy bend of the back (which must never be rounded) acquired upon any sudden or unexpected motion of the horse. Sit then as easy upon your saddle as you would upon a chair; the head and body upright, the shoulders well back, and the chest advanced; the arms, from the shoulders to the elbows, parallel with and close to the sides, but not pressed to them; from the elbow to the wrist horizontal, which will
bring the hand three or four inches above the pummel of the saddle, where it ought to be; the back a little bent, and the hips thrown outwards, so as to bring the flat, or inside of the thigh, in close contact with the saddle; the legs hanging down naturally, and behind the stirrup leather: then supposing the stirrups of the length already mentioned, raise the toe, sink the heel, and bend the knee sufficiently to allow the stirrup to carry the weight of the leg, which is all it ought ever to do. When the stirrup-iron is on the ball of the foot, that is, at the root of the great toe, the knee should be close behind the stirrup-leather, and the toe in a perpendicular line with it. The foot is to remain in a natural position, and the toe turned inwards by the thigh, and not from the ankle. The calf of the leg near the horse, but not touching; and the knee, though close, is never to be pressed against his side, nor made use of to hold by, as it defeats its purpose, by raising the rider on the saddle, and throwing him out of his seat. The great point is to preserve the balance of the body, usually called the equilibrium. When that is lost, or in danger of being lost, and on all occasions of plunging, rearing, leaping, or any unexpected motion of the horse, the proper grasp is by the thigh and calf of the leg; but that
is not to be held longer than is necessary, and never recurred to, except to preserve or restore the proper seat. What is usually called the \textit{hand} in horsemanship is of infinite consequence; and more depends upon the dexterous management of it than can be conceived by any one but a good rider. The position of it, and the manner of holding the reins, have been already mentioned. The nails should be opposite the centre of the body, and seen by the rider when he looks down; the thumb pressing the reins on the first joint of the fore-finger, should cross the body, and point a little towards the horse's right ear, which will give a proper bend to the wrist. The arm from the shoulders should be flexible, but never drawn behind the body, and upon many occasions must be steadied against it; the two first fingers firmly closed, and the two others lightly so. The little finger being between the reins of the curb, which a dragoon ought always to ride with, will feel every motion of the horse's mouth, and cannot be moved without being felt and obeyed by a well-broke horse. For this reason, the hand ought not to move with the body, even in a rough trot, but be kept so steady, that a glass of water would not be spilt.
AIDS.

Aids are given by the hand and leg, accompanied by corresponding motions of the body. Corrections and animations are by the spur, the whip, and the voice; but the two last, dragoons have nothing to do with, and horses must be taught to disregard them when mounted. As an aid, the spur is unnecessary, unless the horse should not obey the leg, and then it must be slightly given. When it is applied for animation, it should be done vigorously, by closing the legs, dropping the toe, and pressing the rowel just behind the girth till the horse obey it: but if for correction, the leg must be taken from the horse's side, and the spur struck against him with more or less violence, according to the occasion. To explain the aids necessary for advancing, reining back, turning to the right, left, and about, and passaging to either side, we shall suppose a man placed well on horseback, with his reins of a proper length, and ordered to

Advance.—The first motion upon this, and every occasion, is to raise the hand a little to feel the horse's mouth, and prepare him for what you require of him; then turn the nails downwards, so as to give two or three inches more rein, and close the calves.
of both legs: the instant the horse moves forward, take off your legs, and replace your hand quietly in its former position.

_Halt._—Turn your nails upwards, press your elbow to your side, approach the calves of your legs, throw your body back till the horse stop, after which replace every thing as it was before.

_Rein back._—Raise your hand a little and draw it gently to the centre of your body, bending a little forwards till the horse obey; use the calves of the legs only to keep him straight, if he should throw his croup out to one side or the other.

_Halt._—Close your legs, and replace your hand in its former position, taking off your legs as soon as the horse stops.

Before proceeding to turn to right or left, it may be proper to observe, that there are three ways of turning a horse: first, upon his centre, when he moves both fore-feet and hind-feet; secondly, upon his fore-feet, when the hind-feet describe the circle, or any part of it; and, thirdly, upon his hind-feet, when the fore-feet describe that circle. This last is seldom necessary in dragoon riding, and it requires a well-dressed horse to be able to perform it correctly. The two former are in general use. The centre-man of threes may exemplify the first, and
the standing: flank-man in a wheel, the second. In turning on your own ground it is not only usual, but easiest, to move both the shoulders and the croup at the same time, and to bring the horse’s fore-feet where his hind-ones stood.

To the right wheel.—Raise your hand a little, and carry it over to the right, with the nails up; turn your head and body a little to the right, and close the right leg just behind the girth. When you have thus made the quarter circle, replace everything as it was.

To the left wheel.—Raise your hand a little as before, and carry it to the left, with the knuckles up, turning your head and body a little to the left, and closing the left leg. When performed, take off your leg, and replace your hand.

Turning or wheeling to the right and left about, is performed in the same manner, by continuing the aids till the half circle is made.

Passaging,—which is necessary for dragoons to gain ground to the right or left when in rank, without changing the dressing of it, is thus performed:

To the right take ground by passage; or, to the right pass.—Raise the bridle hand, to prevent the horse from going forward, and carry it over to the
right, till you put the horse's shoulders in motion; close the left leg so as to bring up the croup, which the shoulders must always precede; turn your head to the right, and lay the weight of your body on that side; continue these aids till you are halted, when it will be necessary to replace your hand, to take off the left leg, and close the right momentarily, to stop the croup, and keep the horse straight.

*Passaging to the left*—is performed in the same manner, by bringing the bridle hand to the left, and using the right leg to carry on the croup.

Bad horsemen are apt to passage their horses false, by turning their heads the wrong way; but it ought never to be forgotten, that both man and horse are always to look the way they are going. There is only one exception to that (besides reining back), and it is the *epaule en dedans* in the manege; which, though an excellent lesson for supplying both man and horse, and extremely useful in the riding house, is unnecessary in common riding, and never can be required in the army.
CHANGE OF PACE.

Changing pace on a horse tolerably dressed, ought to be done as follows: If from a walk to a trot, increase the appui, or feel the horse's mouth a little more, without raising the hand, while you close both legs; and if you continue to keep that pull steadily, the horse will continue to trot, however much you may animate him. If you wish him to strike into a gallop, raise your hand a little, and give him more rein rather suddenly, at the same time closing the leg opposed to the one you want him to lead with; or close both legs and turn his head that way. If from a walk to a gallop, collect him well, and while you put on your legs, ease your hand three or four inches; and in both cases, when on the gallop, feel his mouth again gently. If a horse is not sufficiently broke to hand and heel, he will require stronger aids to strike into a gallop and keep united. His head must be raised by increasing the support, or the legs or even the spurs applied till he offers to gallop, and then the hand must be eased.
LEAPING STANDING AND FLYING.

Although leaping should not be practised till a tolerable seat and balance have been acquired upon good principles, yet this seems the proper place to introduce it. The knowledge of it is particularly necessary to yeomanry and volunteer cavalry; for without it they would be stopt at every hedge, ditch, or locked gate, unless they had pioneers with them. It is daily practised; but the principles of it are, nevertheless, very little understood. It may be reduced to mathematical exactness, and a tolerable rider may be taught to take a standing or flying leap as well as an old sportsman, a huntsman, or whipper-in, who, from long practice, have adopted the true principles generally without knowing why.

It must first be observed, that a horse of a moderate size, taking a high standing leap (four feet we shall suppose), doubles up his fore-legs and stretches forward his knees, which though he at the same time sinks his croup, by bending his houghs, will not place his back at more than an angle of forty-five degrees on rising. The inclination, it is true, will be greater when he grounds, especially if he throws up his hind legs to bring them over the bar, instead of chucking them under him, as some horses
do. If, therefore, the rider can keep a firm grasp with his legs and thighs, and preserve the equilib-rium of his body so as to keep it in a perpendicular, or vertical, position with the ground, during the whole operation, he cannot possibly be moved from his seat.

We shall suppose a horse perfectly broke to leap in hand, and our attention shall be solely directed to the rider:—what he has to attend to is his seat, his balance, and his hand. With respect to the first, he should close the calves of his legs just behind the girth, drop his heels, turn his toes a little outwards, keep the knees close, but not cling by them, and sit upright. This is termed by the French l'enveloppe, or se lier à son cheval, and the grasp must be kept from the moment the horse rises at the leap, till his hind feet are on the ground on the other side. There is no pressure on the stirrups in this situation: if there were, the seat would be infallibly lost at grounding. No other balance is necessary, but to preserve the body perpendicular with the ground; and for this purpose it must take the motions corresponding to those of the horse. When he rises, the chest must be advanced till it comes very near his neck, but the back must continue a little bent or hollowed, and never be rounded. When he passes
the bar, the body will be quite upright, and, by leaning back as he grounds, the shoulders will at last come very near his croup. The hand should be placed very low, and kept so throughout; the snaffle only should be used for leaping, and the reins should be held full six inches longer than common. The horse's mouth should be felt very gently when he rises, and the hand kept ready to bring him back again, if he should get over one leg and not the other; it should then be perfectly easy till he grounds, when he may be supported by keeping the hand close to the pummel of the saddle, and steady. There is, however, more mischief done by the hand than any thing else, and most horses will leap best and safest with a loose rein. Some men attempt to hold themselves on by the bridle, and nothing can be more absurd. Some shorten their reins on coming up to a leap; and if this does not baulk the horse, he is sure to pull them over his head at grounding. Some raise their hands to raise the horse's fore-part, but that will most effectually prevent him from stretching over the bar; others carry their hand high, by way of supporting the horse at grounding, which will either hang his hind quarters on the bar, strain his loins, or, perhaps, break his back. The less hand, therefore, that is
used in leaping, the safer it will be; for none but very good riders can make it of service to the horse.

In *flying leaping* a horse's mouth should, indeed, be felt the whole time, and he ought to be supported in grounding, with the hand advanced, and very low. The principles already mentioned for the *seat* apply equally to flying leaping, but much less inclination of the body is required, as a horse generally describes a segment of a circle, and takes off, or rises at the same distance from the bar, as he grounds on the other side.

**PRACTISING THE WHOLE BY WORD OF COMMAND.**

To practise the principles laid down for riding, we shall suppose a few men at a time under an able instructor: he will order them separately to examine their bridles, saddles, and horse furniture, and to take them off and put them on again if he thinks proper; and then teach them the manner of holding their horse, or *standing to their horse*, of mounting, dismounting, advancing, reining back, fronting every way, and passing. After this they will be ordered one after the other to walk their horses round the riding house, to the right, at a horse's length distance. He will then explain to them that every cor-
ner is a wheel to the right, or facing to the right, and requires the aids for that movement; that the corners must be rode straight into and turned square, and that they must always have their horses in hand, and take care to preserve their exact distance from their leading file. To prove this, he will halt them frequently, and again march, after correcting the fault, if any.

At one of the corners, and after turning it, halt. He will then order the leading file to half wheel to the right, and inform the others that they are to do the same when they come to that ground. He marches on in that direction till he comes to the other side of the riding house, where he is ordered to half wheel to the left or front, and proceed round the riding house to the left: this is called the long change in the riding school; and marching oblique, or inclining, in military language. The same attention is to be had to the corners in going to the left, and the long change again made by a half wheel to the left. When the men are tolerably perfect in this, halt the leading file at the middle of the riding house, and take ground by passage to the right. The aids for this must be most correctly applied by the leading file, and by every one who follows when he comes to that ground. For this purpose
only one is to cross the riding-house at a time. At the next halt they will be ordered to take ground to the left by passage, which is performed in the same manner, reversing the aids: they will then be taught to wheel singly to the right, and left, and about; to rein back in a straight line; to face inwards; to move forwards, and dismount. All this is to be done without stirrups, and at a walk. When further advanced, the same lessons must be gone through at a trot and gallop (all but the passage, which must always be slow), and very frequently changed: they may then have stirrups, and be practised at the bar standing or flying.

No man should ever think it needless to attend this lesson, for he cannot be too good a rider; and unless he is a tolerable one, and has a perfect command of his horse, he had much better be on foot, for his own safety, or for any good he can do in the cavalry.

It ought also to be strongly impressed on every gentleman's mind, that he cannot learn riding by theory alone; and that though it may be useful to study the true principles of horsemanship, all the
books that ever were written on the subject will not make a rider without practice.*

* RISING IN THE STIRRUP, OR RIDING AT EASE.

It may at first sight appear absurd to lay down rules for what is contrary to the rules of horsemanship; what no riding master teaches; and what every man, who can ride at all, thinks himself perfectly master of; but if we reflect on the ease afforded by this practice both to man and horse, in quick and forced marches of cavalry, and on most occasions in common riding, it may be of use to point out the best mode of performing it. That there are many very improper ones, no man will deny; and it may not be amiss to mention some of them, before we proceed further. One man allows his legs to swing backwards and forwards, like the pendulum of a clock, while his arms keep exact time with them. Another has his toes lower than his heels, bolts right up, and to assist the motion, his arms act as wings, to the great annoyance of the horse's mouth. A third pushes his feet forwards in a line with the horse's shoulders; when to rise from the saddle, he must lean forward in the same degree, which gives him the appearance of a pair of compasses. All these seats, and many others which we see daily practised, spoil the horses' mouths; afford no security whatever if they stumble, and probably tire the rider more at the end of a day's journey, than if he had sat still on the saddle. The error proceeds from not studying the equilibrium, or true centre of gravity, and by making the action proceed entirely from a pressure on the stirrups. The object in view is to avoid the contact of the horse's croup, when he brings his hind legs under him; and this may be
done with very little motion, and with the greatest safety, in all unexpected movements of the horse, by the following simple rules, which post-boys in general understand best, from necessity and long practice only. Take the common dragoon seat that has been already fully described; keep the heels well down, the toes turned a little outwards, and grasp moderately with the hams; let the pressure be equal on every part from the middle of the thigh downwards, and not on the stirrups alone; keep the body well poised on this support, and push the breech forward, to avoid the horse's croup, instead of raising it perpendicularly from the saddle. It need scarcely be mentioned, that all motion of the hands or arms is ungraceful, useless, and hurtful to the horse's mouth. In galloping, it requires only to advance the chest, so as to raise the breech from the saddle; and this is far preferable to the common method of standing in the stirrups with the feet home, as the balance must then be preserved by the knees only, and a strong pull at the horse's head.
CHAPTER V.

THE DRILL, IN FIVE CLASSES.

FIRST CLASS.

*Drawing, Carrying, Sloping, and Returning Swords—Sword Salute—Sword Exercise—Manual Exercise of the Pistol.

**Draw Swords.**—1st. Bring the right hand over the left arm and put it through the sling; twist the sling round the wrist, by one or two turns of the hand outwards, and seize the hilt of the sword, the back of the hand uppermost:—2d. Draw it out of the scabbard till the hand is on a line with the elbow, which must be very little raised:—3d. Draw the sword quite out of the scabbard, with the edge to the front; extend the arm; raise the point higher than the hilt; turn the wrist to the left, the nails towards the body, and bring the hand to the right breast, with the thumb under the chin, the edge of the sword to the left, the point straight up, and

* See rules and regulations for the sword exercise of the Cavalry, republished in Philadelphia, by James Humphreys.
the flat to the front:—4th. Bring it smartly down, till the hand is horizontal with the elbow, still perfectly upright, and the edge towards the horse's left ear, which gives an easy bend outwards to the wrist.

Slope Swords.—Raise the hand a little, and rest the back of the blade on the right shoulder.

Carry Swords.—Bring it again to the last position of drawing, and perfectly upright.

Return Swords.—1st. Carry the hand to the hollow of the left shoulder, the back of it to the front:—2d. Drop the point behind that shoulder, and, by sliding the sword gently down the arm without lowering the right hand, guide the point into the scabbard, and thrust it down till the hand is in a line with the elbow:—3d. Quit the sling and push the sword smartly into the scabbard, bringing the right hand across the body to its place.

Sword Salute.

The officers are to be instructed by the adjutant or sergeant-major in the sword salute, which should be done easily and gracefully, and with perfect uniformity. There ought to be very little motion of the arm from the elbow upwards. From the carry raise the hand till the thumb comes opposite the chin,
and then, by a quick turn of the wrist only, bring the flat of the sword full to the front; place the thumb on the ear of the hilt, ease the fingers, and let the hilt rest in the hollow of the hand, holding it between the fore-finger and thumb: from this position, and without advancing the elbow, let the arm fall gently till it is straight, and then drop the point of the sword, which should be near the horse's shoulder, and the blade before the horseman's knee. In recovering the sword, the point must be raised, and without advancing the arm, the hilt brought again opposite the chin, with the flat to the front, and the point upright: from this position it is brought down to the carry.

**Sword Exercise.**

The *sword exercise* must be taught first on foot, and afterwards on horseback, and by the following words of command, till it can be performed by flugel.

**First Division.**

Prepare to guard.
Guard.
Assault.
Left protect.
Right protect.
Prepare to guard.
Front give point.
Prepare to guard.
Guard.
Slope swords.

**SECOND DIVISION.**
Prepare to guard.
Guard.
Assault.
Guard.
Bridle-arm protect.
Sword-arm protect.
St. George.
Rear cut.
Guard.
Slope swords.

**THIRD DIVISION.**
Prepare to Guard.
Guard.
Assault.
Guard.
Horse's near-side protect.
Horse's off-side protect.
Cut one, two, and one.
Left protect.
Right protect.
Prepare to guard.
Front give point.
Cut one.
Guard.
Slope swords.

FOURTH DIVISION.
Prepare to Guard.
Guard.
On your right to the front parry.
Cut two and one.
Right give point.
Prepare to guard.
Left give point.
Cut three and four.
Guard.
Slope swords.

FIFTH DIVISION.
Prepare to guard.
Guard.
Left cut one and two.
Right cut one and two.
Left give point.
Prepare to guard.
Right give point.
Cut five and six.
Guard.
Slope swords.

SIXTH DIVISION.
Prepare to guard.
Guard.
Right give point.
Cut one and two.
Left parry.
Left protect.
Right protect.
Front give point.
Prepare to guard.
Guard.
Slope swords.

After the scholar is tolerably perfect in these six divisions, and particularly in the assault, which combines the six cuts, he should be taught the attack and defence, by the following words of command.
ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OFFENSIVE.</th>
<th>DEFENSIVE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cut one at the horse's head near side.</td>
<td>Near side protect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut two at the horse's head off side.</td>
<td>Horse's off side protect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut one at the adversary's face off side.</td>
<td>Left protect, and return cut three at the antagonist's wrist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parry cut three by sinking the guard.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut one at the thigh or body, off side.</td>
<td>Right protect, low and return, cut six at adversary's neck.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut one at the sword-arm.</td>
<td>Sword-arm protect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut two at bridle-arm from the rear.</td>
<td>Bridle-arm protect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut one at the back of the head.</td>
<td>Left protect, hanging guard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut two at the face, near side.</td>
<td>Right protect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut one at horse's head near side.</td>
<td>Near side protect, and return cut six at sword arm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IN PURSUIT.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ATTACK.</th>
<th>DEFENCE.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Guard.</td>
<td>Briddle-arm protect.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right give point at the small of the back.</td>
<td>Left parry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut one at back of the head.</td>
<td>Left protect, hanging guard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut two at the face.</td>
<td>Right protect, near side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cut one at horse's head near side.</td>
<td>Horse's near side protect.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Having referred to the regulations for the sword exercise, it will not be expected that we should here enter more minutely into the theory of it, especially as what has been observed on riding applies still more forcibly to this science, which cannot possibly be learnt except by practice. It may not, however, be amiss to make some general
observations, and to point out the best mode of 
practising, at leisure hours, what is taught by a 
master at stated periods.

The principles of the broad sword are, to be on 
guard in the position best adapted for defence; to 
carry an edge as far as it will do execution without 
deranging that guard, and no further; to turn the 
edge by the wrist only, in such manner as, whether 
up or down or across, the back or the flat may 
ever be presented. To parry every thing with the 
edge except the bayonet, which must be warded off 
by the back of the sword; and to practise exactly 
what is to be done and resorted to in real action, in 
order to acquire the habit of cutting, thrusting, and 
parrying mechanically, and without previously con-
sidering the manner of doing it.

A target of a moderate size placed against a wall, 
and on which are traced, in strong lines, the six cuts 
supposed to be made at the face, and also outside 
the oval, the line which the point of the sword de-
scribes in combining one cut with another, will be 
found very useful for practice, if care is taken to 
keep the arm all the while at the guard, and to make 
the assault merely by the turn of the wrist.
MANUAL EXERCISE OF THE PISTOL.

The manner of drawing, carrying, and returning the pistol must be taught by the drill sergeant, and practised till it is done methodically and correctly. The pistol is to be drawn after loosening the bear-skin flounce, by seizing the grasp with the right hand over the bridle-arm, and bringing it to the advance with the muzzle up and the hand over the right pistol holster. It is to be returned in the same way, taking great care that the cock does not touch the holster in pushing it down, else it will cock the pistol.

Priming, loading, and firing, must be taught and always practised by the different distinct motions, learnt at first by word of command and flagelman, as that is not only the safest but the quickest way. When these motions have become familiar, the only words from the exercising officer will be the following:

Draw your left pistol.—Seize the pistol at the grasp over the bridle-arm, and bring it to the advance.

Prime and load.—Lay the barrel of the pistol into the left hand without altering the hold of the bridle, and hold it close to the guard; push back
the hammer with the thumb of the right hand; the fingers shut; take a cartridge out of the box with the finger and thumb, bite off the end, and shake some powder into the pan; shut the pan with the three last fingers placed behind the hammer, and at the same time turn the back of the bridle-hand uppermost, which will bring the muzzle upright; shake in the powder and push the paper and ball after it; seize the ramrod with the finger and thumb, draw it half out, and lay hold of it back-handed; ram down the cartridge; return the ramrod; and bring the pistol to the advance, the muzzle up and the hand over the right pistol holster.

Ready.—Lay the barrel again into the left hand, and cock the pistol with the thumb or with the second finger, bringing it again to the advance.

To the front present.—Present the pistol at the height of the shoulder over the horse's head, and the arm extended.

Fire.—Draw the trigger with the second finger or with the two first fingers, and immediately bring the pistol into the left hand to the loading position, and half cock with the second finger.

Load.—Go on with the loading motions as before.
To the left face.—Turn your horse to the left on his own ground.

Ready.—Cock your pistol.

To the right present.—Extend your arm to the right and take aim.

Fire.—Draw down, come again to the loading position, and half cock.

Front.—Turn your horse again to the right on his own ground.

Load.—As before directed.

To the right face.—Turn your horse to the right.

Ready.—Cock your pistol.

To the left present.—Over the bridle-arm as far as you can extend your right arm, with the hand the height of the eye.

Fire.—Draw down, and again cock your pistol.

Front.—Come to your former front.

Load.—As before directed.

Ready.—Cock your pistol.

To the rear present.—Turn your body to the right as far as you can, and take aim directly to your rear.

Fire.—Draw down, and again half cock.

Shut pans.—Lay the pistol again in the bridle-
hand, and shut the pan by placing the three last fingers on the back of the hammer.

*Return your pistols.*—In the manner already directed.
SECOND CLASS.

Forming and Filing in every Direction—Inclining at open and easy Files—Counter-marching—Dismounting and Linking.—The whole in Rank-entire.

Gentlemen ought to practise riding for some little time, to ascertain that every man has the proper seat on horseback, and the command of his horse; they may then be ordered to march at half a horse's length, and if going to the right by a half wheel of the leading-file, to cross the riding-house, and march to the left.—When the leading-file comes to about the middle of the riding-house, order halt.

To the front form rank-entire—march.—At the caution, the leading-file moves forward one horse's length and halts; and at march, the next to him moves up to the croup, turns his horse to the left, and then to the right, till he comes a-breast of the man who is halted, and six inches from him; there he stops, casting his eye across the other's face, and easing his bridle-hand. The next follows exactly the same track; marching along the croupes of the
horses that are formed, and wheels to the right into his place. All the others do the same, in regular succession, none presuming to take his place in the rank till the one preceding him is halted. When all are thus in a line with intervals of six inches from boot-top to boot-top, and dressed to the right, they will get the word _halt_, and then _front_.—At this word every man turns his head to the front, and looks straight before him.

_Number yourselves from right to left—or, from the right number off._—The first man on the right turns his head to the left, and says _one_, the next does the same, and says _two_, and so on to the end, all continuing dressed to the left._—_Front._—They look again straight forward.—They are then cautioned that the odd numbers are _Right_, and the even numbers _Left_, by files.

_From the right to the front file—march._—After the caution, and before the word _march_, all eyes and heads sufficient to see the second man in rank, must be turned to the right, as the point from which they are to go; and in order to go _from it_, they must go _to it_.—The man on the right flank moves straight forwards just clear of the ranks; and on the word _march_, all the others turn their horses' shoulders as much to the right as they can without reining back,
moving forward, or pressing upon their right hand
man, and then they wheel in turn, and follow the
track of the first leader at half a horse's length.

Every gentleman who will suppose a wall, or any
other impediment, in front of every horse except
the one on the right, will see the necessity of this
movement, and of performing it in the way de-
scribed.

When they have marched correctly a few times
round the riding-house, and the leading-file is again
near the middle of it, they will be ordered to halt,
and then

*To the left form rank-entire—march.*—Upon the
cautions, no motion is made, except by the leading-
file, who turns his horse to the left, moves one
horse's length in that direction, and stops.—At the
word *march*, the others in regular succession move
up to their ground, turn to their left, and take their
places in the rank, all dressed to the right, as the
point formed upon.—When the officer observes
them in a perfect line, with proper intervals between
each man, he gives the word *halt*, and then *front—
on which the heads are replaced straight to the
front.

*To the right file—march.*—On the cautions, all
heads and eyes are turned to the right, and the flank-
man only, turns his horse to the right, the way he
is to go; at the word march, he moves straight for-ward; all the others turn their horses' shoulders as
much to the right as they can in rank, and every
man follows in turn at half a horse's length.—
When the leading-file comes to the corner, he will
be ordered to turn to the right about, and the whole
will then march round the riding-house to the right,
They will again be halted and ordered

To the right form rank-entire—march.—As this
is an inverse formation, because the right is leading,
every man must go round the one already formed;
in order to be in his proper place.—At the caution,
the leading-file turns his horse to the right, moves
forward a horse's length, and halts.—At the word
march, they all move on till they pass the horses
already formed, and then wheel to the right into
their places, dressing by the right till they get the
word halt and front.—They will then be ordered to
advance in line by—

The line will advance by the right—march.—On
the caution, dressing is to the right, but no other
motion made.—At march, all move together to the
front by easing the bridle-hand, and closing the legs;
but as the right is the point of alignement, no one
is to pass his right-hand man.
Halt—still dressed to the right.
Front—look to the front.

From the right to the rear file—march.—Dressing is to the right on the caution, and the right-hand man only, turns his horse to the right about, and places him in the way he is to go: on the word march, the whole turn their horses' shoulders to the right and follow their leaders. The leading-file continues to go to the right round the riding-house; and when he comes near to any corner, of it, the whole is halted, and ordered

To the right about form—march.—At the caution, the leading-file turns his horse to the right about and moves forward a horse's length. At march, all the others go close round him and form in their places, dressed to the right. They are then halted and fronted as usual.

They will now be ordered to sit at ease; and after a sufficient pause, and the word attention again given, single filings to the left must be practised exactly as those performed to the right, substituting throughout left for right, and the dressing being invariably to the left or to the front. Thus:

From the left to the front file.
To the front form.
From the left to the front file.
To the right form.
To the left file.
To the left form.
The line will advance by the left.
From the left to the rear file.
To the left about form, and again sit at ease.
After explaining what may not be well understood, they will again be ordered,
Attention.—Eyes right.—Eyes left.—Front.
The centre-men being those on the inward flanks of half squadrons, or divisions of any kind, will then be pointed out, and,
From the centre to the front file—march.—At the caution, dressing is to the centre as the point to be filed from, and the centre-men advance their horses abreast of each other; and just clear of the line. At march, the whole turn their horses' shoulders to the centre, and by following their leaders they will be in file by twos.—Halt.
To the front form—march.—The centre-men move forward a horse's length; and at march, both flanks form upon them in the way already prescribed for forming to the front from right or left, and continue dressed to the centre as the point formed upon; they are then halted and fronted.

From both flanks to the rear file—march.—
Dressing is instantly from the centre to the flanks, and the flank-men turn their horses to the right and left about. At march, the whole turn their horses’ shoulders outwards from the centre, and follow their leaders. They are then halted, and

To your former front form—march.—The leading-files turn their horses inwards to the right and left about, and advance a horse’s length. At march, the others go round them and take their places in the line, dressed to the flanks till formed, when they will be halted, and front.

From the centre to the right file—march.—Dressing is to the centre at the caution, and the centre-men move out clear of the ranks and turn their horses to the right. At march, the men on both flanks follow their leaders from the centre as before, and the leading files are ordered to march to the left at the first turn. They are then halted and ordered

To the left form—march.—The leaders turn to the left-hand and advance one horse’s length; and at march, all the men of the right flank go round them, while the others form up to them; the whole dressed to the centre. They will then be halted and fronted.
From the centre to the left file—march.—The dressing is again to the centre, and the centre men move out and turn their horses to the left, at march. They all follow by twos from the centre as before described, and the leading files turn to the right at the first angle; they are then halted and

To the right form—march.—The centre files turn to the right and advance a horse’s length; at march, the men of the left flank go round them, and the others form up to them, dressing by the centre; they will then be halted and fronted, and

Sit at ease.

Filing from both flanks to the front, and from the right or left of any named division to the front or rear, is performed exactly on the principles already described; but filing from the centre to the rear is very seldom required, and very little practised, and it is difficult to do it regularly and correctly. In forming, the centre men should turn their horses to the right or left about, and all those on the right flank must turn first to the left, then to the right, and again to the right about, to come into their places, while those on the left flank are doing the reverse: but a preferable mode is for the centre files to form about outwards, the whole to pass be-
tween them, and when formed, to close the interval by passage, or by advancing a few yards inclined inwards.

Before we leave this subject it must be observed, that raw troops, and particularly that cavalry, when in file, seldom turn the corners sharp enough, generally going beyond the angle, when turning to right or left. They must be frequently cautioned against this, and practised to keep within the angle rather than outside of it.

**Inclining at open and easy files.**

**Inclining** must first be practised at open files, and then at easy files. The files being first numbered according to the preceding regulations, marching singly at a walk, half a horse's length, and to the right round the riding-house, are to be halted in such a situation as to perform the following movements:

*Front.*—They turn their horses singly to the right.

*To the right half wheel singly—march—halt.*—This, as has been already explained, is turning the horse on his own ground half to the right, or one half of the quarter circle. When the instructor perceives that every horse is in the direction required,
he will inform the riders that they are to preserve the relative situation they are in with respect to those on their right, and give the words *Eyes right—march.*—If they move correctly, the horses' heads will all get to the opposite side at the same time, and they will have gained a considerable space to the flank.

*Halt.*—Here the mistakes, if any, are to be corrected.

*Left half wheel singly—march—halt.*—This brings them parallel to their old front.—*Left wheel singly—march*—when they will be again in single files, with proper distances, and marching to the left. They will be again halted, and ordered to *Front,* and then *half wheel singly to the left—to dress to the left—march*—and after marching across the riding-house in this manner; again *halted* and *fronted.*

It will here be necessary to explain to them, that this is inclining at open files, and shows the principles of the movement.

They will then be wheeled singly to the right, and march again in file across the riding-house, and be formed in rank entire, in the manner already described, and in a situation to incline in line, and ordered,

*Division—to the right incline—march.*—Troops
are seldom ordered to incline from a *halt*; but when
that is the case, the whole are to place themselves
in the direction they are to move in at the *caution*;
and therefore, on the word

*To the right incline,*—every man will turn his
horse's shoulders to the right, as much as he can,
without pressing on his right-hand man, and he will
find his horse's head half a neck behind the other;
and his right knee behind his right-hand man's left
knee. *Dressing* is of course to the *right.* On the
word *march,* the whole close both legs, and move
forward together in the same direction they stood.

When the right-hand man comes to the wall, or
side of the riding-house, they will get the word
*Front,* or *Forwards;* upon which every man turns
his horse as much to the left as he did to the right,
and the whole move straight forward, still dressed
by the right, unless otherwise ordered.

*Halt*—to the *left incline*—*march.*—The same
rules and attention in every respect must be observ-
ed when inclining to the *left,* substituting *left* for
*right* throughout.

If there is not sufficient space in the riding-house
for practising both right and left to the front, the
instructor must rein back the division by a given
point or file, and form it so as to place it in the situation required.

**COUNTERMARCHING.**

They are next to practise countermarching in single file as follows:—When in file, the right leading to the left round the riding-house,

*Halt*—to the left about countermarch—*march*—

The leading file turns his horse to the left about, the whole move on, and every one does the same on that ground.—*Halt.*

*To the right about countermarch—march.*—The leading file now goes to the right about, and they all do the same when on the same ground. The leading file may now be ordered to incline to the left and cross the house, and then *halt.*

*By single files to the right about—march.*—Each turns on his own ground, and the left flank is leading.—*Halt.*—Practise now countermarching as above, with the left leading, and then form the line.

*To the right about countermarch, and front to the rear—march.*—On the caution, the flank man on the right turns his horse to the right about; at *march,* he turns him again to the right, and marches along the rear of the line, which by this time is moving
to the point which he came from, and they all follow each other regularly. When he comes to where the left flank man stood, he will find a marker, and there he turns his horse to the left, and halts. They all form up to him in turn, dressing by the right.

Halt—to the left about countermarch and change front—march.—The left flank man now turns his horse to the left about, and again to the left at march; and, when he comes to the ground which the right went from, he forms to the right, and the whole follow in file and form up to him, dressed to the left.

Dismounting and Linking

Are next to be practised as follows:

The whole are ordered to close their files to the right or left, so as to be boot-top to boot-top, and to dismount according to the regulations at page 35.

On the word Link your horses, or Link, the left files move up by signal from the flugel by whom they dismounted, face singly to the right about, by which means they will have their own horses' heads on their left. Every man must then undo his collar, and let the end of it drop between the reins: he then seizes it with his right hand under the reins, puts it through the ring of the collar of his left-hand
man, (now on his right,) also under the reins, brings it back, and puts it through the ring of his own collar, and ties the end in a running knot. The horses' heads ought then to be about a foot and a half asunder. Every man then faces to the right about, and waits further orders.

Prepare to mount.—Every man faces to the right about singly, undoes his collar, and brings it over the off-side of the horse's neck under the reins; the left files rein their horses back till they cover the interval, and the whole go on with the mounting motions, till they have the left foot in the stirrup.

Mount, as already directed, and the left files move up by word or signal: the whole then are ordered to ease their files from right, left, or centre; and they fix their collars to the pummel of the saddle, long enough just to allow a horse to stretch down his head.

If the orders are, Prepare to dismount and link, the first motion, after reining back, is to loosen the collar, and let it drop between the reins, and then proceed with the dismounting motions.

The sword exercise on foot, if there is time; should be practised when linked, and then dismiss.
THIRD CLASS.

Wheeling, and right and left Shoulders forward—
Twos and Threes (which, when the Ranks are
doubled, are denominated Ranks by Twos and
Threes) told off, marched and formed in every
Direction.—Advancing and retiring in Line.—
The whole in Rank entire.

WHEELING, AND RIGHT AND LEFT SHOULDERS
FORWARD.

The principles of wheeling have been explained
at page 26, and must now be practised. It will be
recollected, that it is describing a circle, or any part
of it, on a given point or pivot.

When the division is formed in line, and num-
bered from right to left, dressing is to be first prac-
tised, being essentially necessary on all occasions
previous to every movement.

Eyes right—Eyes left—Front—as already ex-
plained.

To the right wheel.—All eyes to the left, except
the flank man on the left, who dresses to the right.
To the left wheel.—All eyes to the right, except the right flank man.

Right shoulders forward.—Eyes left, as this is a wheel to the left of the pivot.

Left shoulders forward.—Eyes right, for the same reason.

Front.—Look straight forward.

It will then be explained to the division, that they are to practise wheeling singly at first, and begin with shoulders forward, which always implies dressing to the pivot, or the point wheeled upon.

No. 1, (or the right file)—to the right face—march.—The flank man on the right turns his horse to the right; and, when this is done, the whole will be cautioned, that they are to march one after the other in that direction, and that no man is to move till his right-hand man is halted in line.

On the right file form the line singly—march.—Every one in his turn marches into his place, taking care to describe such a circle as to bring his horse straight into it, and not be obliged to turn him to the right or left to be correctly dressed.—They will then be ordered to rein back by the right, till space is procured for the next movement.

The flank man on the left will be ordered to the left face, and on the left file form the line singly. To
be executed exactly as was prescribed for the wheel to the right, and explained to be right shoulders forward. By this simple movement, a line of any extent may be fronted to all the points of the compass, by dressing correctly to a flank, when a few men on that flank are placed in the proper direction by the officer, and the alignment prolonged by himself a few yards from them. It is preferable, in volunteer corps, to one-fourth, one-eighth, and one-sixteenth wheels, and easier understood: but the essential use of shoulders forward, is to change the direction of the head of a column while on the march, as has been explained at page 27.

Division—left shoulders forward—march.—The whole dress to the right, if they are not already so dressed; and, at the word march, the right flank man, who is the pivot, gradually and very slowly, turns his horse to the right. The others perform in line the same movement which they did singly; and when the whole have made the wheel, or quarter circle to the right, they get the word halt, or forwards, which is still by the right, and they stop or move on as is ordered, by that point. The same movement must be ordered to the left, by reversing the words of command, and this is called right shoulders forward. When halted and dressed:
81

Division—*to the right wheel*—march.—Here it ought to be explained, that the dressing is to the wheeling flank; of course, all eyes to the left, except the left flank man, who dresses to the right. He has the square of the wheel marked to him, which is perpendicular to the standing flank, but that is not the point which he himself is to arrive at. He must be careful to look along the line, which dresses to him, and so conduct the wheel, as neither to crowd nor loosen the files; but, keeping the distance from the pivot which he set out with, and observing a steady, smooth pace, he will bring the whole into a new alignment together. At the word *march*, all move together, and no man must pass his left-hand man, but must keep up with him, and not press upon him; and the right, or standing flank man, who turns his horse's croup round upon his fore-feet, should not be obliged to move to right or left.

_Halt—dress._—The *halt* on this and every occasion of a wheel is to the wheeling flank; but at the word *dress*, it is to the pivot, or standing flank man, who must never be left, nor pressed out of his place.

Division—*to the right wheel*—march.—The same as before.

L
Division—to the right about wheel—march.—
Here the marker places himself at some distance from the standing flank, and on a line with the division, and the wheeler continues to circle till his line comes up to him, when halt—dress—as before.

Wheeling to the left must be practised on the same principle, and by the same words of command, substituting left for right, and therefore requires no explanations here.

Those wheels must be made first at a walk, and then at a trot and gallop, by the wheeling flank. Great attention is required of the man on that flank, for cavalry cannot, like infantry, feel their right-hand man when wheeling to the right, although they are looking to the left, but must be all the time at easy files. The flank man, or wheeler, must, therefore, move a few yards straight forward, till he see his line in motion, and then very gradually and smoothly begin to circle, just as much as will keep his files easy, and prevent them from opening out. He must be seconded by every man in the ranks. If a single head is turned the wrong way during the wheel, it is impossible it can be made correctly. Every gentleman must, also, in a small degree, carry his bridge-hand the contrary way to which he is dressing, else he will force the wheeler out of his circle. Indeed
this cannot be too often recommended, nor too much
attended to, as recruits are apt to turn their heads
too much, and with them the body and the bridle-
hand, which crowds the files to their own very great
annoyance.

Twos and threes told off, marched and
formed in every direction.

Twos, or ranks by twos, as has been observed at
page 10, is not very necessary for volunteer or yeo-
manry cavalry when manœuvring in double rank;
but when in small parties in rank entire, it becomes
very useful.

When the division is formed in rank entire, and
numbered from right to left, according to the rules
laid down in the last class, they will be reminded
that the odd numbers are right, and the even num-
bers left files; and that the left file must dress to
the right file upon every occasion, unless otherwise
ordered.

By twos, from the right to the front—march.—
At the caution all turn their eyes to the right, and
the two first move forward a horse’s length. At
march, the leading files move on, and the others all
turn their horses’ shoulders to the right, move up
to the point they first went from, and follow by twos at half a horse's length.

_Halt—to the front form—march._—After the halt, and at the caution, the leading two move on a horse's length; and at march, the others follow the same track in turn, wheel to the left, and then to the right, into their places, in the same manner as they did in single file.

_Halt—dress (by the right of course)—front._

They may be again marched from the right to the front by twos, and

_Halt—to the left form—march._—The first two turn to the left, and move forward a horse's length for the alignment; and at march, they all move on till opposite their places in line, and successively wheel by twos to the left, and form by the right.

The error generally committed in these formations is by wheeling in too soon, which obliges the files to passage to the right, and crowds the line; or, by passing their places, and obliging the whole that are unformed to do the same; this the instructor must be particularly attentive to.

After being halted and fronted,

_By twos to the right—march._—The first two mark the line of march at the caution, and the whole follow them at march. The leading two are
ordered to counter-march to the right about, and then halt.

To the right form—march.—At the caution, the leading two turn to the right, and march a horse's length; at march, they all go round by twos, and form in their places.

Halt—front.

By twos from the right to the rear—march.—The first two turn their horses to the right about, and all follow by twos at march.

Halt—to the right about form—march.—They again turn their horses to the right about, and at march, the whole go round the croup, and form in their places.

Halt—front.

The whole must now be practised to the left, by the same rules and words of command, substituting left for right throughout. They may then be marched from the centre to the front, by

From the centre advance by twos; or, By twos from the inward flanks of divisions to the front—march.

The centre four move forward a-breast, dressed to the right; and at march, all the others turn their
horses' heads inwards, and follow their leaders by twos, in the same manner as when marching from the right and left of the line.

_Halt—front._

_To the front (right or left) form—march._—The leading four mark the formation at the _caution_, and all the others turn their horses' heads outwards when they come up to them, and wheel into line successively on coming to their places.

_Halt—front._

**THREES, OR RANKS BY THREES.**

This is a most important _telling off_ of a division or squadron, and has been explained at page 22. It has many singular advantages. Three horses, at proper intervals, being nearly equal in breadth as in length, can turn every way on their own ground. One or two going into a narrow lane, may not be able to return without _backing_; but wherever three can advance, they can retreat by _coming about_, and that is always to the _right about_. Threes are told off from the centre, taking care that the man on the right of the standard, or centre, is _left by threes_, and the one on the left of it, _right by threes_. In wheeling, it is always on the centre man; and he literally is the centre of the circle, or the pivot.
Whenever any movement is ordered by threes, dressing is to the centre man; that is, the right and left look to the centre of threes, and he turns his eye to the one that is to advance: therefore, if the wheel is to the left, the centre man dresses to the right, and vice versa; and this must be continued till the movement is finished. Although a squadron, troop, or any division of it, is generally told off by threes by the officer commanding it, volunteers should be able to tell themselves off, or it should be done by their number in the ranks, as it has particular advantages in the dark, and impresses it more strongly on their mind. We shall, therefore, suppose a certain number (twelve for instance, but not less than six) assembled for this lesson, and drawn up in rank, dressed to the front, and numbered from right to left.

No. 1, No. 4, No. 7, No. 10.—Right by ranks by threes—as you were.

No. 3, 6, 9, 12.—Left by ranks by threes—as you were.

No. 2, 5, 8, 11.—Centre men of threes—as you were.

Every man, both front and rear, holds up his hand when his number is pronounced, and brings it down at, as you were.
Front.—They of course look straight forwards. The telling off should afterwards be tried as follows:

Right of threes—proof.—All those who said right, hold up their right hands above their heads; not thrown forward, for it cannot be seen by an officer in front.—As you were.

Left by threes—proof.—As you were.—And next,

Centre men of threes—proof.—As you were.

The telling off may also be proved, or they may be ordered to tell themselves off, as follows:

Tell yourselves off by threes from the centre.—The right of the centre says, left; the next, centre; the next, right; and so on to the right. The left of the centre says right; the next, centre; and the next, left; and so on to the left of the line. When there is an odd file on the flanks, they form four; and when two odd file, three, with a supposed centre man.

Threes—right wheel—march.—On the caution, all dress to the centre men of threes, and these cast their eyes to the left. At the word march, the right close their right legs to carry their horses' croups inwards, and rein back; the left carry their bridle hands to the right, and close both legs; and the cen-
tre, still looking to the left, carry their bridle hands to the right, and put on their right legs, to turn their horses on their own ground. They remain dressed as they wheeled, till they get orders either to halt or advance; and, in either case, if dress is added, it is invariably to their former front, and of course, in this instance, to the left.

**Halt—eyes left.**—The threes dress to their left; and the left of threes becoming the pivot, is answerable for distances and covering on the march.

**Threes—wheel up—march.**—This is equivalent on all occasions to Threes to the right or left wheel, and form the line to your former front.—At the caution, they dress to their centre men of threes; and at march, the right carry their bridle hands to the left, put on both legs, and move forward; the left put on their left legs, and rein back, and the centre men turn on their own ground.

**Halt—dress.**—This is to the right, unless otherwise ordered.

**Eyes left—Threes—left wheel—march.**—At the caution, they dress to the centre man of threes, who casts his eye to the right; and at march, they use the same aids to their horses as have been explained at wheeling up, which was to the left; and, when the movement is performed,
Halt—dress.—This is to the right, being their former and regular front.

Threes—wheel up—march.—Dressing is again to the centre man, and every aid must be correctly applied, as explained in wheeling to the right.

Halt—eyes left.—This indicates where the dressing is to be, and it will generally be so; because threes are much made use of to take ground to a flank; and, as the head of the column, or leading threes, are first conducted into the proper alignment, it is natural that the whole should dress to them when wheeled up into line, except the rear becomes the pivot flank in a column, and then the dressing will be to such pivot: but it is the business of an officer to point it out on most occasions.

Threes to the right about wheel—march.*—This is generally shortened, as threes about is all that is necessary, since it is an invariable rule, that they are always to go to the right about.—The same aids and dressing as for wheeling to the right; only they must be continued till the horses' heads are where the croups were; and at the word

Halt—dress.—They look to the point they were

* Note—This movement ought first to be practised by each rank by threes, separately.
dressing to before the wheel; unless right, left, or centre, is mentioned by the officer.

**Threes about—march.**—Exactly as above expressed, which brings them again into their places, and to their former front; and they should not have lost or gained an inch of ground to their flanks, front, or rear, if they have wheeled correctly.

**Halt—eyes right—front—sit at ease.**

**Attention.**

**From the right to the front advance by threes.—march.**—The first three, on the right, are cautioned that the dressing is to the left, which is the constant rule in column, when the right is leading. The others all dress to their centre men at the word march.—The first three move straight forwards and clear the ground for the others; who, in the mean time, wheel by threes to the right, in the usual way; and again to the left, when they come to the ground the first three stood on. They will then all be in a column of threes, marching to the front, and dressed to the left; and at every corner will get the word, *Front of the column, right shoulders forward*; and when they have turned it, *forwards.* Here the left of threes are the pivots, and they all, in turn, conform to the movement of the head of the column, when they come to the ground where
it changed direction. After marching for some time in this manner,

_Halt—threes wheel up—march._—It has been already explained, that this is equal to the _left wheel by threes, and form the line_; at _march_, therefore, they all perform this, and will get the word, _By the right dress_; or, _Eyes right._

_Threes, right wheel—march._—Forwards by the _left_. They wheel to the right by threes, as has been already directed, and they all move on at the word _forwards_, dressed by the _left._

_Halt._

_To the front form—march._—On the _caution_, the leading three move forwards a horse's length, and dress by the right; and at _march_, all the others in regular succession move up to that ground, wheel to the left, and then to the right, till they get their places in the rank, and dress to the right as the point formed upon.

_Halt—and, when dressed,—front._

The same rules, substituting, throughout, _left_ for _right_, must be observed in practising _advancing by threes from the left—halting—and wheeling up to the right—marching to the left_, and _forming to the front._

_From the right to the front advance by threes—
march.—To be performed as already directed, and when the whole are in column, and after turning a corner,

Front of the column, right shoulders forward,—Which ought to be instantly obeyed, as they are on the march; and when they have made a half wheel to the left, forwards, which will bring them to the opposite angle of the riding-house, when they are again ordered, Left shoulders forward, and forwards—and will now be marching to the right round the riding-house.

Halt—to the right form the line—march.—This is an inverse formation. At the caution, the first three wheel to the right, move forwards a full horse's length, and halt, dressed to the right. At march, all the others successively pass along the croupes, and wheel to the right into their places, the whole dressing by the right: when formed,

Halt—front.

Eyes left—Threes left wheel—march—halt—dress—march.—This is done as already explained; and, when all are in column, they will be ordered, Left shoulders forward, and forwards, so as again to cross the riding-house, and march to the left round it.

Halt—to the left form the line—march.—On the
caution, the leading threes wheel to the left, and move on a full horse's length; and, at march, all the others in succession pass them, and wheel to the left into their places in the rank, dressed to the left.

_Halt—front._

To prepare for the next movement it may be necessary to wheel the line to the right or left, or to advance or rein back, and is to be done according to the rules laid down in the preceding pages.

To retreat by threes from a flank, it is best and most simple to wheel the whole by threes to that flank, and then by right or left shoulders forward, to make the other quarter of the circle.

_Threes right wheel—march._—This done, _Front of the column, left shoulders forward._—And when they have nearly wheeled to the right—_forwards._ All the others wheel on a moving pivot, as they come on that ground, and the whole are retreating by threes from the right.

_Halt—to the right about form—march._—On the caution, the leading three wheel to the right about on the right of threes, (not on the centre on this occasion,) march one horse's length, and halt by the right. At _march_, all the others go close round them,
and form in regular succession in their places, 
dressed to the right.

Halt—front.

They will then be advanced in line by the right or left, and ordered to retreat by threes from the left flank, and to form to the left about, by the same words of command, substituting left for right, and vice versa.

They will again be advanced in line, and halted by the right.

Threes about (this is to the right about wheel)—march.—No motion is made on the caution, except dressing to the centre man as usual. At march, they all wheel to the right about as already directed; and at Forwards by the right, they move on dressed to the right.

Halt—threes about—march.—They again wheel to the right about by threes.

Halt—eyes right.—They may again be marched forward, and ordered to go about by threes and retreat, dressed to the left, brought about again to the right, and halted.

We have dwelt on this very essential movement of cavalry, for the reasons already assigned, and it
cannot be too often practised. It should always be done slow and smooth, and no spur employed.

ADVANCING AND RETIRING IN LINE.

This, although seemingly the most simple, is the most difficult and the most essential of all cavalry movements; and, unless it can be performed correctly, no charge can be made with effect. The chief points to be attended to are, to keep the files easy, the horses in hand and collected, and both man and horse always square to the front. Every gentleman must turn his head in a small degree to the dressing point, that he may keep in line with it, and preserve his distance from the file next him; but he must always see straight before him by the turn of his eye, and without turning his head, and the bridle hand must be carried rather from, than towards the dressing point. The best way to practise marching in line is, first by open files, and then by easy files. For this purpose, when the division is formed, order

Left files rein back—march.—They must be halted when half a horse's length behind the right files, and remain covering the interval.

By the right dress.—Both lines are to dress cor-
rectly by the right, and the right-hand man is to take two objects to march upon.

*The division will advance—march.*—The whole close their legs, ease their bridle hands, and move forward at *march*, without waiting a single instant for each other, but taking for granted that all will obey the word of command at the same moment. They are to preserve their intervals and their alignment till halted, when the mistakes, if any, are to be corrected.

*Form rank entire—march.*—The left files move up to their places, the whole still dressing by the right.

*Threes to the right about wheel; or, Threes about march.*—They go about, and,

*Halt—eyes right.*

*Left files move forward—march—halt.*—And when they are correctly dressed by the right, and that the left file of the division, now the right, has got his objects to march upon,

*March.*—They go back to the old ground.

*Halt.*—*Form rank entire—march.*—The right files go into their places.

*Threes about—march.*—They come about by threes, and are halted by the right, when they
ought to be on the same ground they went from, and at easy files.

The left files may then be ordered to advance, and the same movement practised by dressing to the left.

When tolerably perfect at open files, they will be ordered to advance in line at easy files.

_The division will advance by the right—or, forward by the right—march._—The whole must move together, and every gentleman take care that he keeps his interval of six inches from boot-top to boot-top from the right, and his horse square to the front.

_Halt—threes about—march—halt—eyes left—march._—The left by threes on the right-flank will now be conducting the division to the rear, and must take his points of march the instant he is come about, and has placed his horse square to the front. When again on the old ground,

_Halt—threes about—march—halt—right dress._

They must now be marched to the front and rear, dressed to the _left: after_ that the dressing must be changed repeatedly on the march, by _eyes right—eyes left_—upon which no change of pace, nor shake in the line, ought to take place; nor can that be the case, if the new point dressed to is sufficiently advanced.
When this is well understood, and performed with correctness and attention, it must be practised at a steady slow trot, and no horse ought to be permitted to canter.
FOURTH CLASS.

Doubling the Ranks, and filing, forming, inclining, and wheeling in two Ranks.—Ranks by threes, marched and formed in every Direction.—Diminishing and increasing front.—Countermarching and forming from files and threes, without a previous Halt.

DOUBLING THE RANKS, AND FILING, FORMING, INCLINING, AND WHEELING IN TWO RANKS.

When drawn up in rank entire,

Eyes right—Tell off the rear rank.—The first turns his head to the left, and says, front; the second does the same, and says, rear; and so on through the whole rank, all remaining dressed to the left.

Eyes right—Rear rank rein back—march.—At march, all those who said rear, rein back and cover the interval three feet behind those who stand fast.

To the right (left, or centre) close your files and cover.—As there was no halt, so there is no word march; and on receiving the order, all, except the right flank man of front rank, passage to the right,
till the rear rank cover the men who were on their right, the whole at the distance of six inches from each other.

This method of forming the rear rank is preferable, in volunteer corps, to that of taking all the least men and horses from a flank, after they are sized; both on account of the uncertainty of attendance, and because it accustoms every man to act in both ranks.

Number yourselves from right to left.—The front rank only number themselves, as at page 65, and the rear rank are to be very attentive to this, and to all tellings off, which are always the same as in the front rank. Numbering, in volunteer cavalry, is so far useful, that every man is spoken to by his number, and not by his name; and it requires only the addition of front or rear rank to make it perfectly understood. Thus, if No. 5, front rank, or No. 8, rear rank, are out of their places, they are told of it by these appellations, which last for the day, or till they are dismissed.

They are then told, that the even numbers are left files; and this is proved by,

Left files hold up your hands, and as you were.

They are next told off by threes, as directed, page 86; observing still, that the front and rear rank
are the same by right, centre, and left; and this should always be proved by holding up hands in both ranks.

If the instructions in the preceding classes have been attended to and practised, very little explanation will be required of the following words of command:

*From the right to the front file—march.*—Dressing is to the right in both ranks, and the flank man on the right of the rear rank, moves up a-breast, and on the right of his file leader, and they advance just clear of the line. At the word *march*, all the rear rank close up to the croup, while the men in both ranks turn their horses' shoulders to the right, and the whole march to the point the first file went from, following their file leaders at half a horse's length. The rear rank men dress to the front rank upon this and every occasion, and thus preserve correctly the covering and distances of files. When they have marched some time to the left round the riding-house,

*Halt—to the left form—march.*—On the caution to form, the leading file turn their horses to the left; the front rank man moves forward full two horses' length, and the rear rank man drops behind him, and covers him exactly at three feet distance.
On the word *march*, all the others march on till they are opposite the ground which they are to stand on, turn their horses to the left, and form in line in double rank, six inches from their right-hand man, dressed to the right.

*Halt*—and when well dressed, *front*.

*Division, to the right file—march.*—At the word *file*, the whole dress to the right, and the flank men on the right turn their horses to the right, the rear rank man coming close a-breast of his front rank man. At *march,* the rear rank closes up, all turn their horses’ shoulders to the right, and go off when it comes to their turn at the prescribed distance.

*Halt—to the front form—march.*—On the caution, the front rank man of the leading file moves forward full two horses’ length, and his rear rank man drops behind him, and covers exactly at three feet distance. At *march*, the whole move up to that ground in succession, turn their horses to the left, and then to the right into their places in line, dressing by the right, as the point formed on.

*Halt—front.*

It is necessary to observe, once for all, that in

*Note—This is a general rule, when in double ranks.*
every formation from file, the rear rank man must be careful to pull up when he comes to the croup of the file already formed, and never to take his place in rank till his file leader, or front rank man, has got his, else this last will be obliged to oblique, or to passage, so as to get his exact interval between the files, and that always crowds the rank, and loses time. This, and closing up at the word march, is essential to be attended to by the rear rank, who are always in too great a hurry to form, and too slow at going off.

*From the right to the rear file—march.*—On the caution, the right files, front and rear, turn their horses to the right about, and are ready to move on at the word march, when the rear rank closes up as usual, and all turn their horses to the right as much as they can in rank, and get into file by marching successively to the point the first file went from, and wheeling there to the right.

*Halt—to the right about form—march.*—The leading file, on the caution, wheel to the right about, the front rank man coming round his rear rank man, who drops behind him, and they advance a horse’s length, formed to their former front. At march, all the others go round them, and form up in their places, dressed to the right.
Halt—front.

Filing from the left to the front, and forming to the right; filing to the left and forming to the front; and from the left to the rear, and forming to the left about, must now be practised by the same rules and words of command, substituting left for right. Also, From both flanks file to the front, and form to the front; and, From both flanks file to the rear, and form to the former front (inwards), must be practised and performed on the same principles.

From the centre to the front file—march.—This is filing from the inward flanks of divisions of any kind without intervals; and, if they are supposed with intervals, and the principles of filing from right and left to the front are applied to this movement, it will be easily understood and performed; but, for want of this explanation, it is generally found difficult.

In squadron, when the standard is out, or any one representing the bearer of it, the centre files move out together, as will be explained hereafter; and this tends also to confuse recruits a little; but at the drill, it must be performed as follows:

On the caution, the centre men (who will be No. 6 and 7, if the division consists of 12 file) move forward a full horse's length, the front rank men in-
clining outwards, and their rear rank men coming between them, and a-breast of them, They will thus stand as if the first subdivision had been ordered to file to the front from the left, and the second subdivision from the right. At march, the rear rank closes up, and all turn their horses’ shoulders to the centre, following the files before them, till they are all in column of fours, which dresses to the right, unless otherwise ordered.

_Halt—to the front form—march._—On the caution, the front rank men of the leading fours incline inwards, as they did outwards on going off, till they are in front of their rear rank men; and at march, the whole form up to their places on both flanks in regular succession.

_Filing from the centre, and forming to the right and left,_ must be practised and performed on the above principles, adverting to the movements in rank entire, page 70.

_From both flanks form column of fours to the rear—march._—The flank men, front and rear, turn their horses about, and front to the rear a-breast of each other. At march, they wheel again inwards, and march along the croups of the horses in rank, till they meet in the centre, when they wheel outwards, and form four a-breast, with the rear rank
men in the centre. They are followed by all the others, who, in the mean time, close up and turn their horses' heads outwards from the centre: when they are all in column,

*Halt—about outwards, singly—march.* Upon this, all those of the first division, or upon the right flank, turn their horses to the *left about*, and the others to the *right about*, on their own ground. The front rank will still be on the outside, and must take care to turn wide enough to allow the rear rank men to turn on their own ground. At the word *forwards*, they advance in column of fours. They are now as if filing from the centre by fours, are again halted, and ordered,

*To the front (right or left) form—march.*—The whole form the line as has been already directed.

*By single files from the right to the front—march.*—The flank man on the right of the front rank moves forward, followed by his covering file, and all the others do the same, when they have filed up to that ground. They will thus be in single files, a front and rear rank man alternately.

*Halt—to the front form—march.*—On the caution, the leading files move on a horse's length; and at *march*, they form in double rank again, by all
going first up to that ground. This must be practised to the left in the same manner.

From the right rank off to the front—march.—This is in single file by ranks, and all the front rank go off first at the caution; the flank man on the right moves on a horse’s length, and at march is followed by all those of that rank. The rear rank men then follow without any interval between the ranks.

Halt—to the front form—march.—The leading file moves on a horse’s length at the caution, and all the others of that rank form up to him in the usual way, at march. The flank rear rank man takes his proper station when it comes to his turn, and the others form on his left.

Halt—front—sit at ease.

Division—attention—by the right dress.—They are now ordered to rein back, or to take ground by passage, so as to place them in a position to perform the next movement: and this must be the constant attention of the officer, or drill sergeant, if in such a confined place as a riding-house.

To the right incline—march.—The principles of inclining have been so fully explained at page 72, that it will require nothing more here than to inform the rear rank, that they are to incline in the
same degree as the front rank; and that, during the movements, they generally find they, cover, or are in a line with, the front rank man on the right or left of their natural file leader.

On the caution, they all turn their horses' heads, or rather shoulders, to the right; and it will be found that No. 1, in the rear rank, covers nothing, but is in a direction parallel to his file leader; that No. 2, of the rear rank, covers No. 1, of the front; and so on throughout. At march, they all move together, dressed to the right, and taking care not to crowd to the right, nor to be further behind their right-hand man than half a neck.

Forwards.—They turn their horses' heads to the left as much as they did at first to the right, and the line ought to be well dressed and parallel to its former front.

Halt—front.

Division—to the left incline—march.—To be performed by the same rules, substituting left for right.

Division—to the right wheel—march.—The principles at page 81 must be recollected, and the rear rank informed, that they are invariably to dress to the wheeling flank, and, during the movement, to incline towards it, and cover, as much as possible,
the front rank man nearer it than the file leader, having a wider circle to describe in the same space of time. The rear rank man on the pivot flank turns his horse's head to the left, and passages slowly into his place, in the rear of his file leader, who simply turns his horse's croup very gently to the left. The front rank follow the instructions laid down and practised in the third Class, which need not here be repeated; and at march, the whole wheel the quarter circle to the right.

_Halt_—(by the left)—dress—(by the right, or pivot.)

To the right, and to the right about wheel—to the left, and left about wheel, must all be repeatedly practised on the same principles, and the faults corrected at every halt.

_Ranks by threes_ (or threes) to the right wheel—march.—The instructions in the third class must be recollected; and it will only be necessary to mention that the threes in the rear rank are to wheel on their own ground, in the same manner as the front. When performed, _Halt_—eyes left.

_Front of the column—right shoulders forward—march._—The first three, front and rear, now forming a front of six, wheel on No. 3 of the front rank,
who is the pivot, till they get the word *forwards*, and then move straight on. All the other sixes, or divisions of the column, do the same, when they come on that ground, without any word of command. After they have marched for some time round the riding-house, and at every corner, *right shoulders forward*, and *forwards*; they will be ordered to

*Halt—threes wheel up—march.*—On the caution, both ranks dress to the centre men of threes, and they wheel to the *left* at *march*, which brings them again in line.

*Halt—right dress—front.*—Again,

*Threes right wheel—march—forwards by the left.*—They are now marching to a flank, and will be ordered to *halt*, and,

*To the front form—march.*—This is always to be understood the way they are facing when they receive the order. On the *caution*, the first three of the front rank move forward two horses' length, while those of the rear rank incline to the *left*, and cover them. At *march*, the next six wheel by threes to the left, and then to the right, and march into their places, dressing to the right as the point formed upon. All the other divisions of the column do
the same, when they come to the croups of the horses already formed.

Wheeling by threes to the left; marching round by left shoulders forward—wheeling up to the right—marching again to the left by threes, and forming to the front, must all be practised by the same rules, changing only the dressing when required, and substituting left for right in the words of command.

They may again be wheeled to the right by threes, and by right shoulders forward, move round the riding-house to the left.

_Halt—column to the left—incline—march._—This implies, that every man in the column is to obey this word of command; and, on the caution, they all turn their horses' shoulders to the left. The pivots will cover nothing, but their horses will be parallel to each other; all the rest, except the front of the column, will find they cover the men on the left of their file leaders. If they move correctly in this direction, on the word march, the pivot leaders will all get to the opposite side at the same time; and, at forwards, they will be in column marching to the right, round the riding-house. They still dress to the left, being to their front rank men and
the regular pivot flank; and at every corner, left shoulders forward becomes a wheel on a moving pivot, till the word forwards.

Halt—to the right form the line—march.—This is an inverse formation, as the right is leading, and must be performed exactly as was directed when in file, page 67, every three men being considered as one. On the caution, the first three of the rear rank stand fast, and their front rank men wheel round them to the right, and advance two horses' length. The rear rank men then wheel to the right and cover them. At march, the whole move on to the croupes of the horses already formed, and there perform the same operation, all dressing to the right as they come into their places in rank.

They may next be marched straight forwards, and when at the opposite side, wheeled to the left by threes, marched round, dressed to the right, and right shoulders forward then becomes a wheel to the left on a moving pivot.

Halt—to the left form the line—march.—This is also an inverse formation to the left. The front rank men of the leading six wheel to the left round their rear rank, and advance two horses' length; the rear rank wheel in behind them, and all the others do the same, when they come to the croupes
of the men placed in rank, as has been above explained.

Retreating by ranks by threes, from either flank, and forming perpendicular to the old front, must be done by the leading threes coming to the right or left about, and all the others going round them, and on the principles laid down in this and the third class.

From the right advance by threes—march.—This is to be understood threes covered, the rear rank men marching behind their front rank. The first three, front and rear, at march, move straight forward, while all the others wheel by ranks by threes to the right, and again to the left, when they come to the ground they first stood on: (see page 91). They will thus be in column of threes, and can be wheeled into rank entire, to right or left, or formed again in sixes on the march, as will be shown hereafter. As the right is leading, the regular formation is to the left; therefore,

Halt.—threes left wheel and form rank entire—march.—They wheel on their centre men, and halt—right dress.

If it be now required to form them in double
rank, the shortest way is by the following words of command:

*Front rank move forwards—march—halt.*—All the threes of the front rank move forwards a full horse's length.

*Threes right wheel—march.*—They all wheel by threes to the right.

*To the front close the column.*—They move up till close to the croup, or nearly so,

*Threes wheel up.*—This is to the left, which brings them into line in double ranks as they were before. This must be practised to the left, reversing the words of command and dressing.

Dismounting, when at *order*, which, as has been already observed, is when the rear rank is ten or twelve paces behind the front, or one third of its extent, is performed exactly as has been explained in the second class; but when at *close order*, which will be often the case with volunteer and yeomanry cavalry, who have not always room in the front or rear to take order for dismounting; the right files, or odd numbers in the front rank, move forward a horse's length; and the left files, or even numbers in the rear rank, rein back as much at the word *prepare to dismount*; and they then go on as usual.
If ordered to link, those who moved out of the rank again place their horses in it, and they follow the rules at page 76. This being fully explained, they will proceed to dismount at order.

**Rear rank rein back to order—march.**—On the **caution**, the covering file on the right turns his horse to the right about, and fronts again at twelve paces, which marks the distance. At **march**, they all rein back and dress by him.

**Prepare to dismount, &c.**—They will then be ordered to **mount**; and,

**Rear rank take close order—march.**—They move up briskly to half a horse's length of the group, and again

**Prepare to dismount.**—This must be done as already directed when at close order.

**DIMINISHING AND INCREASING FRONT—COUNTERMARCHING AND FORMING FROM FILES AND THREEES, WITHOUT A PREVIOUS HALT.**

Some of the principles in this class are particularly adapted to volunteer and yeomanry cavalry, who ought to take every advantage which their situation affords them. Cavalry, acting in line with others, cannot, without risk of great inconvenience, deviate a yard to their front, rear, or flanks, from
the position assigned to them, and must therefore halt before any formation is ordered; but volunteers, acting generally in detached parties, or at most as a regiment, need not be so correct, and may walk, trot, or gallop their horses into every ordered situation without a previous halt.

We shall suppose, for this lesson, a division of twelve file, in a field, or open riding-house of considerable extent, drawn up at close order, told off by subdivision, threes and files, and numbered from right to left.

Horses are often above themselves when first brought out of the stable, and are apt to kick and plunge if put suddenly beyond a walk; and, therefore, to prevent accidents, the first thing we recommend is, to put them in a situation where they cannot hurt each other, or their riders.

Threes, right wheel—march—halt—eyes left.

The column will take double distance—march.—

This must be explained to signify two horses' length from head to croup. It is not a regular distance for divisions, but it places the horses in a situation that they can do no harm, if they kick or plunge; and is of great use in accustoming the men to dress their sixes, and keep their prescribed distances in open column.
March.—The front moves on, and the others in succession follow, when at two horses' length.

Trot.—They must all steady their hands, close their legs, and trot off together.

Walk (come gradually to it)—halt.

Threes about (right about wheel)—march—halt—eyes right—march.—They are now as if they had wheeled by threes to the left, and the left flank is leading.

Trot.—They go off together.

Canter.—They ease their hands rather suddenly, and close their legs.

After some rounds they are ordered to walk, and to halt, when the leading division of the column comes to its old ground.

To the front close the column—march.—The leading six stand fast, and all the others move up to the croup.

Halt—threes wheel up (this is to the right)—march—halt:

Sit at ease.

Attention—Threes right wheel—march—right shoulders forward—forwards.—Here it is to be observed, that there was no halt after the word march, and, of course, forwards stands for halt, dress, march, in the direction ordered.
The division is now marching to the front by ranks by threes.

_Halt._—A sergeant is ordered to place his horse across the heads of the leading threes of the rear rank, a few paces from them, and in that situation is to be considered as an impediment found on the march. The officer places himself opposite to him, leaving room for three horses to pass between them, and then orders,

_Rear rank to the left incline and cover—march._—
The front rank threes move straight forward, and when they have cleared the ground, the threes in the rear rank incline till they cover their file leaders, the whole column moving on; and every division of it, when they come to that ground, and not till then, diminish their front by the same means, till the whole is in column of threes.

The lane, or defilé, being supposed to become narrower,

_Halt._—The officer now places himself in front of No. 2 and 3 of the front rank, while the sergeant faces him, and leaves room for two horses abreast to pass.

_From the right of threes to the front file—march._—The rear rank man gets quickly on the right of his file leader; the other two turn their
horses to the right, and they file to the front as usual. Every other division of the column which is moving on, performs the same operation, on the same ground.

When all are in file,

_Halt._

The sergeant is now to be placed in front of the rear rank man, and the officer opposite to him, leaving room for only one horse to pass.

_By single files from the left to the front—march._

—the rear rank man now covers his file leader, and they all get into single file when they come to the impediment, or where the first diminished front.

It may be observed, that in all single filings, the front rank man is to lead; and, therefore, _from the left_ may be suppressed in the word of command: and if the ground from threes can admit only one man, the threes may be ordered to rank off from the right. But this renders it difficult to form files again, and we would prefer _by single files from the right_—which is a front and rear rank man alternately.

When the whole are in single file,

_Halt._—The officer and sergeant place themselves opposite each other at No. 2 of the front rank.
Double up by twos—march.—The rear rank man gets on the right of his file leader, (where he came from,) and they move on slowly: all the others do the same when they have passed the officer, but not sooner. When all are again in file,

Halt.—The officer and sergeant now face each other at No. 4 of the front rank.

To the front form threes—march.—No. 2 and 3 of the front rank get on the left and a-breast of No. 1, and their covering files in the rear rank drop behind them. All the rest do the same, when on that ground.

Halt.—The officer and sergeant now place themselves at No. 4, 5, and 6, of the front rank.

Rear rank to the right incline and double your front; or, Form ranks by threes—march.—The rear rank get on the right, and a-breast of their front rank; and the others do the same as soon as they have passed the officer and sergeant.

Halt—threes wheel up—march.—They wheel to the left by threes, and are again in line at close order.

Halt—eyes right—front.

This must now be practised to the left, with the same precision, and from a halt at every change of front. It must then be performed both to the right
and left, at a walk and trot, without any previous halt. The words of command are exactly the same, leaving out halt—march—and must be obeyed by the front of the column as soon as distinctly heard. It need only be further observed, and must be particularly attended to, that no change of front is to take place, in a close column, but on the ground where the head of the column performed it; and that in all diminution of front, the leading division must quicken the pace they are going at, and they must slacken it at all increase of front, for very obvious reasons.

Attention—The division will advance by the right—march.—All march together; taking for granted the right hand man will obey the word, and not waiting till he has moved.

Second subdivision—to the right double.—The second subdivision pull up, turn their horses' heads to the right, and when the first has passed them, they incline till they get behind it, when the man on the left flank gives the word forwards, and the officer, eyes left, to both subdivisions.

To the front form division.—The first moves on, and the second inclines to the left, till it has cleared the flank of the others, and then the right flank man
gives the word _forwards_, when they move up briskly a-breast of it, and the officer again, _eyes right_.

They retreat by threes about, and practise this to the _left_. It will be observed, that from the column of subdivisions they may march by threes, files, or single files, to the front, if necessary, and therefore it may be practised without instructions here.

All doublings, when in column, must be made by the pivot flank and behind the reverse flank, else the column could not wheel into line without being inverted.

The line again formed to its old front, the division must be practised to _countermarch_, and form at the pace they are going without a halt.

The principles and use of countermarching have been explained, page 75. It will only be necessary to practise it here in files and ranks by threes.

If a division stand halted in line, and orders are given to countermarch, it is meant by files.

_Division, to the right about countermarch_—_march_.

—The flank file turn their horses to the right about; and at _march_, they turn again to the right, and march along the rear of the line. All the others file to that point, and 'follow them and each other correctly. When the leading file comes to where the left flank
stood, (or wherever the officer chooses that he should form,) orders will be given,

To the left form—and when the line is formed to the left, it will front to its former rear.

Halt.—Practise the same to the left about, and it will bring the division to its old front, and to the ground it went from.

Ranks by threes, to the right wheel—march.—When this is done, if no halt is ordered, To the right about countermarch must be immediately obeyed by the front of the column, which wheels to the right about on the flank man of the six, and all march on dressed to the left. When the front of the column has got to where the left stood, (or whenever the officer thinks proper,) Halt—wheel up—march—and they stand fronted to their former rear. This must be practised to the left, by the same rules, substituting left for right. It is a very good mode for changing front for volunteers, and as quickly performed as wheeling on the centre, for which there is not always room.

From the right to the front file—march.—The instructions already given must be attended to; and at march, the whole move steadily to the front. When all in file,

To the front form.—The leading file moves on
two horses' length, while his covering file drops behind him, and then those halt; the others all walk into the alignement, and dress as they come up.

_Halt—dress._—(To the right.)

_From the right file to the rear—march._—When all in file,

_To the right about form._—The leading file comes to the right about, forms, and halts, while the others go round the croupes, and get into their places.

_Halt—dress._

_From the right to the front file—at a trot—march._—At march, they trot on steadily; and when in file,

_To the front form._—The leading file forms as before directed, and all the others trot into the alignement; but if any one pull up before he get into rank, all those behind him are forced to change their pace.

_Halt—dress._

_From the right to the rear file—at a trot—march._—When all are in file they are ordered to form to the right about, and again all trot into the alignement.

This must now be practised from the left to the _front_ and _rear_, and then from the _right to the front_,
and form to the left;—File to the left, and form to the left about;—From the left to the front, and form to the right;—File to the right, and form to the right about; all at a trot: observing, that the division must be marched forward the extent of its front, after forming to the right or left, if it is required it should stand on the same ground when formed again to the right or left about.

From the centre to the front file—at a trot—march.—The leading four, placed clear of the line at the caution, move on steadily and slowly at first, at the pace ordered, and are followed by those from both flanks. When all are in column of fours,

To the front form.—The front rank men of the leading fours incline inwards, and rather quicken their pace till they get in front of their rear rank men, who slacken theirs, but do not stop till the others do. The files next to them incline outwards, and continue advancing, to get a-breast of those who will now have halted; and all the others follow in succession, till they come into their places in rank, dressing by the centre.

Halt.—In this formation it is to be observed, that if the second file from the centre (and the next to the centre files in squadron) do not form at the pace they were going, none of those behind them
can; and they must, therefore, incline outwards as soon as the order to form is distinctly heard.

They may now be filed from both flanks to the rear, and formed inwards; and again from the centre, and formed to right or left, all at a trot, and on the principles laid down in a former class.

**Threes right wheel—march—right shoulders forward—forwards—trot.**—They are now trotting to the front from the right flank.

**Threes, to the front form.**—Exactly as has been directed in a former class, but without a halt, or changing pace, and much will depend on the attention of the rear rank to slacken their pace, and get behind their front rank men without stopping; for if they continue their pace after the orders are heard, the others cannot get before them, without increasing theirs; and if they stop before they come to the croups of the horses already formed, they stop all those behind them. When halted and dressed,

**Threes, left wheel—march—right shoulders forward—forwards—trot.**—They are now retreating from the left flank, ranks by threes.

**To the left about form.**—In the manner which has been already directed; only continuing the trot till they all are in their places in rank, dressed to the left.
They may then be marched from the left to the front; and retreat from the right; and the inverse formations may be practised on the same principles and at the same pace: but it is to be observed, that in all formations of ranks by threes to their proper front, by wheeling up, they should first be halted, as the files would otherwise be too loose, or too crowded, and no time whatever is lost by it.—Dismiss.
FIFTH CLASS.

Inspection of Arms—Manual Exercise of the Pistol—Sword Exercise on Horseback in a Circle, at a Walk and Canter; at Speed; Running at the Ring; and Attack and Defence.—Leaping, standing and flying.—Skirmishing.—Advancing and Retreating in Line.—Inclining to Right and Left at a Walk and Trot.—Charging by Divisions and in Line.—Dispersing, Pursuing, and Rallying.

INSPECTION OF ARMS.

When the division to be exercised is formed in double rank, numbered from right to left, and told off by files, threes, and subdivisions, (if six file or more.)

Attention—Rear rank, by threes to the left wheel—march.—The front rank stands fast, and the rear rank obey the order at,

March—forwards by the right.—They move on; and when the right flank comes opposite to the left flank of the front rank,

Halt—threes wheel up and form rank entire—march.—They wheel to the right by threes, move R
up in a line with the front rank, and dress by the right.

Attention to the inspection of arms.—Upon the caution, they all loosen their bear-skin flounces.

Draw your left pistol.—Seize it at the grasp with the right hand, the back up, over the reins; draw it out of the holster, and place it in the left hand, near the guard, the muzzle rather raised and pointing towards the front, as has been already explained.

Ramrods in Pistols.—Draw the ramrod according to the directions in the first class, page 60; put it into the barrel of the pistol, and wait there with the right hand close to the muzzle.

The officer will then pass from right to left; and every man, when the officer comes opposite to him, will raise the ramrod and let it drop down again, after which he will return the ramrod, and bring the pistol to the advance.

When the officer has passed along the line, and is returning, he will take a pistol every here and there and examine the state it is in as to cleanliness, flint, lock, &c. and make his observations, in order to report to his superior.

Return your pistols.—Over the left arm, and button the bear-skin flounce.
Draw your swords.—According to regulation, and remain with them carried.

The officer will again pass along the line, and every man, as he approaches, will bring his sword to the second position in drawing; that is, with the point upright, the edge to the left, and the right thumb just under the chin; he then turns it in his hand to the right, to bring the back to the left, and presents the other side to the officer; and, when past him, he slopes his sword.

The officer, in returning along the front, examines any sword he pleases, as to the order it is in, and reports accordingly.

Carry swords.—Return swords.—As usual.

For the inspection of arms only, it is not necessary to form rank entire, as it may be done by ordering the rear rank to take order; but, where there is room for it, the preceding method is recommended, especially if the manual exercise of the pistol is to follow.
MANUAL EXERCISE OF THE PISTOL.

From the centre, file to double distance; or, File to both flanks—march.—The division was left in rank entire. If it is not so, this must be first done, by bringing the rear rank on the left. At the caution, the flank men turn their horses outwards; and, at march, they follow each other close to the croup, till the centre men are in file.

Halt—front.—They turn their horses to the old front, singly, and dress by the centre. In this situation, if the intervals are well preserved, they will be able to turn every way on their own ground, without interfering with each other.

Take care to perform your manual exercise on horseback.—Upon this caution, the bear-skin flounces are to be loosened, and the right-hand glove pulled off, and put in the pocket of the jacket.

Draw your left pistol.—As directed at the end of the first class, page 60; and, when they have faced to left and right, and fired to front and rear,

Return your pistol.—Over the bridle arm, as usual; the flounces to be buttoned, and the right glove put on.

At first, this must be practised without powder, and the motions only, correctly made; but it will be
very useful to fire as often as possible with blank cartridge.

To the centre close your files—march.—At the caution, the centre men, being the left of the front rank and the right of the rear rank, close, and move forward a horse’s length, for the facility of forming without passaging and crowding; and at march, the whole file up to them and form.

Rear rank rein back—march.—When clear of the croup of the front rank horses,

Halt—Rear rank, by threes right wheel—march forwards.—And when covering the front rank,

Halt—wheel up—march—halt—right dress—front.—Sit at ease.

SWORD EXERCISE ON HORSEBACK; IN A CIRCLE AT A WALK AND CANTER; AT SPEED; RUNNING AT THE RING; AND ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

Draw swords.—According to the directions in the second class, and by flugel.

Rear rank take sword exercise order—march.—
The distance, which must be full four horses’ length, is to be marked by the flank man on the right of the rear rank; and at march, they all rein back to it by the right.
Prepare to perform sword exercise—march.—
At the caution, No. 2 and 3, both of front and rear ranks, rein back, and place themselves in a perpendicular line behind No. 1, at half a horse's length behind each other; and at march, all the centre and left men of the other threes do the same, and dress correctly by those already placed for that purpose.

Take care to perform sword exercise, by six divisions of movements, and by word of command.—It must then be gone through as practised on foot in the first class, and after that by flugel.

To the front form—march.—The men that rein-ed back, again take their places in rank; the right by threes in both ranks having stood fast.

Rear rank take close order—march.—They move up to half a horse's length.

Return swords.—As usual.

Sit at ease.

For the sword exercise in a circle, a ring should be traced in the exercising ground, about fifty yards in circumference, and the front rank filed singly from the right, and marched round it at a horse's length from head to croup; after walking for some time correctly, the officer in the middle, assisted by a sergeant or riding-master, will order trot, and then canter; and, when he sees that they have all
a good seat, and the perfect command of their horses, he will halt them, and

Draw swords—slope swords.—They take the time from him or the sergeant.

Take care to perform sword exercise in circle, by word of command—march.—They then go through the six divisions at a walk; and, at the end of every division, they halt at slope swords, and move on again at division.

They will then be ordered to canter, and go through the six divisions at a canter; coming to a walk at slope swords, and cantering again at second, third division, &c.

The front rank may now file out of the circle, form, return swords, and sit at ease, while the rear rank goes through the same exercise in circle.

To perform the sword exercise at speed, there ought to be an extent of ground of at least two hundred yards. The division is to be formed in rank entire at one end of it, and the officer takes post opposite the centre. At the word

First division—The right hand man only, marches a few yards at a trot, and begins the division when he puts his horse into a gallop, which he must increase as he goes; and when the division is finished, he slopes his sword, gradually pulls up his horse,
and forms to the left about, opposite to the left flank of the division he came from. When the officer observes him halted, and not till then,

Second division.—The next man goes off in the same manner, and performs the second division; and so on all the others, till the whole are formed opposite to where they first stood.

The exercise may be continued in this manner, or the whole may be ordered to go through, first, the first division, then the second, &c. till all have performed the six divisions.

To practise running at the ring, and giving edge, the division must be formed in the same manner as for the sword exercise at speed. A ring post must be placed half way up the ground, and beyond it there may be one or more edge posts on the right and left, with turnips or potatoes to cut at, after carrying off or missing the ring. Every single file from the right must go off with swords sloped; he then comes to the prepare; next to the guard; and then to give point, at a short distance from the post. Whether he carries off the ring or not, he must bring his sword instantly to sword arm protect, and then, by bridle arm protect, to the guard or slope; all at a gallop.

The seat on horseback for any of those exer-
cises, ought to be the real dragoon seat; or, what is described under the article of Riding, as the galloping seat. The less the motion of the body the better; but the horse must not be abandoned, nor must he be swerved, by bearing too much to one side or the other.

The attack and defence must now be practised on horseback, in the same manner it has been taught on foot, by opening the files, and one rank attacking the other, both standing and at speed, according to the system laid down in the regulations for the sword exercise, already referred to.

LEAPING STANDING AND FLYING.

The bar ought not to be put above two feet and a half high at first, to avoid accidents; and, as both man and horse ought to have been taught to leap, this lesson is merely to practise them, and to ascertain if they are perfect. For this reason, a sergeant should stand at one end of the bar, ready to lower it if any horse refuse to take it freely; as it is better in that case to lead or ride him over it with one end on the ground, than turn him away from it.

Rear rank rein back to order—march.
Prepare to dismount—dismount.
Files that doubled—move up.
All according to regulation.

From the right rank off to the front—march.—The front rank go first, and every man brings the snaffle rein over his horse's head, and takes him up to the bar, where an officer and non-commissioned officer are placed. He goes over first himself, and leads his horse over without turning himself or even his head round, as that will balk many horses. He then forms again where ordered, and the whole follow the same track in single files. When all are formed again at order,

Prepare to mount.—The left files rein back, and go on with the motions, till they have the left foot in the stirrup.

Mount.—Files that doubled, move up.

From the right rank off to the front—march.—The whole now go to the bar singly, and take a standing leap; a sergeant being placed at ten yards from it, to prevent any one from going forward till his leading file has passed the bar.

They form again, and are ordered to rank-off at a trot; and they take the bar singly at a flying leap.

The officers present must take the names or numbers of such gentlemen as do not sit properly, or whose horses refuse to leap, and report them to the
captains of their troops and the riding-master, that they may go back to the riding-school.

SKIRMISHING

Is now to be taught; and we must refer to page 18 for the use of it; and to the evolutions of the squadron, for the manner in which it is generally practised. The skirmishers are always previously fixed upon, and commanded by a subaltern officer and one or more non-commissioned officers. They are taken from the reserve, or composed of a division or subdivision, from the right or left of the line or squadron, or from both flanks of either. In general, one half of them, when advanced fifty or sixty yards in front of the line, remain as supporters, while the other half advance as much farther, extend and skirmish advancing or retreating; the whole following exactly the movements of the line which they are appointed to cover, whether that be to front, flank, or rear. Their first object is to get quickly to their post, and this may be done by advancing to the distance required, filing to the left (if they come from the right), and fronting at the ordered intervals; or, by filing from the right to the front, and then forming to the front by a sharp incline to the left, till they acquire the intervals for covering their line.
In both cases the rear rank man is to follow his file leader, till halted and dressed by the right, and then he inclines to the left, and covers the interval. The last method we think the easiest, and preferable for volunteer and yeomanry cavalry.

We shall suppose the division at exercise to be a reserve, told off in two subdivisions, and placed on the right, and twenty yards in the rear of a supposed line. They will be ordered to load their left pistol, and return it into the holster, to draw swords, and informed that, though they are always to trot or gallop till they get to their posts, they are to practise the whole at first at a walk.

*Skirmishers to the front—march.*—At the caution, the officer commanding them orders, *forwards by the right,* and at *march,* repeated by him, they move on till they have advanced fifty or sixty yards. They are then halted by the officer, and

*Second subdivision, return swords.*—(The swords may be slung on the right wrist, but it is thought preferable for volunteers to return them.) Here he will explain to them that they are to extend at —— paces, so as to cover the front of the line they belong to, when they get orders from the non-commissioned officer who leads them, and to whom they are to dress on their formations: that the rear
rank men are to cover the interval to their left, when their file leader halts: that they are not to draw their pistols till they have placed themselves according to these directions: that they only fire after their right hand man of the same rank has fired: and that if advancing, they are instantly to load again, while the rear rank passes on the left of their file leaders, and is halted twenty or thirty paces in front of them: that they are then to fire in turn from the right, and load, while the front rank passes on their right and advances: that in retreating, they are to go to the left about, as soon as they have fired their pistols; come to the right about, at twenty or thirty yards in the rear, and instantly load again; always taking time and distance from the right, and obeying the bugle, or word of command, when they receive any.

Second subdivision from the right to the front file — march. — The officer remains with the supporters; and when the others have advanced fifty or sixty yards, the non-commissioned officer leading them, orders,

Prepare to skirmish to the front. — Upon which the rear rank man of the leading file drops behind his file leader, all the others turn their horses' heads to the left, and march in that direction till each has
got his prescribed interval, (of twelve paces we shall suppose;) when they front and dress by the right; the rear rank continuing to extend to the left half that interval, as has been already directed.

**Halt—commence firing.**—From right to left of the front rank only, as has been already explained.

**Rear rank march.**—They all pass their file leaders on the left, and advance ten or twelve paces, or any ordered distance.

**Halt—fire.**—One after the other, as already directed.

**Front rank advance.**—And so on.

In retreating, the non-commissioned officer will order,

**Fire and about.**—Every man then turns his horse to the left about and retreats, till he is halted and fronted, (which is to the right about,) when he instantly loads.

**Cease firing and close to the right—march.**—Upon this, every man returns his pistol and draws his sword, (if it has not been slung on his wrist,) and the whole file to the right, and form on the right file.

**From the right file to the rear—march.**—They file back to the supporters, come round their right flank; form to the right about a horse's length in
rear of their places, and march up to them by the right.

The right subdivision will now be ordered to skirmish, exactly in the same manner, and by the same words of command, after having returned or slung their swords.

The reserve, acting here as skirmishers, will then be ordered to retire by threes about; or, by filing from the right to the rear, and formed again on the right, and twenty yards in the rear of the supposed line.

When exercising in squadron or with a regiment, all the orders will be given by the bugle; and all the different sounds of, Turn out skirmishers—Cease firing—Call in skirmishers—Retreat—Rally—must be made familiar to every volunteer.

Advancing and Retreating in Line.

The principles of this most essential movement have been explained in the third class, page 96: and it will only be required now to practise it in double ranks, which we recommend to be, at first, not only with open ranks, but with open files.

Rear rank rein back to order—march.—This is one-third of the extent of the division, troop, or
squadron at exercise; but, in general, twelve yards will be found a very good distance.

*Left files rein back to half distance—march.*—The left files in both ranks rein back six paces, and cover the interval, dressed to the right.

*The column* (for it is not now a line, but a column at open files) *will advance by the right—march.*—The whole march to the front, and preserve their intervals from their right, and their distances from the line that precedes them.

*Halt.*—Correct whatever mistakes may be committed.

*Files that doubled, march.*—The left files in both ranks move up to their places.

*Threes about*—(right about wheel)—*march—halt—eyes left.*

*Left files advance by the right—march.*—And when they have marched six yards, or two horses' length,

*Halt.*

*The column will retreat by the right—march.*—They move on; and both ranks must be attentive to keep their intervals: while all but those in front must also be careful to keep the same distance of ranks they set out with.

*Halt—right files move up—march—halt—dress.*
Three about—march—halt—eyes right.—They should then advance by the left, and retreat by the right at open files, and continue it till tolerably perfect.

The next thing to practise is marching at open ranks with easy files; and this may be done by the following words of command:

*The division will advance by the right—march.*

And when at the extremity of the ground,

*Halt—threes about—march—halt—eyes left—march.* —And when again on the old ground,

*Halt—threes about—march—halt—eyes right.*

The same must be practised in advancing by the left, and retreating by the right.

*Rear rank close to the front—march.* —The division must now be marched at close order, and in double ranks.

*The division will advance by the right—march.* —And when at the extremity of the ground,

*Halt—threes about—march—halt—dress (by the left).*

*The division will retreat—eyes left—march.* —They go back to the old ground.

This must be repeated by advancing, dressed to the left, and retreating dressed to the right.
The division must then advance, dressed to the centre, and retreat by the centre.

After that they must perform every thing at a trot, and then at a gallop.

The dressing must then be changed on the march: for instance, if they have advanced fifty yards, dressed to the right,

_Eyes left,_—without any halt or caution, and the whole instantly dress to that point.

_Eyes centre._—In like manner, the dressing is changed, on the march, to the centre, and so on. If the line is kept straight, there will be no shake in the division; but, otherwise, there must necessarily be a halt in some part, till the new dressing point is in line with the most advanced.

Marching in line to front and rear must be taught first at a walk, and then at a trot and gallop, and cannot possibly be too often practised.

**INCLINING TO RIGHT AND LEFT AT A WALK AND TROT.**

What has been said on this subject at page 25, and practised in the second class, page 72, will render it unnecessary to enlarge much upon it here. It will, however, always be useful to practise it first at open files, and then at easy files; and, for this pur-
pose, the division at exercise must be raised back to order, and the left files placed in the same situation as in the preceding article.

_The column will incline to the right—march._—At the caution, every man turns his horse half to the right, by which means he will be placed at an angle of 45 degrees with his former position; and, by marching in that direction, will gain as much ground to the front as to the flank.

_Halt—front._—And when the mistakes are corrected,

 Files that doubled, _march._—The left files move up and dress.

_Threes about—march._—They continue at order.

_Left files advance—march._—When advanced six paces,

_Halt—the column will incline to the right—march._—And when again on the old ground, they are to be halted, fronted, the right files marched up and dressed, and again put about by threes.

They will then incline advancing and retreating in the same manner at a steady trot. After this they will incline at easy files, but still at order; and then,

_Rear rank take close order—march._
Division to the right incline—march.—And when at half ground,

Forwards—Which brings every horse to his former front.

Left incline—Still on the march.

Forwards—Halt—right dress—front.—They will now be put about by threes, and retreat to the old ground, with the rear rank in front, and incline to right and left, changing it frequently on the march, at a steady trot.

CHARGING BY DIVISIONS AND IN LINE.

The charge is the most important of all movements of cavalry, every thing hitherto taught being only intended to bring troops quickly and regularly into a situation for charging, or to enable them to execute it with steadiness, celerity, and effect.

Cavalry ought never to surrender, if they can cut their way through an enemy; nor stand still to receive an attack, either from cavalry or infantry. They had better advance upon the former, however short the distance; and retreat from infantry, if taken by surprise, till they have space to rally and charge them with effect.

The principal considerations for every man in the ranks are; to keep the files easy previous to the
charge, by resisting pressure on the point dressed to, without swerving from it himself; to keep his body upright, his bridle hand steady, and his horse perfectly straight to the front, and to dress by the standard, or the point given, by the cast of his eye, while he sees distinctly before him. It is less material that a horse should be a neck, or half a length, before another in the charge, than that he should swerve half a foot; because, in the one case, he can do no harm, and easily recovers his alignment; but in the other, he may throw down half a dozen files before he get straight again. The length of the charge should not be above eighty yards, and the pace at the speed of the slowest horse.

We recommend practising the charge by divisions, or subdivisions, previous to attempting it in line; and, for this purpose, (supposing the ground two hundred yards in length,) a sergeant should be placed on the right of it, sixty yards from the division, and another sixty yards beyond that; which leaves eighty yards for the charge. The first subdivision (supposing twenty-four file out) will then be ordered to advance by the right. The right file takes two objects, that intersect each other in his front, and the others dress by him.

The first subdivision will advance—march.
When they have walked steadily twenty yards, the sergeant orders,

*Trot.*—And when they come abreast of him, which will be forty yards further,

*Gallop (or canter).*—And when they get in line with the second sergeant, which will be sixty yards further, he orders,

*Charge.*—On which they instantly cease their bridle hands, and close their legs, or apply their spurs to their horses, if necessary. When at the extent of their ground, or within twenty yards of it, the officer orders,

*Halt—by the right dress.*—Immediately after the *halt*, the right, or whatever point is dressed to during the charge, moves forward a few yards, in order to give the others the opportunity of dressing up to it, without reining back. In real charges, the *halt* is made gradually, and the formation while moving forwards.

The second subdivision will next be ordered to *march—trot—gallop—charge—halt—dress*—in the same manner; and then the others in turn, till they are all halted and dressed to the right, at the extent of their ground.

They will then be put about by threes, trotted back to their old ground and fronted; and charges
made in a similar manner from the left, and dressed to the left, beginning with the fourth subdivision, and ending with the first. After this, they may charge in line, dressed to the centre, and led by a sergeant, while the officer gives the word, or directs it by bugle, to accustom them to the sounds of walk, trot, gallop, and charge.

Swords are to be sloped at the walk and trot; carried, at the gallop; and brought to guard, with the point rather more advanced, at the charge. The rear rank, at the same time, comes to the prepare to guard.

**Dispersing, Pursuing, and Rallying.**

It is a general rule, that troops are not to pursue without being supported; or, rather that, however small the body, a part must remain formed; and to that part the pursuers are to retreat, on sounding the rally. We shall suppose the first and fourth subdivisions ordered to pursue after a charge, while the main body keeps advancing in line in the same direction:

*Flank subdivisions, disperse and pursue—march.*

—The right files from its right, and the left from its left, to the front, and then extend inwards, in the same manner as directed for skirmishers, till they
cover the front of their line; and, when fifty or sixty yards advanced, they sling their swords, and fire at discretion, but never when behind each other. They continue advancing, each rank passing through the other, till called in by bugle, when they close to their flanks, and retire to their places by files or threes about.

It will be very useful to order the whole to disperse and rally frequently, in order to accustom them to form again quickly and regularly in their places. They must always do this by the flanks, and come in by the rear, taking care never to cross in front of the files already formed.

The centre files must be cautioned to stand fast, as being understood to guard the standard, which never pursues nor skirmishes. After marching forty or fifty yards, which may be supposed the end of a charge,

Halt—disperse and pursue—march.—The flank files incline outwards till they cover the whole extent of their ground, while the others are dressing to them, and covering the intervals towards the centre; and, when the whole are advanced about a hundred yards, they sling swords and fire at discretion to front and flanks; taking great care never to fire to the rear, nor when behind each other. The
centre files gradually and slowly retreat to the old ground, and the officer orders the bugle to sound the rally, when the whole return their pistols, carry their swords, and gallop back to their places in line, in the manner already explained.

In these instructions for the drill, nothing has been said of passaging, or taking ground by passage; but it has been fully treated of in the fourth chapter, under the head of Riding. It is seldom ordered, except to open or close files, and to correct very small mistakes in the intervals of squadrons; as all flank movements, even of a few yards, are best and easiest performed by ranks by threes, and particularly in yeomanry and volunteer corps. It ought, however, to be observed, that if a division is ordered to take ground by passage, every man in the ranks must apply the aids for that purpose at march, and by no means wait for others, as is too much the case with recruits in any movement, when each has to occupy the ground another stands upon at the time.
CHAPTER VI.

The Troop and Squadron formed—Posts of Officers and non-commissioned Officers when in Troop, Squadron, or Regiment, on Parade, and in Manoeuvre—Changes of Position of the Squadron in Line—Movements of the Squadron in Column and Echelon—Parade of the Squadron—Fetching and lodging the Standard—Receiving and marching past a General Officer—Manoeuvres of a Squadron at Exercise—General Observations.

When troops are to assemble for duty, inspection, or exercise, the appointments, or what is called order, in military language, is usually specified to them by the commanding officer in General Orders, and by one or other of the following terms: Review Order—Parade Order—Field-day Order—Inspection Order—Marching Order; all which sufficiently express the intention; but, nevertheless, every regiment has its own regulations for dress and appointments on all occasions; and these must be strictly conformed to by every individual.
THE TROOP AND SQUADRON FORMED.

We shall suppose a troop of fifty or sixty rank-and-file, including non-commissioned officers, to assemble on its own parade: the lieutenant places himself in a situation to give the alignement; and the captain orders the whole to form on his left in rank entire at sound of the trumpet or bugle. His cornet is a horse’s length behind him, both fronting the formation, and the non-commissioned officers are in the rear of the troop. He then proceeds to size from the right or left, according as the troop is to act in squadron, or from the centre, by placing the tallest men and horses there, if it is to act alone. When this is done,

Attention—eyes right—tell off the rear rank.—

This is to be done as recommended at page 100, and for the reasons there mentioned.*

Eyes right—rear rank rein back—march.—They rein back till half a horse’s length behind the front rank, and continue to cover the interval, till they get orders,

To the right close your files and cover.—Here the cornet goes to the rear, and sees that every front

* Rear rank—proof—as you were.
rank man is exactly covered by his rear rank man, and that the files are six inches from boot-top to boot-top. He then places himself on the left of the troop, and is covered by a non-commissioned officer from the rear, as is also the lieutenant on the right. The troop may then be marched by files from the right to join the squadron, led by the captain, and followed by the lieutenant and his covering file: the non-commissioned officers march in file in the rear, till they are placed and told in.

If the troops which act together in squadron are not equal, or nearly so, they lend each other a few files; and when drawn up, the eldest captain takes the command: the other officers place themselves behind him, fronting the squadron, except the cornets, who ought to be in the rear to attend to the dressing and covering; he then proceeds to place his non-commissioned officers. In the regulars, a sergeant, covered by a corporal or dragoon, is placed on the right of every division, except the first; and a sergeant or corporal covers each of the officers in the ranks: but in volunteer corps, if there are eight non-commissioned officers per troop, (not including paid or drill sergeants, who ought never to be in the ranks,) the following disposition of them will be found useful: two to cover the flank
officers; and one, the cornet; one on the right of each division, and one on the left of each half squadron, covered by others, or by privates. These will still be three over if they all attend; and these go to the serres file rank, to replace the others when required, or for any duty that may be assigned to them. This done, and supposing them forty-eight file, the squadron officer proceeds as follows:

Attention—eyes right—number yourselves from right to left. This they do as has been already explained.

Front.—No. 1, 25, (they hold up their hands,) Right by half squadrons—as you were.

No. 24, 48, Left by half squadrons.

No. 1, 13, 25, 37, Right by divisions.

No 12, 24, 36, 48, Left by divisions.

No. 1, 7, 13, 19, 25, 31, 37, 43, Right by subdivisions.

No. 6, 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, Left by subdivisions.

Tell yourselves off by threes from the centre.—The whole dress to the centre; and the right half squadron begin by left, centre, right, from the centre to the right, while the others say right, centre, left, from the centre to the left flank, all continuing dressed to the flanks.
Front.—This telling off should then be proved by right of threes—proof—on which all the right of threes hold up their hands.

As you were.—Then left of threes and centre of threes. The centre files, that is, two file front and rear, on the right and left of the cornet, or centre of the squadron, are next told off; and this being done,

Officers to their posts in squadron.—The junior captain places himself on the flank of his own troop; the eldest captain’s lieutenant on the flank of his, one of the cornets in the centre, all covered by non-commissioned officers; and the other officers go to the serrefile rank.

The squadron is now ready for parade or exercise; but, previous to that, it will always be advisable, when there is time, to steady the horses in the manner recommended, page 117, by wheeling to the right by threes, marching off at double distance, and trotting for some time round the exercising ground, halting, going about by threes, trotting and cantering with the left in front, then closing the column and wheeling up on the old ground.
POSTS OF OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS WHEN IN TROOP, SQUADRON, OR REGIMENT, ON PARADE, AND IN MANŒUVRE.

Nothing can be more essential for the officers and non-commissioned officers, than to know their posts in every situation in which troops can be placed, and to be able to shift quickly from one to another, according to the regulations of the army, by which they are placed the most advantageously for giving or repeating the word of command, and conducting whatever part of the regiment is under their charge. For this purpose it has been thought advisable to bring under one point of view, in the annexed sheet, the positions in troop, squadron, and regiment, whether on parade, or in manœuvre, of the officers, their covering sergeants, and the serrefiles. It is therefore only necessary here to refer to it, and to observe, that the non-commissioned officers in the ranks, who are told in, follow all the movements of the privates, and only shift to pivot flanks to conduct divisions or subdivisions when there is no officer there, or when one does not come from the serrefile rank for that purpose. Officers always shift by the rear; and it will be found very useful in movements by threes to a flank, that the
leading flank officer should, at the *caution*, place himself in front of the first three, and his covering file in the rear of them, with their horses' heads the way they are to go; by which means the threes wheel up to them at *march*, and they are prepared to dress them, or move forward at any pace. By doing exactly the same before *wheeling up*, they not only find themselves in their proper places, but give the alignment, and are ready to dress their divisions.

**Changes of Position of the Squadron in Line.**

The squadron may change its position without breaking into column:

First, by the direct march to front or rear, by which means it will be parallel and perpendicular to the old line:

Second, by the oblique march to right or left, which will bring it parallel, but not perpendicular, with the old line:

Third, by a wheel of any part of the quarter circle on the centre, or on either flank; by which means, the new line will intersect the old one, or its prolongation at some particular point.

In the direct march of the squadron, both the front and rear ranks dress to their centres.
The squadron will advance—eyes centre—march. The squadron officer having taken two objects which intersect each other, must be particularly attentive to lead straight, and at a steady regular pace, whatever that may be. The flank officers are to attend to the dressing of the squadron, and the cornet must keep a horse's length behind the squadron officer. If the cornet finds himself pressed upon, he must advance his hand, or his sword if it is drawn; and every man in the ranks ought then to press from the centre till he gets his prescribed interval of six inches from the file he dresses to.

Halt—threes about—march—centre—forwards. —Here forwards stands for halt—dress—march;— and it is a general rule, that troops fronted to the rear, or put about, are not to stand still an instant in that situation. For the same reason, they ought always to be fronted again as soon as halted. When on the old ground,

Halt—threes about—march—halt—dress (centre of course).

Squadron to the right incline—march.—This is seldom ordered from a halt; but when that is the case, every man in the ranks turns his horse's shoulders to the right as much as his interval will admit of, at the caution, and dresses to the right. He will X
still be six inches from his right-hand man, and the whole move steadily in that direction at march. The flank officer on the right leads on two objects, and must be very careful not to incline too much nor too little, otherwise the line cannot keep parallel with its old front.

_Halt—front—eyes centre._—If the march is correct, the squadron will now have outflanked its former position to the right, and still preserve the same front.

The squadron may then be put about by threes, incline to the right, with the rear rank in front, and occupy the old ground.

_Inclining to the left must be performed exactly in the same manner, substituting left for right in the word of command._

The squadron may front to all points of the compass by wheels on one of its flanks, or on its centre; and a squadron officer ought to be able to place it instantly in the direction required, by the regular word of command for that purpose. We shall suppose a squadron fronting to the north, with its right and left flanks due east and west, and resting on obstacles which prevent it from wheeling about.

_Squadron—to the right quarter wheel—march—halt—dress._—This will front it to the N. N. E., a
half wheel fronts it to the N. E., three quarters wheel to the E. N. E., and a wheel, or the quarter circle, to the east. In like manner,

Squadron—to the left quarter wheel—march—halt—dress—will front it to the N. N. W., a half wheel to the N. W., three quarters wheel to the W. N. W., and a wheel, or the quarter circle, to the west.

The wheels backwards on the left flank, front the squadron to the same point of the compass as those forwards on the right flank, and vice versa; but it must be observed, that all wheels backwards beyond a quarter wheel, in the cavalry, are best performed by putting the squadron about by threes, wheeling forwards with the rear rank in front, halting and fronting.—Thus,

Threes about—march—halt—dress—right half wheel—march—halt—threes about—march—halt dress; and it will now stand fronted to the same point as if half wheeled forwards on the right flank.

It has been already mentioned, that in all squadron wheels the front rank dress to the centre, and the rear rank to the wheeling flank; and here we must observe, that all changes of position of a squadron upon one of its flanks, when less than a quarter wheel, are best and easiest made, by volunteer cavalry, by placing a few of the flank men in the di-
rection required, and ordering the whole to dress up to them. Thus, instead of an eighth or sixteenth wheel to the right, the squadron officer goes to the right flank and orders,

First three on the right, left shoulders forwards—march;—and when in the direction required, he halts them and prolongs the new alignment himself, or directs the flank officer to do it at a few yards from them; and,

By the right dress the line—march—halt—dress—eyes centre.—The whole move up briskly dressed to the right; and when perfectly straight in the new alignment, they dress to the centre.

The next change of position is on the centre of the squadron, by which it may be fronted to all the points of the compass on its own ground, if it has the extent of a half squadron in front and rear of its position.

Right half squadron about by threes—march.—The half squadrons now front different ways.

On the centre, to the right about wheel—march.—Dressing is to both flanks; and the centre men, or rather the centre threes of the inward flanks, must describe a small circle in order to take each other's places very slowly as the flanks come round.

Halt—right half squadron, threes about—march
—halt.—Dressing is again to the centre at dress, and the squadron now stands regularly fronted to the south, its former rear.

In this situation it may be fronted by forward or backward wheels on its flanks to all the intermediate points from east to west.

Wheels on the centre are not easily performed with correctness, and not often practised except to change the front of a squadron on its own ground, and this may be done as quickly, as follows:

Right half squadron, advance by the right—march:
—And when advanced the full extent of the half squadron,

Halt—half squadrons wheel about inwards and front to the rear—march.—They wheel into each other’s ground, the right again advances by command of the flank officer, and they both dress to the centre when in line.

The countermarch of the squadron by ranks by threes wheeled to a flank, is preferable to either, in volunteer corps, only they do not stand precisely on the same ground; but this will be treated of in the next section.
MOVEMENTS OF THE SQUADRON IN COLUMN AND ECHELLON.

It has been already observed, that troops when formed are always either in column or line, and that there are three kinds of columns, viz. open column, close column, and column of march.

The column of march is for the facility of marching any body of men from one place to another, and must be formed according to the country and roads, but will seldom be more than ten or twelve files in front, nor less than two men. It is generally changed into an open or close column when the formation of the line or squadron is expected.

Troops are in open column, when the distance of each division from the preceding one (from head to croup of the front rank,) is equal to its own front; by which means the whole can be regularly and correctly wheeled into line: in close column, when the divisions are closed up to half a horse's length, and the squadrons to one horse's length. If more than one regiment, two horses' length is allowed between them in close column.

The open column of half squadrons, divisions or subdivisions, is formed by a wheel of the quarter
circle to a flank; or, in front or rear of a flank division; or both in front and rear of a centre division, either halted or on the march.

The column of subdivisions is seldom necessary, because unless the squadron is very strong they will not form a much larger front than ranks by threes.

In all open columns the officers are on the pivot flanks of their divisions, which is the left when the right is leading, and the right when the left is leading; or that flank which must form the front of the line, when regularly wheeled up. If the divisions are perfectly equal, they can be wheeled correctly from line into column, and again from column into line forwards; but if they are unequal, they must be wheeled backwards into column in order to have their proper distances for wheeling into line. This is, however, little practised in cavalry; and when they manœuvre with unequal divisions of any kind, it is the object of the pivot leaders to cover and get their distances the instant the column moves; and volunteer cavalry, whose horses are not so well broke as those of the regulars, need seldom wheel backwards except to disengage a flank. When it is required to wheel the half or quarter circle back-
wards, cavalry are to be put about by threes, wheel-
ed forwards, and then fronted.

To exemplify these general principles, we shall
give a few instances of front and flank marches of
the divisions of a squadron, as the half squadrons
and subdivisions are subject to the same regula-
tions.

Divisions, to the right wheel—march.—The co-
vering sergeant from the right flank goes out quickly
to mark the square of the wheel, at the caution; at
march, the divisions wheel to the right, dressed to
the left, and are halted by the officers and non-com-
missioned officers appointed to conduct them, still
dressed to the left; but when they get the word
dress, it is to the right, as the point they wheeled
upon. The officer on the right flank of the squadron
and the non-commissioned officers of the second
and third divisions shift to the left, and by the rear
of their divisions; the officer on the left flank wheels
with his division; and the whole give the word,

Eyes left.

Forwards, (by squadron officer); and march, (by
division officers). The column of divisions is now
marching to the right flank; and the division leaders,
who are on the pivot flank, must keep perpendicu-
lar with each other, and take care to acquire and preserve the prescribed distances for again wheeling into line. The better to effect this, they are not to be covered: the covering sergeants of those who shifted remain on the reverse flank, and the others drop behind the flank of their division.

The standard and his coverer are behind the second and third file of the second subdivision, as has been already explained.

After marching some time in this direction,

*Halt—left wheel into line—march.*—These words of command are all repeated by the division leaders; and the sergeant on the right of the leading division gives the alignment for the wheel. After the wheel, the division leaders halt, and dress their divisions to themselves, and then shift by the rear to their posts in squadron, when the squadron officer orders,

*Eyes centre.*

A flank march of divisions to the left, is performed exactly in the same manner, by substituting left for right throughout.

*The squadron will advance in open column of divisions from the right—march.*—This may be done
by the direct march of the first division, and a wheel of all the others to the right; and when they come successively into the alignment, they wheel again to the left; or they may incline to the right till they cover, and then front and march on: but we prefer the flank march by threes for getting quickly into column on all occasions; and therefore the squadron officer will, after the caution, order,

First division, forwards—remaining divisions, by threes right wheel.—At march, this is executed; and as soon as the leading division has cleared the ground, the second marches into it, is halted, wheeled up, and marched on by its division leader. The others do the same in turn, and the division leaders quickly shift by the rear to the left, and gain their proper distances.

Halt—leading division to the right wheel—march—forwards.—And when advanced two horses' length—Halt.

On the leading division form the line—march. The division leaders simply give the word march; and when they come to the flank of the formed division,

Right wheel—halt—dress—eyes right,—and they shift to their posts in squadron. This is an inverse
formation, by forming to the right when the right is leading.

This must be practised from the left in the same manner, by reversing the words of command.

In these *Inverse* formations the line does not stand on the same ground the column occupied, nor can it be so quickly formed as it would to the pivot flank. For this reason, an officer should always lead from the right, if he suspects an enemy on his left; and from the left, if his regular formation is likely to be to the right. It is permitted to invert a regiment, when a quick formation is required; and by a *wheel about*, or otherwise of the squadrons, to leave them, when fronted, in each other's regular stations; but even this should be remedied again as soon as it conveniently can; and the divisions of the squadron within itself ought never to be inverted, as it might lead to much confusion and disorder. If a quick formation to the reverse flank, on the same ground or nearly so, is necessary, it will be best to wheel the divisions regularly into line, and countermarch by ranks by threes, or put the threes about and attack with the rear rank in front.

To form an open column of divisions in front or
rear, or both in front and rear of a named division, the flanks of those that are to march must be disengaged by a quarter wheel forwards or backwards; they are then wheeled by threes to right or left, and marched by the division leaders into the column by shoulders forward, halted, and wheeled up. The point where their pivot flanks are to rest should be marked by the covering sergeants, or by the serre-file rank. To form open column of divisions in the rear of the first, will require the following words of command:

First division stand fast—divisions on your left quarter backwards wheel—march. — They rein back till their right flanks are disengaged.

Threes right wheel—march. — They are now all pointing in some degree to their markers, and the division leaders are on the left of the first threes.

In the rear of the first division form open column—march. — The division leaders lead-down on their markers, and by right shoulders forward,—forwards—halt—wheel up—march—they conduct their divisions into the column, shift to the pivot flank, or halt at it, and dress them.

Here the column may march to a flank without opening out.

The column will take ground to the left by threes
—march.—Before march is pronounced by the squadron officer, he waits till the division leaders have each given their orders, which are, Threes left wheels; and they repeat the word march, and then conduct their divisions to a flank, all dressed by the right, and keeping their distances and alignment by the first division.

Halt—wheel up—march—repeated by division leaders, who add, Halt—dress, which is still to the left.

The column will take ground to the right—march.
—Here the division leaders, after ordering Threes right wheel, shift to the right flank of their divisions, and lead them, dressed to the left, till halted.

Halt—wheel up—march—repeated by division leaders, who add,

Halt—dress—and return to their pivot flank, where they order, Eyes left.

To form the squadron to the front when in column of divisions with the right in front, the others may be half wheeled to the left, marched up till the leading flank is a horse's length from the formed division, and then by a half wheel to the right, or left shoulders forward, marched into line; or they may form the line by a sharp incline of divisions to the left: but the simplest way for volunteers is to form
the line in the same manner they formed column, by ranks by threes.

To the front form squadron—march.—Every division leader, on the caution, orders, Three’s left wheel; and after repeating march, he adds, Forwards by the right; leads them in that direction till he is opposite to the left flank of the preceding division; and when the right flank of his division comes up to it,

Halt—wheel up—march—forwards by the right; and when in line, Halt—dress, still by the right till the whole are formed, and then the squadron officer dresses them by the centre, and fronts them if he chooses.

To form an open column in front of a named division, the others must be half wheeled forwards to disengage their flanks, and then take their station in the column by ranks by threes wheeled to a flank.

Fourth division stand fast—divisions to the right half wheel—march.—They are halted and dressed by the division leaders.

In front of the fourth division form open column.—Upon this caution the division leaders shift to the left of their divisions, and order, Three’s left wheel; and after repeating march, they go on with, For-
words by the right, and conduct their divisions into the column, where they halt, wheel up, and dress them by the left, which is the pivot, because the right is now in front.

In the same manner, the open column may be formed on the second or third division, or in the front of the first, or in the rear of the fourth.

If it is required to form the squadron fronting to the rear, the divisions must all countermarch, and change their front, after which they form as already directed.

Countermarching must always be from the reverse flank; that is, the flank which becomes the pivot after the change is made. In close column, it must be by files; but in open column, or whenever there is room for six horses in front, it should be done by ranks by threes, which is infinitely quicker, and does not open out the divisions.

If a squadron formed is to march from its left to the right in open column, it may be either in front or rear, and by the successive march of divisions. If in front, and from left to right, the word of command will be,
The squadron will march from its left to the right by divisions in open column—march. — The leader of the fourth division, at the caution, orders, 
Division—forwards—and repeats march,—While it is advancing, he shifts by the rear to the right; and, when advanced three horses' length, Right wheel—forwards: and when nearly opposite to the third division, its leader orders, Division—march, so as to have his right flank close to the other, when he also orders, Right wheel—forwards, and marches on at division distance. The others do the same, and the squadron is in open column leading from its left dressed to the right.

If this is to be done by the rear, it requires that the divisions in succession should first be wheeled to the left about, marched forward, and then again wheeled to the left into the column.

Bringing the rear division of a column to the front is very often required, either on a march or to change the front of the squadron when again formed; and if it is not required that it should stand on the same ground, the following method is the most common and the easiest:

The rear division will march to the front—march. — At the caution, the division leader in the rear, if
the right is in front, orders, *Threes right wheel*. As the change ought to be made on the reverse flank, or that which is to become the pivot when effected, he repeats *march*, and shifts to the right flank. When he has cleared the column, he orders, *Halt —wheel up—forwards by the right*, and marches on. The next performs the same operation when the marching division is opposite to his flank, and so do the others in regular succession. The column will thus have changed its front and have gained its own extent forwards.

If it is required to stand on the same ground after the change is made, the rear division may be ordered to stand fast, and the others wheeled about outwards by subdivisions: the whole are after that put in motion, and one division is marching through the centre, while the others are marching down to the point it left, in order to wheel about inwards and follow it in open column.

Both those and most other modes of changing the front of a column require as much ground to the flanks as they stand upon. It may however be effected on the same ground, if the column is of half squadrons, or the divisions eighteen file or more, by
half wheeling them outwards from the centre, and filing from both inward flanks; thus passing in column of fours through the interval and forming again to the front.

As it contributes much to the ease of troops to change their front on a march, we recommend to volunteers even a simpler method, which is by filing from both flanks of the rear division to the front, the others following in succession, and forming again to the front. If they are marching by files, threes, or ranks by threes, they must be halted and wheeled up on their own ground; and then by a successive countermarch, the rear may be brought to the front, without obliging the front to march back to the rear.

The Close Column is formed from open column, or column of march, by closing the divisions to the front, rear, or centre.—Thus,

On the leading division form close column—march.
—Those in the rear simply march up till at half a horse's length, and are halted.

On the rear division form close column—march.—Before march, every division leader orders,
Threes about;—and at march, repeated by them, the divisions go about, march back into close column, halt and front their divisions.

On the third division form close column—march.—At the caution, the leaders of the first and second divisions order them about by threes as already directed; and at march, the whole close to the third division: those that fell back upon it, again front.

When a close column is formed from line on a flank or centre division, the others must be wheeled forwards or backwards the eighth or quarter of the circle, so as to disengage their flanks.

First division stand fast—divisions on your left quarter wheel backwards—march.—After this movement, the division leaders shift to the right flank of their divisions.

In the rear of the first division form close column—march. At the caution, the division leaders order, Threes right wheel.—And at march, repeated by them,

Forwards—right shoulders forward—forwards. —And when the left of their division comes opposite or perpendicular to the left of the standing division, where they halt themselves,

Halt—wheel up—march—halt—left—dress.
To form a close column in front of the left:

Fourth division stand fast—divisions to the right quarter wheel—march.—The division leaders shift to the left of their divisions.

In front of the fourth division form close column—march.—At the caution, the division leaders order, Threes left wheel;—and after repeating march, Forwards—right shoulders forward—forwards; and when in the alignment, where they conduct their divisions themselves, Halt—wheel up—march—halt—left dress.

In both these formations the right is in front, and the pivots and dressing are of course to the left.

The close column may then be formed in rear of the left and in front of the right division by the same movements reversed; and it may be formed on a centre division exactly on the same principles.

The close column marches to either flank the same as a squadron, by the flank march of divisions by ranks by threes. Thus, if the right is in front,

The column will take ground to the right, by threes—march.—At the caution, the division leaders shift to the right by the rear, and give the word, Threes right wheel.—They repeat march, and add, Forwards by the left.
When they have marched the distance required by the squadron officer,

*Halt—wheel up—march*—which must be obeyed on the orders of the squadron officer, and need not be repeated by division leaders, but they again shift to the pivot flank, and *halt—dress* their divisions.

The column takes ground to the left exactly in the same manner, reversing the words of command; marches to the front, dressed to the pivot flank, and to the rear by going about by threes. It inclines to right or left by every division inclining in the same degree, and changes direction by shoulders forward, every division conforming to the movement of the leading one, when they come on the same ground.

To countermarch a close column, which, as has been already observed, is always from the reverse flank if there is room, the divisions must file to right or left to some distance, and then countermarch and form again when they come to the markers left at the pivot flank. If the right is in front,

*The divisions of the column will file to the right, countermarch to the right about, and change front—march.*—At the *caution*, the division leaders shift to the right, and order,
To the right file;—and at march, they trot on till their division is in file, and then,

Right about countermarch;—and when again at the pivot flank,

Left form—halt—dress—(by the right).

This may also be done by ranks by threes, which seems preferable, as less space is required to a flank; but the alternate divisions must march quite out of the column, there countermarch and return to their places before they wheel up.—Thus:

Column—by threes right wheel—march.

Second and fourth divisions (or first and third—forwards—march.)—And when clear of the column, Halt.

Divisions, to the right about countermarch and change front—march.—The whole now countermarch by ranks by threes; and the division leaders halt and wheel up their divisions, when they come to their markers, on the pivot flank.

The close column deploys into line by the flank march of its divisions, and forms on a front, rear, or centre division, in the direction of the head of the column. If the deployment is on a rear or centre division, that division must occupy the ground the
front stood upon, the instant its own front is cleared by the flank march of the others.

The deployment into line may also be made in an oblique direction to the one on which the column stands, by wheeling the leading division into the new alignment required, and the flank march of the others, or by the others conforming to an oblique march of that division, led by the squadron officer.

We shall suppose the close column, right in front, required to form squadron to the front:

The column will deploy to the left and form squadron on the first division—march.—At the caution, the division leaders order,

Threes left wheel, and at march repeated, Forwards by the right.—They then lead on their respective divisions till their right flanks (where they halt themselves), are perpendicular to the left flank of the division they are to form upon, when they order,

Halt—wheel up—march—Forwards by the right:

and when in line with the halted division, Halt—dress.

If it is required, with the right in front to form the squadron on a centre division, (we shall suppose the third):
The column will deploy and form squadron on the third division—march.—At the caution, the leaders of the first and second divisions shift to the right, and order,

*Threes right wheel*, while the leader of the fourth orders, *Threes left wheel*; and at *march*, repeated by them, they lead out their divisions to the required distance, halt themselves on the inward flanks, wheel up their divisions when opposite to their places, and dress by the third division, which by that time has advanced to where the right stood, by the command of its own leader, who shifts to his post in squadron as soon as he has placed it in the required direction.

If the deployment is on the rear division of the column, with the right in front, all the others wheel by threes to the right, and form the line on the rear division, which its leader brings up to where the right stood, as soon as its front is cleared.

In all deployments with the left in front, whether on a front, rear, or centre division, the same rules must be observed, substituting left for right throughout.
When a close column forms to the pivot flank, it must first be converted into an open column either on the front, rear, or centre division, by,

The column will take division distances from the rear division (or from the front or second, or third division); and when the division leaders have executed this order, it is regularly wheeled into line.

If it is required to form the line to the reverse flank, it may be done without opening out.

Supposing still the right in front;

Leading division to the right wheel—march—forward.—And when advanced two horses' length, Halt.

On the first division form the line—march.—At the caution, the division leader of the first division shifts to the right of it and dresses it to him. At march, the next moves on till his right flank comes to the left flank of the formed division, when he wheels it to the right, shifts himself during the wheel, halts it, dresses it to the right, and marches it into the alignment. All the others do the same in regular succession.

To form an oblique line either advanced or retired, from close column, the leading division must first be wheeled into the required direction. If ad-
varied, it must be wheeled, on its reverse flank, and all the others to the pivot flank by threes. They then take the direction of the standing division by more or less of shoulders forward, and when opposite their places in line, are halted and wheeled up in the manner already directed.

If the formation is obliquely retired, the leading division must be wheeled into the new alignment on its pivot flank, and the divisions wheeled by threes still to the deploying hand, and they are marched in the same manner into the prolonged line.

When great exactness is not required, the close column may be deployed obliquely without any wheel of its divisions, and merely by taking the direction of the front or rear division which the squadron officer orders to lead on such points as he previously fixes on.

For instance, if a column with the right in front is required to form an oblique line advanced or retired to its reverse flank, the squadron officer orders,

_Threes right wheel—march._—He then gives the leader of the first division the points he is to lead upon, and orders,

_In the direction of the leading division form squad-
ron—march.—The divisions follow each other by Shoulders forward; and when the head arrives at the given point, they are halted and wheeled up by the squadron officer.

If it is required to form the oblique line advanced or retired, to the pivot flank, it must be on the rear division, and the whole are wheeled by threes to the pivot flank. The line is then ordered to be formed in the direction of the rear division, which marches on the points previously fixed, and the whole are halted and fronted as before. This method will prove very useful to volunteer cavalry, when not acting in line, as the squadron and even the regiment may be very quickly placed in any required position, by a flank march of ranks by threes, which is of itself a close column, and is wheeled into line on its own ground.

Here it may not be improper to observe, that in the cavalry regulations, half squadron and division leaders do not repeat in close column, nor when wheeling from open column into line; but it will be found useful in volunteer corps that they should repeat in every situation except when in line.
ECHELLON.

It has been already observed that the echelon is either direct or oblique; that the one is formed by the direct march of divisions from line, and the other by the wheel less than the quarter circle of divisions from line.

It is a necessary previous movement, on many occasions where change of position is required, and especially for a regiment or line, which cannot be wheeled but by their parts, and every thing less than the wheel of the quarter circle of their divisions, immediately produces an echelon. It has besides many singular advantages, as from echelon, whether oblique or direct, the line can readily be formed on any named division, and in any direction; but this will be better explained in the manœuvres of the regiment. At present we shall only touch on such movements in echelon as may be necessary for a squadron when in line with others, and which it ought to practise when acting singly.

It is extremely necessary to recollect, that in all formations of the line from oblique echelon, the division to be formed upon must stand wheeled one half more than those that form upon it, before the orders for formation are given: that the leaders of
divisions, who are on the inward flanks, must lead straight on the outward flank of the division preceding them, and before they come to it must direct the remainder of the wheel, or shoulders forward, to the flank they are upon, in order to bring their divisions square into the alignment. In the march of the oblique echelon great attention is required by the leaders of divisions, as they have no pivots to march upon, and must keep the same distance, and the same parallel and perpendicular position from the division preceding them which they set out with. The commanding officer ought to be with the leading division.

The squadron will advance by divisions from the right, with division distance—march.—The first division marches straight forward by the right, and when advanced the extent of a division, the leader of the second puts his in motion by,

Division, by the right—march.—And so on the others, the left flank officer taking care to shift to the inward flank before he marches with the fourth division. They will thus stand, when halted, in a situation to form the squadron in any direction, and upon any named division. If upon the first,

To the front form squadron—march.—The whole
march straight forward, and conduct their divisions into line. If on the second division,

On the second division form squadron—march.—
The second division stands fast; the leader of the first orders, Threes about; and the others, Forwards by the right.—At march repeated, they all form on the second division, and the leader of the right again fronts his division.

If, from line, it is required to form in a perpendicular or oblique direction to the original front, the division to be formed upon must be wheeled into that direction, and all the others half as much, and they march up to it, or down upon it, in the same manner as in oblique echelon, as will appear by the following movements:

By divisions to the right half wheel—march.—
When this is done, and the division leaders on the right of them, the squadron is in oblique echelon; and if marched in that situation, will gain ground to flank and front of its former position. If required to form at right angles with its former position,

Leading division to the right half wheel—march.
—And when halted and dressed,

On the leading division form squadron—march. Every division leader now repeats march, and
moves on in the direction in which he stood, which will lead him straight to the left flank of the formed division; and before he arrives at it, he orders, *Left shoulders forward—forwards*, leads his division square into the new alignment, halts and dresses it. The squadron, by the half wheels of its divisions, will now stand as if wheeled to the right in squadron.

This should be practised to the left by the same rules, only that the right and centre division leaders have to shift to the left of their divisions during the movement. It may also, on the same principles, be practised by a half wheel of the leading division, and quarter wheels of the others, which will form an oblique line with the old position, and throw forward the right or left flank.

To throw back either of the flanks, the squadron must first be put about by threes, and then half, quarter, or eighth wheeled forward, with the rear rank leading, and fronted.

*Threes about—march.*—When executed,

*Fourth division, to the right half wheel and front—divisions to the right quarter wheel—march.*—When the fourth division has half wheeled, it is halted, put about by threes, and dressed by its leader on the left flank; the other leaders shift to the inward
flanks of their divisions, ready to conduct them into line.

On the fourth division form squadron—march.—On this being repeated by division leaders, the whole march down, dressed to the right, with the rear rank in front, till they approach the flank of the formed division, when they order, Left shoulders forward; and, when square to the intended front, Forwards. They thus pass the formed division a full horse's length, and then

Halt—threes about—march—forwards by the left;—and when they have dressed their division to the standing one, they take their places in squadron.

The right flank is now thrown back the eighth of the circle from its former position. In like manner the left may be thrown back in any required degree. It need only further be observed, that in all these formations of echelon into line, whether of half squadrons or divisions, markers should prolong the alignment, and place themselves fronting the formation, so as to be a guide for the division leaders, as the division preceding them may not be correctly dressed when they bring theirs into line.
PARADE OF THE SQUADRON.

The centre of the exercising ground should always be marked by a camp colour, in order to fix the point where a general officer would place himself if inspecting or reviewing the squadron: this point ought to be 100 or 150 yards in front of the squadron, and must be worked upon whether any inspecting officer is present or not. The captain fronting his squadron then orders,

*Eyes right—rear rank rein back to order—march.*

—At the *caution*, the covering sergeant on the right turns his horse to the right about, and again to the right about at 12 paces in the rear; and at *march*, the whole of the rear rank rein back, and dress correctly by him: he then moves up to the officer’s place on the right of the front rank. The flank officers in the mean time post themselves in front of the second file from the flanks; the cornet advances from the centre, and the serrefile officers divide themselves in front of the centre divisions, all advanced a horse’s length. The covering sergeants take the places of the officers, and the squadron officer places himself in front of the cornet, advanced one horse’s length. The trumpets are on the right, in a line with the front rank, and the far-
riers in the rear of the squadron. They are now ready to receive the standard.

FETCHING AND LODGING THE STANDARD.

It is always lodged with the commanding officer, and must never be moved without being guarded. The cornet, with the centre files, a trumpeter, a quarter-master, or a non-commissioned officer, are to be sent to head-quarters in the following manner, by the commanding officer facing his squadron:

Centre files of rear rank close to the front—march.

The cornet and centre files will advance—march:—And when clear of the front, the cornet wheels them to the right, and marches to where the standard is lodged, preceded by a trumpeter, and having a quarter-master in the rear. He then forms rank entire by bringing the rear rank on the left, and the quarter-master dismounts, and delivers him the standard from a window: when it comes in sight, he orders,

DRAW SWORDS.—The trumpet sounds, he salutes the standard, returns his sword, and receives it.

He then orders the fours to wheel to the right, places himself between the two of the front rank,
and preceded by the trumpet, marches by the rear of the squadron till he comes on its right, when the commanding officer orders,

*Draw swords.*—The officers salute with the commanding officer, and the cornet with his escort marches along the line; when he comes to the commanding officer, he wheels singly to the left about round him, and takes his place behind him; the escort marches on round the left flank into their respective places in the front and rear ranks; the trumpets cease to sound, the officers recover their swords, and the commanding officer orders them to *slope*, as soon as the standard is placed.

In lodging the standard, the same forms must be observed as on fetching it. Swords are carried, and trumpets sound, till it has passed the right of the line. The cornet salutes when he puts it in at the window, then returns swords, and comes back to his squadron.

When the commanding officer's quarters are distant from the place appointed for the assembly of the squadron, the standard may be carried *cased*, attended by a guard without drawn swords, and it is then saluted when uncased, and brought from the rear to the front, through the interval, by the cornet.
RECEIVING AND MARCHING PAST A GENERAL OFFICER.

The General, whether he comes on the ground by the right or the left flank of the regiment or squadron, usually goes towards the camp colour, and from thence he marches straight down on the centre; when he stops, or when he is within fifty or sixty yards of the squadron posted as already explained, the commanding officer orders,

_Carry swords._—The trumpets then sound the march for a General, twice the trumpet flourish as in drawing swords for a Lieutenant General, and once for a Major General; all the officers saluting, except the cornet who carries the standard, who is not to lower it.*

The General then goes towards the right, where the commanding officer meets him, and accompanies him along the front of the line; the whole, officers and privates, remain steady, with carried swords, and without paying any further compliment. When the General comes to the left flank of

* According to the regulations of congress, of 1779, the colours salute.
the squadron, the senior officer in front gives the word,

_Eyes left._—And when he has passed between the front and rear ranks to the right flank of the squadron, and is leaving it,

_Eyes right._—The commanding officer then leaves the General, (who places himself at the station marked for him in front of the squadron,) and fronting his squadron.

_Slope swords—rear rank take close order—march._

_The squadron will prepare to march past by half squadrons at order._—This is a sufficient caution for the officers to keep their parade posts.

_Threes right wheel—march—forwards by the left._
—They continue marching to the flank till advanced 100 or 150 yards.

_Front of the column right shoulders forward;_—and when in the direction required to come upon the left of the General,

_Forwards._

_When the head of the column arrives within five or six yards of the line on which it is to pass the General,_

_Halt—right half squadron wheel up—march—forwards by the right._

_When advanced fifteen or twenty yards,_
Rear rank take order.

When within thirty yards of the General,

Carry swords.—The trumpeters, who are then in front of the squadron officer, begin to sound; and when within ten yards of the General, the officers salute, taking their time from the squadron officer; when ten yards past him they recover also with the commanding officer; the standard does not salute.*

When passed the General thirty yards,

Rear rank take close order—slope swords.

When advanced fifty or sixty yards,

Half squadron to the left wheel—forwards by the left.

When twenty yards further,

Halt.

The left half squadron, as soon as the right has cleared the ground on the left of the General, marches into it, wheels up, dresses by the right, takes order, carries swords, salutes, recovers, closes ranks, slopes swords, and wheels to the left, all by the orders of the officer commanding it, and at half squadron distance from the right half squadron.

The commanding officer then orders,

March—trot.

When at half distance from the reviewing General,

* See note to page 196.
Leading half squadron to the left wheel.
When they have crossed the ground,
Leading half squadron to the left wheel.
When again on the left of the General,
Leading half squadron to the left wheel, and form close column.

They then prepare to rank off in the following order: the officers get by the rear, on the right of their troops, a sergeant places himself one hundred yards on the right of the General, to give the alignement five or six yards in front of him.

*Carry swords—eyes right—from the right rank off to the front—march.*

The commanding officer leads, preceded by the trumpeters, and followed by the lieutenant, cornet, sergeants, and privates, first of the right and then of the left half squadron, and closed by the farrier and quarter master, each at half a horse's length from whoever precedes him. The officers salute singly when opposite the General, and recover after passing him. The captain of each troop turns out of the line of files to the right, about twenty yards after he has passed the General; to prevent them from inclining towards the General, which they are too apt to do. When they arrive at the sergeant who marks the alignement, the lieutenant wheels to the left,
and marches two horses' length, and the whole form upon him to the left in double rank; he then comes to the left by the rear, orders them to slope swords, and marches them a few paces dressed to the left, in order to give room for the left half squadron, which passes and forms in the same manner. The trumpeters, after passing the General, wheel out of the line, and front him, in order to sound while the troops are passing. The horses are to be well in hand, and to be kept at a steady collected walk at the prescribed distances.

The commanding officer then orders,

_Forwards at a trot, and at half squadron distance—march._—They cross the ground again, and make three wheels to the left, by order of the commanding officer, repeated by the half squadron officers, and trot past the General with sloped swords, without saluting. They wheel again to the left when a hundred yards on his right, and again to the left at half ground, and are ordered to halt when opposite to him.

_Dressing is to the right, while on the line of passing the General, and an officer is to be on the right of each half squadron._

_Half squadrons left wheel into line—march._
They are next to prepare for the sword exercise:  
*The squadron will advance by the centre—march.*  
*Rear rank take sword exercise order—halt.*  
*Prepare to perform sword exercise.*—The first three on the right will place themselves for that purpose.

*March.*—All the centre and left of threes rein back and dress by those already placed. They may also be placed by ordering them to file from the right of threes to the front, dressed by the right, and this is easier done by volunteer cavalry.

*Perform sword exercise by flagel.*—They go through the six divisions as already directed; and when finished,

*To the front form squadron—march.*

If it is required to perform the sword exercise at speed, and the attack and defence, this is the time to do it, whether this be the case or not, they remain at order; and then,

*Rear rank take close order—march.*  
*Threes about—march.*  
*The squadron will retreat—march.*

When on the old ground, they are fronted, halted, and are prepared for manœuvring.

2 C
MANŒUVRES OF A SQUADRON AT EXERCISE.

If proper attention has been paid to the preceding instructions for the drill, the posts of officers, and the movements in line and column, it would be superfluous to point out here the mode of executing any of the following manœuvres, which are selected for the exercise of a squadron on a field day, or when reviewed by a General, or inspected by a field officer, and may be augmented, diminished, or varied, according to fancy or to orders. We shall therefore only put down the words of command, except where some explanation seems necessary.

From the right of half squadrons file to the front, at a trot—march.

The right flank of the left half squadron will be sufficiently disengaged by the right file advancing clear of the ranks.

To the front form squadron—halt—dress, (by the right of course).

From the left of half squadrons file to the rear—trot—march.

To the left about form squadron—halt—dress, (left).
If the leaders have not marched straight, and on two objects, the squadron, when forming, will either be loose or crowded, and show a want of correctness in the officers.

*From the centre of the squadron file to the front, at a trot—march.*

Both inward flanks are here disengaged at the caution, by the files advancing clear of the line.

*To the front form squadron—halt—dress, (centre).*

*From both flanks form column of fours in rear of the centre, at a trot—march—halt.*

*About singly outwards and advance, (by Bugle, generally).*

*To the front form squadron—halt—dress.*

This formation ought to be when at half ground from the General, or the post he is supposed to occupy.

*By divisions, to the right wheel—march.*—Each division leader halts and dresses his division to the left, where he instantly places himself.

*The column will trot past, and form on the old ground—march.*—At the caution, the division leader of the right orders, *Eyes right, left wheel,*—repeats *march,* and when the wheel is made, orders, *Forwards by the left.*—The others give the same words.
of command to their divisions when they come on the ground where the first changed direction; and when by another wheel to the left they come on the line where the General stands, they order, *Eyes right*, and continue so dressed till they come to the next angle, when, after again wheeling to the left, *Forwards by the left*; and when by another wheel they are on the old ground, the squadron officer orders,

_Halt—left wheel into line—march._—At the caution, the non-commissioned officer on the right flank of the leading division marks the square of the wheel; and the division leaders, after halting and dressing their divisions, go back by the rear to their posts in squadron.

When in line the squadron officer goes to the left flank, and dresses his squadron, if necessary.

_Threes left wheel—march._

_Left shoulders forward—march—forwards._—Here the squadron is advancing to the front from the left flank.

_Halt—wheel up—march—halt—left dress._

_To the left wheel—march—halt—left dress._—They stand fronting the General.

_Threes right wheel—march—left shoulders forward—forwards—trot._
Right about form.
When on the old ground,
*Halt*—dress.

*The squadron will advance by divisions from the right at division distance, at a trot—march.*—The leader of the first division orders, at the *caution*,

*Division, forwards by the right,* and repeats *march.*—When advanced the extent of a division, the second division leader does the same, and so to the fourth, led by the left flank officer, who shifts to the right for this purpose.—The whole are now in direct echelon, and the squadron officer with the leading division.

*Halt*—on the leading division *form squadron*—*march.*—Every division leader, except the first, now puts his division again in motion, and trots into line, where he *halts* and *dresses* his division to the right, and the left flank officer again shifts to his post.

To throw back the right, and form diagonal line:
*Threes about*—*march.*

*Left half squadron to the right half wheel and front*—*right half squadron to the right quarter wheel*—*march.*

*On the left half squadron form the line*—*march.*—The officer having shifted to the right flank of it,
leads it into the alignment, and fronts it as has been directed in the movements of column.

To throw back the left and bring forward the right flank, the regular method is to wheel the squadron by divisions to the right; to march the first and second divisions by shoulders forward into the required direction; to halt and wheel the others by ranks by threes to the right, and by shoulders forward to march them into open column, till the whole pivots cover exactly, and then to wheel the divisions into line. But unless great correctness is required, it will only be necessary for the squadron officer to fix where the left of his squadron is to rest, when thrown back, and to place a marker there. We shall suppose that to be in the rear of the right of his squadron as it now stands, at whatever distance from it he pleases. He then orders,

*Threes right wheel—march.*—He conducts the right flank of his squadron, by *shoulders forward*, down on his marker, comes round it and gives the flank officer points to lead upon, to obtain whatever degree of obliquity he requires; and when the left comes up to his marker,

*Halt—wheel up—march;*—and it will be fronting to the right flank of the former position.

This method, which is by a kind of countermarch,
will do for Volunteers as well in regiment as in squadron; but the leading squadron, or the one to be formed upon, must be placed in the intended direction before the others are ordered to form upon it by Threes and shoulders forward, and markers thrown out to prolong the line.

The squadron may now be marched in that oblique direction, till on the left of the General, and then, by Left shoulders forward, brought to its old front.

To form close column on the fourth division, right in front:

Fourth division stand fast—divisions to the right quarter wheel—march.

On the fourth division form close column—march.

The column may now take ground to the right; and at the order for that, the division leaders, now on the left, shift to the right to conduct them.

Column, by threes to the right wheel—march—forwards, at a trot.—This need not be repeated by division leaders.

When they have passed the General nearly the extent of the squadron,

Halt—wheel up—march—halt—dress.

The column will deploy to the left and form line
on the leading division.—The officers, on this caution, shift to the deploying flank.

Threes left wheel—march.—They lead out their respective divisions dressed to the right; and when opposite their stations in squadron,

Halt—wheel up—march—forwards by the right—halt—dress.

The squadron officer remains on the right flank to see that his squadron is well dressed, and then goes to the centre.

The squadron may now retreat by divisions from the left and form on the old ground.

Divisions to the left wheel—march.

The column will retire from the left—march.—Each division leader gives the necessary orders to his division for performing this; and when on the old ground,

Halt—leading division, left about wheel—march. It will be halted and dressed to the left by the flank officer.

On the left division form squadron—march.—They successively wheel twice to the left and come into their places, as has been already explained.

The squadron may now diminish its front from squadron to single file, and again increase it to
squadron, on the march, by the following words of command:

_The squadron will advance—march._

_Left half squadron, to the right double._—The flank officer orders,

_Halt—threes right wheel—march_, by which time the flank will be cleared.

_Forwards, at a trot—halt—wheel up—march—forwards by the left._

_Divisions, to the right double_ (by squadron officer). The pivot half squadron leaders order,

_Division, halt—threes right wheel—march—forwards at a trot—halt—wheel up—march—forwards by the left._—The others are moving on without changing pace.

Subdivisions being seldom a larger front than ranks by threes wheeled to a flank:

_Halt—threes right wheel—march—right shoulders forward—forwards._—They are now in close column of ranks by threes.

_Rear rank, to the left incline and cover._—The doubling here is to be made only when on the ground where the first six performed it.

_From the right of threes file to the front._—The same as filing from the right of the squadron, but
they come up in threes to where the diminution

takes place.

By single files from the left, being the front rank

men,

Double up by twos.

Form threes.

Form ranks by threes.

Halt——wheel up——march——halt.

Divisions, to the right wheel——march——forwards

by the left.

Halt——form half squadrons——march.

Division leaders of second and fourth divisions

order,

Threes left wheel——march——trot——halt——wheel

up——march——forwards by the right.

Halt——form squadron——march.—Division leader

of the left half squadron wheels it by threes to the

left, trots out of the column, fronts it, and marches

into line by the usual word of command.

The squadron may now wheel by divisions to

the left, and, after marching in column, halt and

wheel the divisions by threes to the left, and by left

shoulders forward diminish to ranks by threes, then

double the rear rank to the right, file from the left,

and single files from the right: after which they may

double up by twos, form threes, form ranks by
threes, and wheel up into line; for all which the words of command must now be perfectly familiar.

The squadron will advance—centre—march;—and when on the march,

Right in line.—After marching in that direction,

Forwards;

Left in line;—and when opposite the General,

Forwards—halt.

The squadron may now change front by,

Right half squadron, advance—march;—and when advanced its own length, Halt.

Half squadrons, wheel about inwards and change front—march.—They wheel into each other’s places; and the right, by command of the flank officer, marches forward, and dresses by the left.

The front may again be changed by,

Threes left wheel—march—halt.

To the left about countermarch—march;—and when the left flank comes to where the right stood,

Halt—wheel up—march—halt—dress.

Wheelings of the squadron may now be practised.

Squadron, to the right wheel—march—halt—
dress.—The halt is by the centre, but dressing is to the standing flank.

To the right wheel—right about wheel—right wheel the circle.

To the left—left—left about wheel, and left wheel the circle.

Threes about—march—forwards by the centre.—And when on the old ground, they may practise the charge.

The squadron will advance—march—trot—gallop—charge.

Halt—centre—dress.

Half squadrons wheel about outwards—march—forwards.—Dressing is inwards; and, the flank officers on the inward flanks, the squadron officer in the centre of the interval.

Wheel inwards to your proper front—halt—dress—centre.

The squadron will advance—march—trot—gallop—charge.

Halt—centre—dress.

From both flanks file to the rear, at a trot—march.

To your former front form squadron—halt—dress.
The squadron will advance—march—trot—gallop—charge—halt—centre—dress.

Threes about—march—forwards. When on the old ground, they are to be fronted.

The flank divisions ought previously to be appointed for skirmishing, and be ready to act in the manner prescribed and practised at the drill.

The squadron will advance—march.

Skirmishers to the front.—They divide themselves in front of the squadron and continue to skirmish advancing, while the centre divisions, or main body, advance at a walk. If the bugle sounds the retreat, or that the whole is ordered about by word of command, the skirmishers retreat; and they are called in by command, or bugle, when the squadron gets back to its ground and is fronted.

The squadron will advance—march—center.

And when at half ground,

Disperse and pursue.—All but the centre files, which are supposed to guard the standard, now spread themselves in front, fire at discretion, but never to the rear nor behind each other, and continue advancing till called in by bugle, when ordered to sound the rally.

They now prepare to march up and salute.
The squadron will advance—march;—and when within fifty yards of the General,

Rear rank take order.—The flank officer and the serrefile officers come to their parade posts, and when advanced fifty yards more,

Halt—carry swords.—The trumpets sound, and the officers salute, recovering again with the squadron officer. Here the commanding officer waits to know what the General (if there is one present) has to say to him; and when he retires,

Slope swords—rear rank take close order—threes about—dismiss;—or he marches off the ground in any way he thinks proper or without closing the ranks, dismounts and stands at ease.

Although it be recommended to volunteer cavalry, to place a non-commissioned officer on the right of the squadron, and one on the left of each half squadron, when they can be spared from the serrefile rank; yet this is not to prevent the others from shifting according to regulation, if precision is required in the movement to be made, and it must be recollected that all wheels from column into line must be on the flank files of men, and not on the pivot leaders.

All changes of position in cavalry are to be made
at a brisk trot, but must first be practised at a walk. The great error of volunteer cavalry, when in file, threes, or any kind of close column, is the want of ensemble, on the order to march or to change pace. When they are to occupy the ground their file leader stands upon, they are too apt to wait till he has quitted it; and thus, when a column marching at a walk is ordered to trot, false intervals are created by a kind of successive change of pace, instead of its being executed by the whole at the same moment. This evil, which every man in the ranks must feel the inconvenience of, if in the centre or rear of a column, will easily be remedied, if they all move on the word of command, and take for granted that it will be obeyed as quickly by the men before them as by themselves.

All doublings for passing obstacles, or for any other cause, should be by the pivot flank behind the reverse flank, as that does not invert the divisions of a column, if required from that position to form the line.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

"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 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 the 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. An officer who cannot thoroughly discipline and exercise the body intrusted to his command, is not fit in time of service to lead it against the enemy; he cannot be cool and collected in the time of danger; he cannot profit of favourable circumstances, from an inability to direct others; the fate of many may depend on his ill or well acquitting himself of his duty. It is not sufficient to advance with personal bravery, it is requisite to have that degree of intelligence, which should distinguish every officer according to his station; nor can soldiers act with spirit and anima-
tion, when they have no reliance on the capacity of those who conduct them.

"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 are executionary, as *march*—*halt*—*dress*, &c.—It is only when the squadrons and line are broken into parts, that the division officers give commands, and those chiefly executionary, 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 front or flank movements, and in general whenever their divisions are moving as distinct, though dependent, bodies. But the wheeling from column into 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 manoeuvres of the line in front.

"When the general order is not heard by a part of the line, each regimental commander (when the intention is obvious and undoubted) 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.

"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 occasion they must be rapidly given, much abridged, and all expletives omitted: instead of,

"Ranks by threes to the right about wheel,

"(Say) Threes about wheel.

"Ranks by threes to the left wheel."
"(Say) Threes left wheel.

"Division, to the right incline.—Right incline, &c., which from the nature of the movements, and to troops well trained, are sufficiently intelligible.

"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 between each operation of the halt—wheel—and advance,—and without being under any necessity of dressing, correcting distances, or alterations whatever; and unless regiments are equal to, and can be depended on for, such operations, no critical or advantageous measure, when close to the enemy, can be attempted; and the great efforts that cavalry ought to make from the celerity and justness of its movements, will be lost.

"An officer must not only know the post which he should occupy in all changes of situation, the commands which he should give, and the general intention of the required movements; but he should also be master of the principles on which each is made, and of the faults that may be committed, in
order to avoid them himself, and to instruct others. These principles are in themselves so simple, that moderate reflection, habit, and attention, will soon show them to the eye, and fix them on the mind.

"Ascertaining 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 were sent out, is accomplished, they will immediately return behind their proper flank.

"Officers that lead squadrons in line, guide pivots in column, or conduct the flanks of divisions successively into line, in changes of position, and indeed all officers who in their own persons determine the movements of any body, must recollect, that unless they themselves are steady, correct, and smooth in the path which they give, their several bodies cannot follow in firm or proper order, but will partake of every irregularity of such leader; who therefore must attend to his objects of distance
and leading, and bestow only an occasional glance of his eye on the dressing of the division he leads.

"Officers who have an indistinct sight must never lead the head divisions of a column marching in a straight alignment; and must therefore be replaced on such occasions by others, whose more accurate vision enables them to preserve and prolong the just line which the whole are to follow.

"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 increase; therefore too much exactness and minuteness in the execution of it cannot be observed.

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

"Field officers and adjutants must always recollect the number of yards which the front of a regiment, or any of its component parts occupy, and be enabled by the eye, as well as the paces of their
horses, quickly and nearly to ascertain and give such
distances. Every squadron leader must quickly judge
the extent of his squadron; and every division
leader, and marker of a pivot flank, the front of the
division which he regulates; practice and attention
soon give accuracy in these points, which are an
essential part of regimental instruction. It has been
already mentioned, that one yard, nearly, is to be
allowed for each horse and man, and therefore the
front of a body is as many yards as files."
PART II.

As the first part of this treatise was almost exclusively appropriated to the drill, and went no farther than the formation of a squadron, it may be expected that something should be said of the exercise of a regiment, and this will be done in a series of movements and attacks, selected with a view to practice on field days and use on service; but nothing more than the words of command, and a rough sketch of the positions, will be given, or ought to be required, if the drill has been regularly attended to.

And here it may be proper to observe, that some mistakes have been committed in the First Part, by making the half squadron and division leaders repeat where they ought not to do it, and on some occasions to give the words of execution, while the squadron officer only gives the cautions, in order to accustom them to hear and to modulate their own voices, and to give the word of command loud and distinct on all occasions; but this will not lead into
error if the following general rule is observed when acting in regiment or in line:—

All cautions and words of command given by a general, or officer commanding a brigade, to be repeated distinctly by commanding officers of regiments and of squadrons, but not by any other officer when in line or open column. Words of command are given by half squadron or division leaders, when their half squadrons or divisions are executing successive movements, or any which the others are not performing at the same time. Thus, in all successive wheels, or shoulders forward, of the divisions of a column, and in all successive formations from line into column, or column into line, they give the words of execution, and HALT DRESS! on every occasion, except wheeling into line.

When troops are in close column, the orders of the regimental commander are to be obeyed without repetition, unless the divisions of the column are to perform different movements, as they must when deploying on a centre division: but as this forms two exceptions to the general rule, that the men are to act only on getting the word from their squadron, half squadron, or division officer, volunteers might be allowed to repeat even in close
lumn, as no time is lost, and no inconvenience can possibly arise from it.

It may also be necessary in some cases to continue the explicit words used at the drill, rather than run any risk of not being understood, till volunteers can act correctly by the abbreviated commands of the regulars. For instance, *Halt wheel up!* forms cavalry marching to a flank by threes, to the regular front; and *Halt front!* brings them about by threes when marching to the rear: but as volunteers are repeatedly cautioned not to move after they are *halted* till they again hear distinctly *march*, the words of command *Halt! Wheel up! March!* and *Halt! Threes about! March!* will be much better understood by them; especially as, when *really halted*, they must get the word *march* before they can execute any movement by threes or otherwise.

In like manner, when a column with the right in front is making successive wheels to the left, the flank officers of volunteers would do well to change the dressing before the wheel, by way of caution; and instead of *Halt wheel! Halt dress! March!* to give the words *Eyes right! Left wheel! Forwards by the left!* as there is in reality no halt in cavalry
except by the pivot flank, which again moves on when the wheel is nearly completed. There is such correct dressing in the regulars, and constant practice renders every movement so familiar and easy, that words of execution cannot be too short; but volunteers, whose profession is not that of a soldier, ought to have every advantage given them which does not materially retard their movements.

The posts of officers upon every occasion of parade or manœuvre, as explained at page 158 of the First Part, will be found perfectly correct, except in the case of a column of ranks by threes wheeled to a flank, when the officer now leads instead of remaining on the flank as in other columns. The post of the commanding officer of a single regiment is, as formerly, opposite the centre of it on parade; but when in line with others, it is in front of the right squadron. The latest regulations on this subject are as follow:

"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 manœuvre they are movable according to circumstances; in general near
the head of their column, or of the body which first forms in line. When the line is formed in parade, they are at the head of their right squadron.

*Ranks by threes*, treated of fully at pages 86 and 110 of the First Part of this work, is the most important of all tellings-off for volunteer cavalry. A squadron or regiment wheeled by threes to a flank, ought to occupy the same space in every respect as when standing in line, except the length of the flank officers' horses; and any of the threes ought to be able to wheel to the right, left, and about, without interfering with their right or left files.

A single regiment may change its position in every way by ranks by threes, and volunteer corps which have not time and opportunity to practise open columns and echelon movements, ought to study this kind of close column, by which they may quickly place their regiments in any required situation when acting alone or on the flanks of a line, where the same precision in the formations is not so necessary as in the centre of it. For instance,
If a regiment of four squadrons formed in line, is ordered to throw back the right flank the eighth of the circle, which is equivalent to a half wheel backwards of the line on the left, the operation will be perfectly simple, provided it be not required that the pivot flank should rest on the same spot. After the caution is distinctly given, the line is wheeled to the left by threes; the left squadron is marched by shoulders forward into the oblique direction required, wheeled up, and the base for the new alignment given and prolonged by the Adjutant on both flanks of the new line. The other three squadrons, each of which has by this time stationed a marker some yards wide of where their right flank is to rest, will be ordered to march down upon him by shoulders forward, there enter the new line, and march upon it till they get their squadron interval, when they halt, wheel up, and dress their squadrons.—Thus,
Advancing the squadron to be formed upon, is only to show that the change of position may be made without a wheel; but if it is required that the left flank should rest where it was, the left squadron must of course be reined back, or put about, half wheeled and fronted, before the base can be given; but this makes no difference in the movements of the other squadrons.

It is by no means meant to insinuate that this is a better mode of throwing back a flank than by the usual practice of placing a half squadron in the direction required; putting the whole about by threes; quarter wheeling the half squadrons towards the new alignment; marching them down in echelon; making the other quarter wheel by shoulders forward; halting, coming about by threes, and marching into the
new line; but it will be found easier for such volunteers as have not sufficient opportunities of practising their officers and non-commissioned officers in those movements which require great correctness. It is besides in no respect unmilitary, as the wheeling flank of a long line, which is to change position, often does, and always ought to march in column preferably to echelon; and a column of threes is particularly favourable for going over broken ground, or avoiding obstacles that may intervene.

Forming line from column, and column from line, by ranks by threes, should also be often practised by volunteers. For instance; instead of wheeling by half squadrons into column with the right in front, they should be accustomed to advance by ranks by threes from the left of half squadrons.—Thus,

\[ \begin{array}{cccccccc}
& & & & & & \\
& & & & & & \\
& & & & & & \\
\end{array} \]

They are then ready to march on in column, or to continue to take ground to a flank; to wheel into line though with unequal divisions, without any adjustment of pivots; to form the line on the reverse flank by wheeling the heads of the column to the left, and marching back by threes into the ground
they quitted; or on the pivot flank by the same movement, which only brings the line the length of a half squadron to the left of its old position, but remaining parallel to it.

This column within a column, if it may be so expressed, is of great utility in all changes of position, by properly regulating and dressing the heads of it; and troops acting in second line can by this means alone conform to most movements of the first.

In like manner a close column may be deployed in all possible directions, without doing it en tiroir, (which is the usual way, and undoubtedly the most correct,) provided it be not required that some part of the line should stand on the same ground which the column occupies. Nothing more is necessary for this than to form a base for the new line by two markers, which is prolonged by others in the usual way, or by giving the officer who commands the leading division two points to march upon; wheeling the whole by threes to that hand; ordering them to march off by shoulders forward as it comes to their turn; and halting and wheeling up when the whole is in line.—Thus,
The words of command for these formations are very short and simple. For instance; if he be required to form the line to the rear, and outflanking the former position to the left (a), it is only necessary to give the caution, that the column will deploy and form line in the direction of the leading half squadron. Threes right wheel! march! Halt! dress! Right half squadron, left about countermarch! march! and when the whole is in line, Halt! threes wheel up! march! Halt! dress! If the formation is to be to the rear, and to outflank on the right, the left or rear division must lead of course, and the whole be wheeled to that hand (b). These movements may be made in half the time that the column could be countermarched (which requires the alternate divisions to move out of it) and deployed en tiroir, and it is obvious that the line may be formed in all directions with equal facility. In parallel deployments to the same front, the last division may march up to or down to its post in line without wheeling to flank, and stand on the ground the column did; but this would render the movement complicated, whereas it is only recommended for its simplicity, when volunteers are acting by themselves, and not subject to the precision absolutely necessary in all changes of position of an extended line.
Inclining in ranks by threes wheeled to a flank is seldom practised, and yet is very useful on many occasions. In this situation, by every division of the column inclining in the same degree, it keeps parallel to its former front when wheeled up, and inclines in an inverse ratio with the line, by gaining as much ground to the flank as the other gains to the front. In forming close column of squadrons from line, where, on account of the intervals, it is not required to disengage the flanks, it will be better done by an incline, than first right and afterwards left shoulders forward; and on all occasions of meeting other troops or moving bodies, the ground is much sooner cleared by a sharp incline of the whole, than by a shoulder forward of the head of the column.

Threes doubled, the rear rank covering the front, is on many occasions preferable to filing; the extension is a third less, and the formation much quicker, besides the great advantage which threes have of going about on their own ground and instantly fronting to the rear, by which means they can easily retreat in any lane or confined space, and their formation in coming out of it is always simple and quick. Files or twos may advance into situations from which they cannot retreat but by backing, and when they
have room to go about, they invert their order. The one or the other must be often had recourse to in such an inclosed country as this, where cavalry can seldom march on a large front, and threes will be found the safest and best in general.

The chief object of the author in dwelling so much on the great advantage of *ranks by threes* is to induce officers of volunteer corps to have recourse to that mode of changing their position, if, for want of practice, they should not recollect a more regular one, as nothing is worse than indecision or hesitation; and volunteers in the ranks may often all perceive the situation they ought to be placed in, but they cannot move till they are ordered.

Officers of volunteer corps who cannot make tactics their profession, nor afford time to learn their duty by routine, ought to study the principles, object, and intention, of every movement; to consider that troops, once formed, must be always either in column or line; that converting the one into the other, and the changes of position when in either, constitute what is generally denominated military movements and evolutions; that there are few which
may not be performed in many different ways, and that those will be best done which unite in the greatest degree, quickness, ease, precision, and safety. Without quickness, half the advantage of cavalry is thrown away; but it must not be carried so far as to create irregularity or confusion, else it will require more time to correct mistakes than is gained by the velocity of the movement. Ease or facility of execution is very material, and ought to be particularly attended to when troops are acting in single regiments or corps, or even on the flanks of a line, but must be sacrificed to precision when acting in the line with regular troops; for then the greatest correctness is requisite in every change of position, as false intervals might throw whole regiments out of their stations, and give great advantage to an enemy. Safety is an important consideration when in the face of an enemy; and as all troops are weakest when changing position, great care should be taken, that during the operation some part is always prepared to act or to protect the rest.
STANDING ORDERS,
&c. &c. &c.

See Militia laws of Pennsylvania, and Regulations of Congress.

FORM OF MOUNTING GUARDS OR PICQUETS.

Half an hour before the time ordered for the guard or picquet to mount, the Troop Sergeant-Majors march their men to the general parade, having previously inspected them.

The Troop Sergeant-Majors face the guard about twelve paces from it, and fronting the right hand man of their respective troops.

The Adjutant will form the guard or picquet, inspect and deliver it over to the officer who is to command it, and dismiss the Troop Sergeant-Majors.

The commanding officer of the guard or picquet will make it draw swords, inspect it, and at the pro-
per time march it off by divisions, ranks by threes or files, as may best suit the ground, &c.

When the new guard or picquet arrives within about thirty paces of the one it is to relieve, both will carry swords, and the trumpets or bugles will commence sounding; the new guard or picquet will form on the left of the old one, slope swords, the officers will advance, salute each other, give and receive their instructions, return to their guards or picquets, and the reliefs will be sent off.

When the relief returns, the old guard or picquet will be marched off along the front of the new one; officers saluting; trumpets or bugles sounding.

When the old guard or picquet arrives on the general parade, it will be formed on the ground it was marched from, and remain there till the officer has given in his report, and received orders to dismiss it.
INSTRUCTIONS FOR GUARDS, PICQUETS, SENTINELS, AND VIDETTES.

The non-commissioned officer of the guard or picquet to take down in writing the number and name of each man of the guard or picquet, after being numbered from the right or left, before they are posted.

No officer or non-commissioned officer is to leave his guard or picquet on any pretence whatever, without being relieved, or to suffer those under his command to do so.

All guards and picquets to be under arms at sunset and watch-setting, and likewise at reveille in the morning, when their arms, ammunition, flints, &c. are to be examined. The roll to be called frequently in the night.

Non-commissioned officers are to give orders to sentinels in a distinct and low tone of voice.

No person out of uniform is entitled to any compliment, except the President of the United States,
the Governor of the state, or the Commander in chief.

No sentinel to pay any compliment after sun-set, or know any one after dark, but by the countersign.

All regimental guards will turn out and present arms to the field officer commanding the regiment, as often as he passes.

It is a standing rule for all guards to get under arms with the greatest alertness, whenever a party of men with arms, of whatever denomination it may be, (a Corporal's relief excepted,) passes near their post.

Sentries are to carry swords to all parties with arms.

Sentries and videttes, on the approach of an officer, to stand firm on the posts when he is within twenty yards, and to remain so till he has passed them ten paces.
Should an officer come upon a sentry so suddenly as not to admit of his getting to the ground upon which he was posted, he is to front and pay the proper compliment on any part of his walk.

When an officer, entitled to a compliment from a guard, passes near it during its relief, the oldest officer on guard is to take the command, and make both old and new guard pay such compliment together.

Only half the number of horses on picquet to be fed at the same time.

As soon as the horses of the picquet are tied up, one man for every twenty horses should mount line guard, and to be relieved every two hours.

Inlying picquets mount at sun-set, and must remain accoutred all night. They are not to be dismissed from the parade in the morning till inspected by the field officer of the day.

The next picquets for duty must always be warned when those on duty mount; and if the latter are
ordered out, the former accoutre and saddle, and consider themselves on duty.

All out-guards march off without trumpets sounding or drums beating. They pay no compliments of any kind, neither do their sentries take any complimentary notice of officers passing near their posts.

The videttes and sentries on out-posts are always to be double; and no officers, soldiers, or followers of the camp, are to be suffered to pass the out-posts, unless they are on duty, or present a regular permit from head quarters.

MORNING OF A MARCH.

At stable call—repair to stables, put some hay into the rack, (taking out the old, if any is left,) give half a pail of water, and feed with oats:—set fair—clean the horse.—Saddle, tie up his head, return to quarters, get ready, pack up necessaries and get breakfast.

At boots and saddles—return to stables, baggage the horse, tighten girths, turn him round, bridle, and be ready to turn out.
At to horse—lead the horse out of the stable, mount, and proceed quietly to the squad parade, where the inspection will be gone through, troops formed, and reports made, as explained in the section on parades.

At the sound of the bugle for general parade—march the troops to the general parade, reports will be collected, squadrons told off, standards fetched in form, advanced and rear guards formed, and the regiment will march off.

The Officers and Quarter-Masters need not go round stables on the morning of a march, but the squad non-commissioned officers must do so, to see that the men are all present, and have on their stable dress.

ON A MARCH.

Meeting another regiment on a march, the youngest halts, forms, and salutes; the trumpets sound the parade march once.

A detachment without standards pays the same compliment to one with a standard, whether eldest or not.
Passing through a quarter where there are troops, an officer must be sent forward to the commanding officer; swords will be drawn, and the march sounded.

The regiment should generally march at the rate of six miles an hour. After the first two miles, the column must halt ten minutes, and also for a few minutes every six miles, that the men may look over their appointments, examine their horses' feet, &c. and gentlemen will not be allowed to fall out or dismount at any other time, except on urgent necessity, when they must obtain leave from the commander of their division.

When the march is long, the troops may feed on the road, carrying, on such an occasion, a feed in their nose bags.

About a quarter of a mile distant from the town where the regiment is to quarter, the column will halt, dismount, brush over appointments, and put every thing in good order for marching into the town.

Advanced and rear guards must always be formed in proportion to the strength of the column.
Officers to remain with their divisions whether marching or halted, and to be particularly attentive that they maintain steadily the pace of the front.

**AFTER A MARCH.**

The troops to march into large towns or garrisons with swords drawn, standards uncased, and led horses in the rear.

The Quarter-Masters, or non-commissioned officers, who have been sent forward for quarters, will meet the troops before their entrance into the town.

After the troops are formed on the parade, standards lodged, and a sentry with his sword drawn placed over them, the Sergeant's call is to sound, when the Quarter-Master-Sergeants and Trumpet-Major repair to the centre of the front for orders.

The commanding officer fixes the hours for stable duty, guard mounting, and orders: the place and hour for receiving oats will also be appointed.

The commanding officer then orders *form troops*—squadrons divide from their centre by the troops passaging outwards and *halt*. When the troops will be led off to their respective quarters.
As soon as the horse is in the stable, take off the bridle, and tie him up with the collar, give him a handful of hay, and throw a little litter down the stall, take off the great coat, leather coat-case or wrapper, and necessary bag; take the pistol and leather case (containing currycomb and brush, &c.) out of the holsters, loosen girths, and turn up breastplate and crupper, wisp the horse’s head and legs a little, and pick out his feet.

Take the arms, necessary bag, &c. to quarters, put on stable dress, and when the trumpet sounds, repair to stables, unsaddle, wash out the horse’s feet, see if the shoes are fast and good, proceed to clean him thoroughly, clothe him, litter him well down, and at the appointed time, two or three men per stable repair for oats; the rest set the stable fair, clean saddles, bridles, &c.

The Officers and Quarter-Masters go round, see the horses fed, and stables are dismissed.

Get belts, boots, &c. clean for the next morning’s march, and keep the appointments and necessaries as much together as possible.
Repair to evening stables when the trumpet sounds; dress horses, set fair, and wait till the Officers and Quarter-Masters go round to see the horses fed and stables dismissed.

The Troop Sergeant-Major at this stable hour will warn the officers and men of their troops who are for duty next day, and communicate the orders.

If there should be a senior officer in the quarter, he must be waited upon for orders, and a state of the regiment given to him if he requires it.

**STABLE DUTIES.**

The stable hours will always be regulated by the different duties the regiment may have to perform.

The men are always to go to stables in complete stable dress, and not in boots.

Ten minutes after the trumpet has sounded, the squad non-commissioned officers are to go round, to see if the men are all present.

The first thing on going to the stable is to sweep away the dung, put some hay in the rack, water
the horse, turn him round, and with a double wisp rub him well about the head and neck, then dress those parts with the brush, comb the mane, sponge the inside of the nostrils, turn him round, put on the collar, and tie his head up to the rack.

Dress the body and legs, first with a wisp and then with a brush, wipe down with a rubbing cloth, comb mane and tail, put on the cloth, pick out feet, litter down,—set fair, and wait till the Officers or Quarter-Masters go round to see the horses fed and stables dismissed.

The greatest care to be taken of the candles in the stables; which, to prevent accidents, must at all times, if possible, be kept in lanterns.

**Escorts.**

The escorts of prisoners, provisions, forage, &c. must always march with advanced and rear guards in proportion to their strength, and also a small body in the centre, ready to give support as circumstances might require.

The rest of the men must be divided on both flanks of the carriages or prisoners, to see that they all follow close and regular, that none escape, and
to prevent partial halts: prisoners must rather be cut down than be allowed to get away, and must be either handcuffed or well secured with cords.

If carriages break down, they are to be drawn on one side to be repaired or destroyed; and on no account are they to obstruct the line of march.

At the end of each day's march, carriages must be parked or ranged in regular order, prisoners well secured, and proper guards mounted over them.

When the prisoners or provisions are delivered over to another regiment, or to any other department appointed to receive them, the officer must take care to get a proper receipt.

The officer commanding the escort must keep regular accounts of the receipt and expenditure of moneys for his party.

Note.—This service is best performed by light infantry or riflemen supported by cavalry as advanced, and rear guards and flankers.—The arrangement must depend greatly on the nature of the roads, the extent of the convoy, and the strength of the party, but the precautions to be taken against surprise by ambuscades or otherwise, and for making the best defence
STREET DUTY.

The method of forming divisions of twelve file, told off by files, threes, or subdivisions, exclusive of one file as vanguard, and one file as rear guard, commanded by an officer covered by a non-commissioned officer, making in all 30 men, is recommended.

Nothing short of a division should be sent out on service, and another ought to go to support it, unless it has a reserve. Subdivisions may act separately, but must never lose sight of each other. Divisions may occasionally separate, but should have signals by bugle agreed upon.

Upon all occasions whatever, where it is necessary to charge, a reserve, if ever so small, should be kept ready to support where necessary. Nothing if attacked, are in principle the same in all cases.—Parking wagons, is forming them into a square with the horses inside, but this requires much space.—They may in general be drawn up two abreast on most roads, if required to halt, or where danger is apprehended, and with a little management will form very good cover for the party who defends them.
keeps a mob so much in awe, as to observe that the whole force is not employed against them.

_Threes_ preferable to every other mode of marching in the streets. Halting and forming _ranks by threes_, without closing the column, is a good mode of charging in most streets, where it is desirable to disperse a mob without doing much harm.

_Rallying_ should be _forward_ as much as possible; it saves time, prevents confusion, has a better effect on the enemy, and is much easier.

No division should march into a street without leaving a rear guard, a reserve, or another division, to secure a retreat, and prevent the street from being barricaded in the interval.

A _retreat_ is best made by _threes about_, and making the rear the front; and this must be instantly ordered, if it is found that the passage through the streets is blocked up, and measures taken to annoy the troops from the houses by stones or otherwise.
Cavalry ought never to surrender or capitulate if they can cut their way through an enemy, nor should they stand still a moment where they are likely to be attacked. Even in open squares, they ought to be moving about and changing their position, as many tricks can be played them by a designing mob.

It is easy to move by threes in every way, and wheeling up in rank entire now and then, to march straight forward in open spaces may be very useful, and have a good effect.

The van guard of every division ought to carry a hatchet and saw in the right pistol holster. They are not to engage in any affray. Their business is to reconnoitre, to detect ambuscades and impediments thrown in the way of the troops, and to return and report. In action they may be on the flanks or in the rear, but always within call of the officer, and ready for any service he may put them upon.

The rear guard will keep up the communication with the reserve, and inform the officer or non-commissioned officer commanding it, of the motions of the division.
If patroles are to be sent out to prevent a mob from assembling, or from rallying after it has been dispersed, they may be composed of twelve or fourteen gentlemen, under a subaltern or non-commissioned officer, and they should march by files, without any trumpeter, with drawn swords, at a walk.

The district will be pointed out to them, and they are not to vary from it, nor stay out longer than the time prescribed, unless unforeseen circumstances require it, and then they must send information to head quarters by a file.

The officer will conform to the orders he may receive from the commanding officer, and these will depend on the state of the place at the time. If martial law is proclaimed, and the parole and countersign regularly given out, the patrole will be challenged at every military post in the night time, by *Who is there? A. Patrole.—What troops? A.*

*Advance officer.* Upon which he leaves his men where first challenged, and meets the officer of the post, who asks him for the parole and gives him the countersign, both in a whisper, and with carried swords. He then gets what information
he can, and gives what is necessary, and marches on.

When a division or more is marching in the streets and is met by other troops, the van guard will inquire what they are, and the division will halt till the officers settle which is to draw up to the other, or if they are to pass each other without halting.

Militia or volunteer cavalry should offer to draw up to all regulars. If the right is leading by threes, they will simply wheel up in rank entire, and carry swords. If in file, they will form to the left in rank entire or doubled, according to the ground; and if they are to pass, they will do it in the order they were marching, carrying swords.

The parole will be given to all the officers and non-commissioned officers commanding patroles or detachments. The countersign will be given to all sentries, videttes, and others upon duty. Besides this, there will always be a regimental countersign when the corps is assembled.
TRUMPET AND BUGLE SOUNDINGS.

DUTY SOUNDINGS.

1. Reveille.
3. Boots and saddles. { When to turn out on horseback for a march, exercise, or other duties.
4. To horse.
5. Draw swords. { These soundings to begin at the instants of drawing the sword from and returning it to the scabbard.
6. Return swords.
7. Parade march.
8. Parade call—for assembling on foot.
10. Sergeants’ call.
11. Trumpeters’ call.
12. Orders.
14. Watering call—to turn out in watering order.

15. Setting the watch.

1. Reveille.
2. Rouse, or turn out. { These soundings are different in their notes from those of the Trumpet, but may be used under the same circumstances.
3. Dinner call.
4. Setting the watch.
5. General parade.
EXERCISE SOUNDINGS.

1. March.
2. Trot.
4. Charge.
5. Halt.
6. Retreat.
7. Rally.
8. Turn out skirmishers.
10. Call in skirmishers.

These soundings are exactly the same as those of the Trumpet, in place of which the bugle may be occasionally substituted.
When orders are issued for parades, guard mounting, &c. the trumpet soundings must be regulated according to the hour mentioned for the parade.

For instance;—if it were put in orders—The regiment will parade in marching, review, or field day order to-morrow morning at seven o'clock—the soundings would be,

For stables at - - - - 4 o'clock
Boots and saddles at - - 6
To horse at half after - - 6
General parade at - - 7

If in watering order—the watering call sounds half an hour before the general parade.

If for foot parade or guard mounting—the parade call sounds half an hour before the general parade.

GARRISON DUTY SOUNDINGS.

The reveille is to sound or beat at break of day.
The troop or assembly is to sound at —— o'clock in the morning.
The retreat is to sound or beat at sunset, after which no trumpet is to sound, nor drum to beat in
garrison, except at watch-setting and tattoo, and in case of fire or alarm.

The trumpet is to sound for watch-setting, and the tattoo is to beat at — o'clock, after which no soldier is to be out of quarters.

MARKERS.

"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 formation and movement 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."

WHEN THE LINE IS TO BE DRESSED.

The Adjutant, or an officer appointed for the purpose, first places two men at twenty or thirty yards from each other, in the prolongation of the line on the flank that is to be dressed to. This base is immediately prolonged on the opposite flank by another marker, and at the word—By the right dress the line! the flank sergeants of each squadron move out, turn their horses so as to face the line, align themselves accurately, by each seeing
the second man from him and no further; and remain with their swords held up till the Adjutant makes a signal for them to resume their places.

Each squadron officer in the mean time having placed himself on that flank which is toward the dressing point, dresses his squadron correctly, so that the horses' heads of the men may be exactly in line with the horses' heads of the markers.

Whenever the line is halted, or, when marching to the rear, ordered to front, the flank sergeants will move out and place themselves as above directed.

**W H E E L I N G.**

All wheels of squadron are marked by the sergeant from the wheeling flank. He moves out at the caution, and places himself according to the degree of the wheel ordered, so as to face the squadron when it halts. He is not to mark the point to which the wheeling flank is to be directed, but the line upon which the officer is to halt it; and for this reason he should be rather beyond the flank, so that the officer may bring the horses' heads of his squadron in a line with that of his marker. At the word Eyes front! he resumes his place.
When the line is broken into open column, by the wheel to either hand of any of its divisions, the wheel is marked for the leading division only of each squadron by a sergeant from its pivot flank.

When the divisions are ordered to wheel into line, the officer on the pivot flank of the rear division of each squadron turns his horse upon his fore feet, so as to stand facing to the flank of his division; at the same time the sergeant on the reverse flank of the leading division moves out and marks the wheel for that division, aligning himself correctly by the officers who mark the line of pivots. The greatest accuracy is required in marking the wheels into line.

The squadron officers must be careful to keep quite clear of the line of markers; they must be on the hand to which the wheel is made, in order to correct the dressing of their squadron.

**OPEN COLUMN.**

When the regiment is ordered to form open column in the rear of a particular division, the adjutant stations a marker before the named division in the prolongation of the line upon which the
pivots of the several divisions are to rest. This marker and the officer on the pivot of the standing division, are the base.

The divisions having been wheeled by threes to the flank, which is to lead into the column, markers will go forward from each division, and place themselves in file, facing to the division to be formed upon, and accurately covering in the prolongation of the base, each being at the distance of as many yards behind the preceding marker, as there are files in the division for which he is marking, (allowing of course for the squadron interval where it is necessary).—The officer or sergeant commanding the division, leads it into the column by the rear of this marker, but stops in his own person when he arrives at him; and when the rear of the division comes up to him, he halts, fronts, and dresses it to the marker whose place he takes.

When the open column is formed in front of a named division, the divisions lead from their pivot flanks, and do not cross the line of pivots to come into the column; therefore it is not the point of entry that is marked. The markers take up the ground, as in the preceding example, upon a base given by
the adjutant, and the officers lead their divisions into the column, where they halt, front, and dress them, when they arrive themselves at their pivot markers.

When the divisions of the open column are ordered to countermarch by files, the officer or sergeant on the pivot of each division shifts to the reverse flank at the caution; his coverer comes at the same time to the place which he leaves, turns his horse so as to face to the rear, which will be the front when the countermarch is completed, and remains there till the division is formed upon him.—The division leader then takes his place on the pivot, and the marker resumes his proper station in the open column.

When the countermarch is made by ranks by threes, the marker will station himself behind, and fronting to the pivot of his division, and at rather more than two horses' length from the rear rank, in which situation he will remain till the officer halts, fronts, and dresses the division, with their horses' heads in a line with his, which he does when the leading threes come up to him.
CLOSE COLUMN.

For forming close column, no markers are required, except for the base, which is given by the adjutant.—The countermarch of divisions in close column is marked by the covering sergeants, who remain on the pivots, as in the countermarch of the open column, till it is completed.

FORMATION OF THE LINE.

When the line is ordered to be formed on a named division, whether it be by deploying from close column, by successive wheels on a reverse flank, by the diagonal march, or from the direct echelon, the marking is in every instance the same.

At the caution,—On the right division form the line! two markers are placed before the named division, and this base is prolonged by the adjutant and his assistants on both flanks of the new line. At the word march! a marker from the outward flank of each squadron, (that is, the flank which is to be the farthest from the named division,) advances expeditiously to align himself upon the
given base, and takes his place a little beyond where the outward flank is to rest in the new line.

The squadron officer coming up with the leading division of his squadron, advances and places himself upon the flank of the preceding formed division, and from thence corrects the dressing of his own squadron as it comes into the alignment, by the marker who prolongs it.

When the *close column* is to deploy on any other than the division in front, the named division sends forward two markers to take up the ground, to which it is to advance when the divisions before it have deployed. These two markers are the base which is prolonged by the adjutant for the general alignment, and by a marker from its outward flank for each squadron.

Note.—The plates, or rough sketches, which accompany the movements and changes of position in this book, will sufficiently exemplify this section, adverting, that ♠ stands for line marker, and ♠ for flank officer, sergeant, or corporal.
Patrols, or Reconnoitring Parties.

This is an essential part of the duty of light troops; and no body of cavalry, however small, should remain long in any situation, without having reconnoitred the country round them to a certain extent.

It may be proper to observe, that the object in view is to survey with a military eye, and both with respect to attack and defence, the towns, villages, roads, cross roads, and lanes of every description; the rivers, bridges, woods, marshes, hills, ravines, windmills, churches and churchyards, commons and inclosures, and the face of the country in general.

That on every one of these heads the officer must ask himself a number of questions, and take down, in a short manner, his observations. For instance; on the roads,—he must inform himself of their bearings, and the distances from one place to another; their width, and state in summer and winter; whether they run parallel or cross each other, so as to impede the march of separate columns; whether
there are hollow ways, and what impediments could be easiest thrown in the way of troops, &c.

Reconnoitring parties ought to consist of an officer, a non-commissioned officer, and from fifteen to thirty privates: they are to be formed in double rank, and numbered from right to left; one file to be appointed van guard, one file rear guard, one file flankers to the right, and one file flankers to the left; the rest are the main body, and march in files at a slow pace, halting frequently to make observations. The van and rear guard and flankers march in single files, twenty or thirty yards from each other, and as far distant from the main body, (by which they are entirely regulated,) as to keep them in view at all times. When the main body halts, those flankers, &c. are to make their observations, and may get on heights for that purpose if any are near them. On sight of an enemy, or of any troops, one of them is to come in and report; and if the bugle sounds the rally, they all repair to the main body by the shortest way.

The officer's report must contain the direction and district of the patrole; the numbers for the day, and the corps' numbers or names of those who
compose it; the narrative, in a succinct manner, of all his observations, and the miles of march in the margin; and if, in addition to the narrative, a rough sketch of the route and country is made, it will be the more satisfactory to the commanding officer.

**STANDARDS.**

They are to be constantly kept at head quarters when the regiment is not out; they are never to be moved without a guard, and should be given out and taken in at a window, according to ancient usage. When the regiment marches with the standards uncased, it must be with drawn swords, and the trumpets must sound occasionally: but when the field of exercise is distant from head quarters, they are generally carried cased.

The manner of fetching and lodging the standards for a squadron has been fully explained at page 194.

The centre files of the squadrons which carry the standards are ordered to take close order, and to advance a few paces, led by the cornets. They then wheel to the right, close up, and march to where the standards are lodged: they there form rank entire, and when the standards are presented
at the window by the quartermaster,—draw swords—the Cornets salute, recover, return swords, and take their respective standards. They march back to the regiment in the same manner, and are received with swords carried and trumpets sounding. They come in by the right; and each cornet, when opposite to his place, wheels to the left and left-about into it, while the escorts go round the flanks of the squadrons to their respective places.

The officers all salute when the standards come on the right of the regiment, and recover when they are placed.

When the standards are carried with the regiment cased, they may be given to a sergeant, and kept in the rear of the line when it is forming. When the line is dressed and at order, the commanding officer will direct the standards to be uncased. The cornets then retire to receive them; and when they come to the front through their respective intervals, swords are drawn, and officers salute.

Swords may either be returned again, in order to draw them on the arrival of the general, as is usually practised, or they may be sloped; and when the general arrives in front, the commanding officer orders the cavalry to carry swords.
The same ceremony and respect is to be paid to the standards when they are lodged or cased, as in fetching them and uncasing them; and no officer in uniform is ever to pass a standard of any regiment without saluting.

**Alarm Post.**

The place appointed for the alarm post will always be put in orders when the regiment is on duty. Troops are to repair thither on foot when the bugle sounds, *Rouse and turn out* to receive orders, unless *boots and saddles*, or *to horse*, is sounded, and then they must prepare to mount and assemble without a moment's loss of time.

The troops in readiness for immediate service, are always informed of the alarm post, or place of assembly, in the warning by the Adjutant for duty.

The alarm posts for the different regiments of volunteer corps, in case of actual service, is fixed and communicated by the General of the district to the commanding officers, but they are not required to put it in orders till called out.

Note.—In times of internal tranquillity any open space contiguous to head quarters may be fixed upon as an alarm post;
GENERAL REGULATIONS.

After the officers and non-commissioned officers have acquired a knowledge of their duty, and the discipline of the regiment is improved, many explanatory words of command (which must continue to be used at the drill) may now be left out at exercise on field-days, and the system of the regulars more closely followed.—For instance;

When marching by ranks by threes to a flank, *halt wheel up!* pronounced as one word, is to be obeyed without waiting for *march!* for the *halt* is addresssed only to the head of the column, and the whole ought to *wheel up* without halting, in the same manner as if the word of command were *threes wheel up!* while on the march.

*Halt front!* pronounced as one word, may also be substituted for *halt! threes about! march!* when troops are marching to the rear, or entering a new but in times of danger, or in the presence of an enemy, some judgment is required in fixing on a spot which has as much natural defence as possible, that the troops may not be surpris-ed or interrupted when forming, at which time they are al-ways weakest.
alignment with the rear rank in front, when the known intention is to form in it.

But if in either of these cases the column or line should be really halted, they must wait for march! before they can wheel to right, left, or about by threes, or move on in line or column.

Upon the same principle all the divisions of a column, except the first, when marching at a walk, may change direction by square wheels to right or left, by halt wheel! halt dress march! although in reality there is no halt, but by the pivot flank.

At a trot or gallop, forward! must always be used for halt dress march! and if it is found that a single head is turned the wrong way at the wheel, the caution of eyes right or left must again be had recourse to.

Note.—The foregoing articles are given as a specimen of what this section usually contains, being regulations which cannot at the time be properly classed.
FUNERAL PARTIES.

The party to draw up with open ranks and sloped swords facing the house, marquee, or tent, where the corpse is lodged; and when it is brought out, the officer commanding gives orders to carry swords, and then to reverse swords. — The swords are reversed under the right arm, the point downwards, and the right hand grasping the hilt.

The party is then ordered to close ranks, and to wheel backwards or forwards by divisions or subdivisions, to form such a front as can be maintained; the left leading. — When the procession is ready, the ranks are opened by order, and the whole move off in ordinary time. — The music playing a dead march, and drums muffled, follow the party. — Next to that, the horse of the deceased, led by a dragoon, and covered with a black cloth, the boots reversed, and the heels towards the horse's head. — Then the corpse; and on the coffin, if an officer, are to be placed the sword, pistols, helmet, and sash. — Pallbearers of equal rank with the deceased. — Chief mourners, and then officers two and two with side arms, the juniors next the body.
On the arrival at the burying ground, the party is ordered to halt, to form a lane by the ranks of divisions, for the corpse to pass through.—After the corpse is passed, and attention, they are ordered to wheel up and march with open ranks to form line in the same order near to and facing the grave, their swords still reversed.

After the performance of the funeral service, and attention! they will be ordered to carry swords! and after the volleys of the infantry, (if any,) then to slope swords, close ranks, wheel backwards on the left, and to march with the right in front, at quick time, to camp or barracks; but the music is not to play, nor drums to beat, till entirely clear of the burying ground.
GENERAL REGULATIONS.

See Militia Laws, &c.

In relieving sentinels, if the relief consists of less than four men, it is to be formed in a rank entire, the corporal on the right, dressed with the front rank; he is to take care that the men march regularly, and when the relief consists of more than four men, that the rear rank is well locked up. On approaching the sentinel or sentinels to be relieved, the relief is to be halted at the distance of 10 or 12 paces from the post, and remain with their swords carried; the corporal then advances with the man, or men, going on the post, who with carried swords approach the sentinels to be relieved, and from them, in the hearing of the corporal only, receive the orders of the post; the relieved sentinels then take their places in the relief, which proceeds in its rounds.

The duties of out-posts are so various, that they will usually require detailed instructions according to circumstances; the following directions will how-
ever apply generally, and are **most strictly to be observed**.

All out-guards march off without trumpets sounding or drums beating. They pay no compliments of any kind; neither do their sentries take any complimentary notice of officers passing near their posts.

No guards are to presume to stop any persons coming to camp with provisions, (without they are particularly ordered so to do,) and are on no account to exact or receive any thing for their free passage.

Any officer, trumpeter, or other person who comes from the enemy's camp, is to be secured by the first guard he arrives at till the Commander in Chief's pleasure is known. When a deserter comes in from the enemy, the officer commanding the post, or guard, at which he first arrives, is immediately to send him, under a proper escort, (and without permitting him to be delayed, or examined, or any questions asked him,) to the officer commanding the out-posts, who, after inquiring whether he brings any intelligence immediately relating to his own post, will forward him to head quarters.
The videts and sentries on the out-posts are always to be double. No officers, soldiers, or followers of the camp, are on any account to be suffered to pass the out-posts, without they are on duty, or present a regular permit from head quarters.

The men on advanced piquets are to carry their provisions with them, ready cooked, when circumstances will permit. The cavalry to carry sufficient forage for the time they are to be out.

Officers commanding out-guards are to send guides, or orderly men, to the major of brigade of the day, or to the brigade major of their own brigades, as circumstances may require, in order to conduct the new guards, and to carry such orders as may be necessary. When the army is on a march, they must apprise the brigade majors of the situation of their posts, as soon as they arrive at them.

All detachments of brigades which are ordered to march immediately, are to be taken from the piquets, and replaced directly.
As soon as an officer commanding an out-post, or advanced piquet, (whether of cavalry or infantry,) arrives on his ground, he must endeavour to make himself master of his situation, by carefully examining, not only the space he actually occupies, but the heights within musket-shot; the roads and paths leading to or near his post, ascertaining their breadth and practicability for cavalry and cannon; he should examine the hollow ways that cover the approach of an enemy; and, in short, consider all the points from which he is most likely to be attacked either by cavalry or infantry. He will by these means be enabled to take measures to prevent the possibility of surprise: and should he be attacked during the night, from the previous knowledge he has obtained of the ground, he will at once form a just estimate of the nature of the attack, and make his arrangements for defence with promptitude of decision.

An intelligent officer upon an out-post, even unprovided with intrenching tools, will materially strengthen his post, when the unobserver would remain inactive. A tree felled with judgment, brushwood cut to a certain distance, pointed stakes about breast high, placed on the point most assailable by
an enemy, may be attended with the greatest advantages, and can be effected with the common hatchets the men carry to cut firewood.

Nothing checks the ardor of troops more than an unexpected obstacle, within an hundred yards of the place attacked: this must not be overlooked by an officer who defends, and no impediment he can throw in the enemy's way, at that distance from his post, must be deemed unworthy his attention.

Words of execution are to be pronounced short, loud, and sharp, and by no means to be lengthened out, or given in a drawling tone of voice.

In the exercise of a brigade or line of infantry or cavalry, no signals of the drum, or bugle, or trumpet, are to be given or repeated by individual corps.—They alone come from the battalion or squadron of direction, where the commander himself is, as warnings to the different corps.—The only exceptions are signals to cease firing, which can never, when given, produce inconvenience, as it can immediately be ordered to proceed, if necessary.
When a new line to be marked or formed upon is taken up by markers, commanding officers of regiments and all other persons whatever will take care that during such operation they do not stand upon or interfere with the direction of that line.—In general too many markers are thrown out: the horse's head of a mounted marker, and the man's breast of a foot marker, give the line on which troops move or form.

Although every corps of a line ought to be in its true situation, and halt at the general word; yet if any one is behind the squadron or battalion of direction when that word is given, the leader must bring it up before he halts it.

The position of regiments and squadrons in brigade is frequently to be changed at exercise, in order that they may be accustomed to move with equal precision either on a flank or in the centre of a line.

The point of intersection of the passing line is to be marked on the left of the General, and at the prescribed distance from him.—On this point the cavalry by ranks by threes, and the infantry by
wheels, will successively bring the right of their respective divisions, (generally half squadrons or companies,) which from that instant are to dress and cover to the right, and continue so till they come to the next angle, where they wheel to the left, and the officers resume their proper pivot flanks, their dressing and covering.

The divisions, in passing and in opening ranks, are on no account to increase the distances between each other, or to occupy more ground than they stood on in line.
FORMATION

OF A

REGIMENT

FOR

PARADE AND EXERCISE;

AND A SERIES OF

MOVEMENTS AND ATTACKS

RECOMMENDED TO

MILITIA AND VOLUNTEER

CORPS OF CAVALRY.

2 N
FORMATION, MOVEMENTS, 
&c. &c.

A regiment consists of three, four, or five squadrons, according to its strength, and each squadron generally of two troops, sized from centre to flanks; that is, the tallest men and horses in the centre.

The troops are formed according to the regulations for parades, and stand in open column on the general parade.

They are then wheeled into line, reports collected, and the squadrons equalized if so ordered.

The squadron officers tell off their squadrons by half squadrons, divisions, subdivisions, (if six files and upwards,) by ranks by threes and by files, all according to the directions in the drill, and place their officers and non-commissioned officers according to regulation; viz. one officer on each flank and one in the centre for the standard, all covered
by non-commissioned officers, and one sergeant covered by a corporal or dragoon, on the right of each division except the first.—The supernumerary officers, the quartermasters, and supernumerary non-commissioned officers, are placed in the serre-file rank at two horses' length from the rear rank.

The trumpeters on parade are on the right of the regiment in two ranks at close order, and the staff of chaplain, surgeon, assistant surgeon, veterinary surgeon, and adjutant, are on the right of the trumpeters in line with the front rank, one horse’s length from it, and half a horse’s length from each other.

The staff (the adjutant excepted,) does not pass the General at reviews or inspections.

Trumpeters are behind their troops in manœuvre, and farriers behind the serre-file rank on parade.

The commanding officer, if a single regiment, on parade is in front of the centre of it; and if a brigade or line, in front of the right squadron of it, one horse’s length in advance of the line of officers,
and these are divided in front of their squadrons one horse’s length before the men.

Field officers are generally at the head of squadrons on parade, and rank right, left, and centre; but in the manoeuvres, the second in command usually leads to the rear, and the others may also be directed to assist in the movements.—In that case the captains command squadrons. The major attends to the line of officers and their dressing on all occasions.

At reviews and inspections, while the General is waited for, the half squadrons may be wheeled back into column, and the regiment dismounted; but on the first notice of his approach it must be ordered to mount, wheel into line, open ranks, and be perfectly dressed and steady to receive him.

The following movements and attacks, with the words of command on one side and a sketch of the position on the other, will apply equally to a regiment of three, four, or five squadrons: they include every thing which seems necessary for volunteer corps of cavalry; and the whole or any part of them
may be practised on field days or reviews by single regiments.

The words of command in every movement are adapted to regular cavalry; but it ought to be clearly understood by officers and men of volunteer corps, that when cavalry is marching by ranks by threes to a flank, *halt wheel up!* pronounced as one word is to be obeyed without waiting for *march!* as the *halt* is addressed only to the head of the column, and the whole ought to *wheel up*, without halting, in the same manner as if the word were *threes wheel up!* while on the march.—Also, that *halt front!* is equivalent to *halt! threes about! march!* when troops are marching to the rear, or entering a new alignment with the rear rank in front when the known intention is to form in it.—But if in either of those cases the column or line should be really *halted*, though only for a moment, they ought to wait for *march* before they move.

For explanation of the figures, see note to page 264.
Receive the General.—Pass by half Squadrons at order.—Rank off by threes or single files.  

(a) One third of the extent of the squadron—Twelve paces a good distance in general.  
(b) When the General halts in front of any part of the line, and the salute immediately follows.  
(c) When the General approaches the left flank of the squadron in returning between the ranks.  
(d) When the General is going from the right, to his station in front.  
(e) This is a caution for the officers to keep their posts of parade.  
(f) When the head has marched about fifty yards to the flank.  
(g) When arrived at the line of passing.  
(h) At fifty yards from the General.  
(i) At thirty yards from the General, and the salute at ten yards, recovering when the rear rank has passed him ten yards.  
(j) When the next half squadron is passing the General.  
(k) When one hundred and fifty yards past the General.  
(l) When the leading half squadron is on the passing line within thirty yards of the General.—The others close up to quarter distance or close column.  
(m) Officers pass in front of their troops, and salute separately—quartermasters in the rear.—If ordered to pass by threes, they should be a horse’s length asunder.  
(n) When fifty yards past the General, and when quietly formed, advance fifty yards more.  
(o) When the last troop has formed up, and the whole is in column at quarter distance.  
(p) To occupy the ground the regiment quitte.  
(q) This may be done at the first or last wheel of half squadrons.
** SWORD EXERCISE. **

*In Line—at Speed—and Attack and Defence.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rear rank rein back to sword exercise order! March!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Four horses' length.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt dress! (a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) See page 133 for explanations throughout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare to perform sword exercise! March! (b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c) This caution is given by the Major, and no other word except <em>First Division, Second Division,</em> &amp;c. at each of which the trumpet sounds a flourish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Take care to perform sword exercise by six divisions of movements, by flag! (c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(d) According to the drill, and the orders for sword exercise.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the front form! March!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear ranks take close order! March!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt dress! Front!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*If to be done at speed:*

Divisions for sword exercise! To the front form! March! (or they may be called out by the bugle sounding for skirmishers.)

Wheel outwards and form on the flanks! March!

Perform six divisions of movements in speed! (d)

*In this as well as the attack and defence, if ordered to follow, it is recommended to go only from one flank at a time, as horses will swerve and lean to the line, and many accidents have happened by running against each other.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commanding Officer</th>
<th>Squadron Officers</th>
<th>Half Squad Officers</th>
<th>Division Leaders</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td>The cavalry will retire in column of divisions from the right, and the dismounted troops (infantry or riflemen) will advance!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Divisions right wheel! March!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Halt dress!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Front of the column right wheel!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Column! at a trot, March!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Right wheel! Forwards! (a) Halt!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td>To the rear form the line!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Leading division! Right about wheel! March!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Halt dress!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Column! March!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Right wheel! Forward! Right wheel! Forward! Halt dress! (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td>Halt dress! Front!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) By each division leader in turn.

(b) By division leaders as they come into the new direction, and wheel into line.
### The Cavalry advance by Ranks by Threes from the Left of Half Squadrons. Halt and wheel up into Column with the Right in Front. Wheel by Threes to the Right, and form Line on the Reverse Flank.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commanding Officer</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Squadron Officers, Half Squad. Officers, Division Leaders.</td>
<td><strong>The line will advance by ranks by threes from the left of half squadrons!</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Half squadrons, right eighth wheel! March! (a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Halt dress!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Threes left wheel! March!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Halt dress!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>At a canter! March! (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Halt! Threes wheel up! March!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Halt dress!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>The line will be formed on the reverse flank! (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Threes right wheel! March!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Halt dress!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Heads of columns to the left wheel! At a trot! March!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Halt wheel up!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Halt dress! Front!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) This is scarcely necessary, as the heads can be easily disengaged on moving.

(b) The half squadron officers will by this time be at the heads of their columns, ready to lead straight, dressed to the right.

(c) The Adjutant gives the points of formation beyond the extent of the largest half squadron, if they are not equal.
** Plate IV. **

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commanding Officer</th>
<th>Squadron Officers</th>
<th>Half Squad. Officers</th>
<th>Division Leaders</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Line, wheeled into Column of Divisions, trots past the General, and forms on the Ground it quitted.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** **</td>
<td>The line will trot past in open column of divisions! Divisions to the right wheel! March!</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** **</td>
<td>Halt dress!</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** **</td>
<td>At a trot! March!</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** **</td>
<td>Left wheel! Forward!</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** **</td>
<td>Left wheel! Forward!</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** **</td>
<td>Eyes right! (a)</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** **</td>
<td>Carry swords!</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** **</td>
<td>Slope swords! (b)</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** **</td>
<td>Eyes left!</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** **</td>
<td>Left wheel! Forward!</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** **</td>
<td>Left wheel! Forward!</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** **</td>
<td>Halt! Wheel into line! March!</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** **</td>
<td>Halt dress!</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** **</td>
<td>Front!</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>** **</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) When within ten yards of the General, but the division leaders do not shift.
(b) When ten yards past the General.
Plate IV.

2 P
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commanding Officer</th>
<th>Squadron Officers</th>
<th>Half Squad. Officers</th>
<th>Division Leaders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Change of Position on the Left Flank; the Right thrown back the Eighth of the Circle.</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observations:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The right will be thrown back!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threes about! March! (a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt dress!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half squadrons, to the right quarter wheel! March! (b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt dress!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At a gallop! (c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left shoulders forward! Forward!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt front! Halt dress! March!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt dress!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt dress! Front!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) The left half squadron officer wheels his half squadron the half wheel backwards.

(b) When the left half squadron has been dressed, the Adjutant gives the new alignment.

(c) Markers go down to mark the new line on the outward flank of squadrons.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commanding Officer</th>
<th>Squadron Officers</th>
<th>Half Squad. Officers</th>
<th>Division Leaders</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>** **</td>
<td>Change of Position in open Column, the Left thrown back.</td>
<td>** **</td>
<td>Observations.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The left will be thrown back in column of divisions!

Divisions right wheel! March!

* Halt dress!

Head of the column, right shoulders forward! (a)

Column, at a trot, march!

* Right shoulders forward! Forward! (b)

Halt! The rear divisions will march into the new direction! (c)

Threes right wheel! March!

* Halt dress! (d)

At a trot, march!

* Right shoulders forward! Forward! Halt wheel up! Halt dress! (e)

Wheel into line! March!

* Halt dress! Front!

(a) The Adjutant places Markers for the new oblique alignment.

(b) By division leaders as they march on the new alignment.

(c) The squadron in the new direction wheels into line.

(d) Markers gallop off.

(e) By division Leaders on arriving in the new direction.
Plate VI.
### Plate VII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commanding Officer.</th>
<th>Observations.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Squardon Officers.</td>
<td>Change of Position on the Right Flank.—The left brought forward the Eighth of the Circle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Half Squad. Officers.</td>
<td>The left will be brought forward!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division Leaders.</td>
<td>Right half squadron to the right half wheel! March! (a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) By the right squadron officer only.

| ** | Half squadrons to the right quarter wheel! March! |
| ** | Halt dress! |
| ** | At a gallop! March! (b) |
| * | Left shoulders forward! Forward! Halt dress! |
| * | Halt dress! Front! |

(b) Markers prolong the base on the left of their squadrons in the new line.
### Plate VIII.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Open Column of half Squadrons formed in Rear of the Right, and the Rear of the Column brought to the Front.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Observations.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **In the rear of the right half squadron form open column!**
- **Half squadrons to the right wheel! March! (a)**
- **Halt dress!**
- **Threes right wheel! March! (b)**
- **Halt dress!**
- **At a gallop! (or trot) March!**
- **Right shoulders forward! Forward! Halt wheel up! Halt dress! (c)**
- **The rear of the column will be brought to the front!**
- **Rear division! Threes right wheel! March!**
- **Halt dress!**
- **March! (d)**
- **Halt wheel up! Halt dress! March! Eyes right!**
- **Threes right wheel! March! Halt dress! March! Halt wheel up! Haltdress! March! Eyes right(e)**
- **Halt!**

(c) The right half squadron stands fast—The left quarter wheels backwards; or the whole may be eighth or quarter wheeled backwards.

(b) Officers shift to the leading flanks and markers go off.

(c) The heads should be halted in time by the officers, who stop themselves at their markers.

(d) The division must trot into the new column, but walk when wheeled up.

(e) By every half squadron as the other passes its flank.

---

**N. B. If the ground does not permit the advance of the new column beyond where the head of the old one stood, the divisions are put about, when the rear division is wheeled to a flank by threes, and they march down; wheel to the left by threes, wheel up and move on, all on the same spot where the first changed position.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commanding Officer</th>
<th>Squadron Officers</th>
<th>Half Squad. Officers</th>
<th>Division Leaders</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The open Column of half Squadrons makes a Flank Movement to the Left, halts and wheels into Line.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>The Column will make a flank movement to the left! (a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Threes left wheel! March!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Halt dress!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>At a gallop! March! (b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Halt!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Threes wheel up! March!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Halt dress!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Wheel into line! March!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Halt dress!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Front!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) The direction of the head of the column to be given.

(b) Great attention is required in keeping the intervals by the officers who shift to the reverse flank, now leading, and dress by the left half squadron, which has a point of direction.
** The Line advances in open Column from the Right of half Squadrons, gradually changes Position on the left Flank, and wheels into Line.

** The line will change position on the left flank in column of half squadrons!

** From the right of half squadrons advance by ranks by threes!

** Threes right wheel! March! (a)

** Halt dress!

** March! (b)

** Halt!

** Threes wheel up! March! (c)

** Halt dress!

** Wheel into line! March!

** Halt dress!

** Front!

This movement is particularly useful to troops which form a second line, as by it they can conform to most changes of position of the first line, if the half squadron of direction leads correctly on the covering point marked by the Adjutant.

Observations.

(a) The officers take their posts for leading their columns.

(b) The second half squadron on the left has a point of direction; the commanding officer regulates the first, and these form a moving base for the rest, which march with more or less shoulders forward, to keep their alignment and distances.

(c) Distances to be corrected if not well kept.
Close Column formed in Rear of the left half Squadron of the Line marches to a Flank, and deploys on a Centre half Squadron.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commanding Officer</th>
<th>Squadron Officers</th>
<th>Half Squad Leaders</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(a) The left half squadron stands fast, and the Adjutant marks the line of pivots.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) The right half squadron of the left squadron disengages its left flank.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td>(c) Commands not repeated in close column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td>(d) That half squadron stands fast, and when its front is clear, moves up to the Markers it sends forward to the front of the column.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td>(e) The half squadron officers must dress their half squadrons momentarily before marching them into line.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In rear of the left half squadron of the line form close column! (a)

Half squadrons! Left eighth wheel!

March! (b)

Halt dress!

Threes left wheel! March!

Halt dress!

At a gallop (or canter), March!

Left shoulders forward! Forward!

Halt wheel up! Halt dress!

The column will take a flank movement to the right! (c)

Threes right wheel! March!

Halt dress!

At a trot! March!

Halt wheel up!

Halt dress!

The column will deploy into line on the left centre half squadron! (d)

Threes wheel outward! (Right or left wheel by squadron officers)

March!

Halt dress!

At a gallop! March!

Halt wheel up! Halt dress! March!

Halt dress! (e)

Halt dress! Front!
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commanding Officer</th>
<th>Squadron Officers</th>
<th>Half Squad. Officers</th>
<th>Division Leaders</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The line retires in direct Echelon of half Squadrons from the Left, fronts, half wheels to the Left, and forms oblique Line (with its former Position) on the left half Squadron.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** The line will retire in echelon of half squadrons from the left. Left half squadron! Threes about March! (a) Halt dress! At a trot! March! Half squadron! Threes about! March! (b) Halt dress! March! (c) Halt! (when the whole is in motion to the rear) Threes about! March! (d) Halt dress! Oblique line will be formed on the left half squadron! Half squadrons to the left half wheel! March! Halts dress! Threes left wheel! March! (e) Halt dress! Right (or left) incline! (f) March! Forwards! halt wheel up! Halt dress! Halt dress! Front! |

(a) Repeated by left squadron officer. (b) By the squadron officers in turn, marching themselves with the right half squadron. (c) When the preceding half squadron has got its distance. (d) This may be by bugle, but the word must follow; the divisions must be frunted by the squadron officers, and dressed by the half squadron officers. (e) The left stands fast or advances a few paces, and line markers go out. (f) Which ever will bring them into their new alignment, while they gain their proper interval.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** Oblique Echelon of Divisions marches, halts, and forms half open Column in rear of the Right. — The Column of Divisions converted into Column of half Squadrons. **

- Divisions to the right half wheel!
  - March! (a)
  - Halt dress!
  - Column! At a trot! March!
  - Halt!
  - In rear of the leading division form half open column!
  - Threes right wheel! March!
  - Halt dress!
  - At a canter! March!
  - Halt wheel up! Halt dress! (b)
  - Form column of half squadrons!
  - Alternate (or even, or 2d and 4th) divisions, by threes left wheel!
  - March!
  - Halt dress!
  - March!
  - Halt wheel up! Halt dress! March!
  - Halt dress!

(a) Leaders on the inward flanks, and the dressing to the right.

(b) Officers and division leaders shift to or halt at pivot flanks.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commanding Officer</th>
<th>Squadron Officers</th>
<th>Half Squad. Officers</th>
<th>Division Leaders</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>The Divisions of the half open Column are countermarched; the Column inclines to the Left; enters a new Alignment; takes half Squadron Distance; halts and wheels into Line.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>The divisions of the Column will countermarch!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>To the right file! At a canter!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>March! <em>(a)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Right about! Left form! Halt dress!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>Column! Left incline! March! <em>(b)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** **</td>
<td>Forwards! (or front).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** **</td>
<td>Head of the Column! Right wheel! Forwards!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** **</td>
<td>Right wheel! Forwards! <em>(c)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** **</td>
<td>Take half squadron distance! <em>(d)</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* **</td>
<td>Halt!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* **</td>
<td>Wheel into line! March!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Halt dress!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td>Front!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(a)* They lead out full a third of their extent.

*(b)* Every division must incline in the same degree.

*(c)* By half squadron officers in succession.

*(d)* Squadron intervals to be attended to.
### Attack of the Line by Squadrons in Succession, from the Right

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commanding Officer</th>
<th>Squadron Officers</th>
<th>Half Squad. Officers</th>
<th>Division Leaders</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(a) By bugle in general.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>** *</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) By squadron officers on the signal from the front. Each squadron is put in motion after the other is halted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The line will attack by squadrons from the right!

Right Squadron! March! (a)

March! Trot! Gallop! Charge!

Halt dress! (b)

N. B. The adjutant gives the point to lead upon, by placing himself where the centre of each squadron is to arrive in turn, and flank sergeants move out after the halt to dress the squadron by the centre.
Plate XV.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commanding Officer</th>
<th>Squadron Officers</th>
<th>Half Squad. Officers</th>
<th>Division Leaders</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The line will retire in echelon of Squadrions from the Right, at Squadron distance! Right squadron! Threes about! March! Halt dress! At a trot! March! Threes about! March! Halt dress! March! (a) Halt! On the centre squadron form the line! March! Halt front! Halt dress! (b) Threes about! March! Halt dress! March! Halt dress! (c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) By the centre and left, when the preceding squadron has got its distance.  
(b) By the left squadron.  
(c) By the right squadron.

The centre of the squadron which first retires should be marked by a Sergeant from the serrefile rank, who goes out at the caution. The dismounted troops may cover the retreat by extending as the squadrons retire, and then close to their wings.—Or mounted skirmishers may go out from the flanks of squadrons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commanding Officer</th>
<th>Squadron Officers</th>
<th>Half Squad Officers</th>
<th>Division Leaders</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The line will retire in Columns of fours in rear of the centre of squadrons! Squadrons! File outwards! At a Trot! March! (a) Halt! About singly! March! Halt dress! (b) (Bugle.) To the front form line! March! Front!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) The files meet in the centre and go off together. (b) They stand in column as if filed from the centre to the front.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As this is a feigned retreat to invite pursuit by irregular infantry or pikemen, it need not be covered by riflemen nor skirmishers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commanding Officer</th>
<th>Squadron Officers</th>
<th>Half Squad. Officers</th>
<th>Division Leaders</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Centre Squadron advances to the Attack.—The Flank Squadrons support in Echelon.

The centre squadron will attack to the front! The flank squadrons will support in echelon!

March! Trot! Gallop! Charge!

Halt dress! \(a\)

March! Gallop! Halt! \(b\)

\(c\) By centre squadron.

\(d\) By flank squadrons.

The flank squadrons halt in echelon at fifty yards' distance, ready to wheel or half wheel to either flank.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commanding Officer</th>
<th>Squadron Officers</th>
<th>Half Squad. Officers</th>
<th>Division Leaders</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The Flank Squadrons form half open Column of half Squadrons in Rear of the Centre.—The Column retires, fronts, and closes up.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
* * *                |                  |                     |                 | (a) Repeated by flank squadron officers. |
* * *                |                  |                     |                 | Flank squadrons! in rear of the centre form column of half squadrons! (a) |
* * *                |                  |                     |                 | Inward half squadrons! March! |
* * *                |                  |                     |                 | Halt dress! |
* * *                |                  |                     |                 | Threes wheel inwards! March! |
* * *                |                  |                     |                 | Halt dress! |
* * *                |                  |                     |                 | March! |
* * *                |                  |                     |                 | Halt wheel up! Halt dress! |
* * *                |                  |                     |                 | The column will retire! |
* * *                |                  |                     |                 | Threes about! March! Halt dress! |
* * *                |                  |                     |                 | At a trot! March! |
* * *                |                  |                     |                 | Halt front! |
* * *                |                  |                     |                 | To the front close the Column! March! |
* * *                |                  |                     |                 | Halt dress! (b) |
* * *                |                  |                     |                 | This retreat may be covered by dismounted or riflemen extending from flanks to centre, and then closing to their left—or by skirmishers. |
* * *                |                  |                     |                 | (b) The pivots are outwards, and when the column closes, the scrimmage rank go by the centre to the rear, and again take their proper stations when it deploys. |
* * *                |                  |                     |                 | The standards are in the centre, and must be dressed to in retiring. |
Plate XXI. 330

Attack to Front and Flank by Right and Centre Squadrons.

The Left supports in Echelon.

The column will attack to front and flank!
Flank squadrons! By threes wheel outwards! March! Halt dress! (a)
The right squadron will attack the enemy's left in half squadrons! (b)
The left will support in echelon of half squadrons! (c)
The centre will attack to the front! (d)
March!
Halt wheel up! Halt dress! (e)
Galloping! Charge! Halt dress! (f)
Galloping! Halt dress! (g)

The Adjutant gives a point for the right of the centre squadron, which must move slowly till the right has got to its points of attack.—The enemy's right should be threatened by the dismounted in close order, or attacked by the guns (if any) previous to the charge of the cavalry.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>• • •</strong></td>
<td>Retire and gradually change Position on the Squadron of Direction to form Line at right Angles with the former Position.</td>
<td><strong>• • •</strong></td>
<td><strong>• • •</strong></td>
<td><strong>• • •</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The regiment will retire by shoulders forward, and form line on the squadron of direction!

Threes about! March!

Halt dress!

At a trot! March! (a)

Shoulders forward! (As the position may require.)

Halt front! Halt dress! March!

Halt dress!

The dismounted or riflemen should extend to the right, and keep up a retreating fire till they pass the left of the new line of the cavalry, and then close to the left.

(a) The centre squadron will be marched and fronted on the new line, and the others will take their posts as they arrive in it.
**The Line charges cross the Ground with the right Flank to the General.—Flank half Squadrons pursue.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commanding Officer</th>
<th>Squadron Officers</th>
<th>Half Squad. Officers</th>
<th>Division Leaders</th>
<th>Observations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The line will attack to the front!
March! Trot! Gallop! Charge!
Halt dress!
The flank half squadrons will pursue! March! (a)

_The dismounted Troops, on the left of the line, will receive orders to prepare for marching up to the salute, after the next change of position._

(a) See page 151.—One division of each supports.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>变动位置至旧前缘</th>
<th>观察</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>命令官</td>
<td>骑兵队长</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>军队官员</td>
<td>第二波官员</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>第二波官员</td>
<td>营队长</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The line will change position by the countermarch of squadrons in succession. Pursuers called in.

(a) The commanding officer keeps near this and gives the points.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>变动位置至旧前缘</th>
<th>观察</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>变动位置至旧前缘</td>
<td>观察</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>变动位置至旧前缘</td>
<td>观察</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>变动位置至旧前缘</td>
<td>观察</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>变动位置至旧前缘</td>
<td>观察</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From this position they may charge in line, halt at fifty yards from the General, open ranks, and salute.

(b) By each squadron officer when the preceding squadron passes in rear of his right flank.

(c) In succession as they arrive in the new line.

(d) The skirmishers form on their reserves by bugle, are led back in file, formed in rear of their places, and marched into them.

They must not cross the front of the new line.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commanding Officer</th>
<th>Squadron Officers</th>
<th>Half Squad Officers</th>
<th>Division Leaders</th>
<th>March up and salute.—Close ranks.</th>
<th>Observations.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>—Retire.—Case standards.—Return swords.—Dismount.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td>**</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The line will advance! March!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(a) Officers come to their parade posts.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear rank take order! (a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(b) The salute, taking the time from the commanding officer.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt! Carry swords! (b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(c) When the general leaves the front, and not before, unless ordered.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slope swords! Rear rank take close order! March! (c)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The line will retire! Threes about! March!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt dress!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt front!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halt dress!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case standards! Return swords!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear rank take dismounting order! March!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare to dismount!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dismount! Stand at ease!</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLATE XXV.
INDEX.

ABOUT, (Threes,) 90. 218. 286
Abbreviations, 218. 270
Accoutrements, 31
Adjutant, 221
Advancing, 29. 39. 96. 143
Advanced Guard, 244
Advanced Picquets, 276. 277
Aids, (on horseback,) 39
Alarm Post, 269
Alignement, 27. 80. 258. 263
Attack, 318. 322. 326. 330. 334
Attack and Defence, 58. 137
Attention, 17
Backwards, 298. 304
Boots and Saddles, 242
Bridle, 32
Brigade, 284
Broad Sword, 59
Bugle Soundings, 255. 278
Caution, 18
Changes of Position, 159. 214
Charging, 148
Close Column, 178. 181. 182. 310
Color, (of horses,) 1
Column, 12. 292. 294. 296
Column, (open or close,) 12. 263
Column of March, 12
Commands, 216. 278
Commanding Officer, 217
Convoy, 248
Corrections and animations, (on horseback,) 39
Covering, 17
Countersign, 254
Countermarching, 28. 75. 123. 175. 181. 316. 336
Defence, (attack and) 58
Defile, 8
Deploy, 12. 183. 186. 310
Deserters, (from the enemy,) 275
Detachments, 275, 276
Diminishing (and increasing) front, 116
Direction, 300
Dismounting, 33. 76. 115.
Distances, 13
Dispersing, 151. 213
Division, 10. 54
Doubling, (the ranks,) 100
Dressing, 17. 27. 258
Dyfill, 52
Drum, 5. 278
Echelon, (direct and oblique) 12. 188. 312.
Escorts, 248
Farriers, 284
Field Officers, 221
File, 8. 9
File leader, 8
Files, (open,) 9
Files, (single,) 8. 24
Filing, 23. 65. 102
Flankers, 18. 266
Forming, 91. 64. 102. 116
Formation of a Regiment, 283
Formation of the Line, 263
Fours, 25
Forwards, 27. 30
Front, 270
Funeral Parties, 272
Furniture, (horse,) 31
Garrison duty soundings, 257
INDEX.

General Regulations and Orders, 274
General Salute, 338
Guard, 20
Guard, (out,) 242
Guard mounting, 237.239

Half open Column, 314
Halting, 29
Halt, wheel up, 270
Hatchet and saw, 252
Horses, 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 14.
Horses, (vicious,) 3
Horse breaking, 2
Horse furniture, 31

Inclining, 25.72, 108.146.316
Increasing (or diminishing) front, 116
Inspection, 129
Instruction for Guards, Picquets, &c. 239
Intervals, 13
Inverse formation, 67.171

Leaping, 4.44.137
Line, 11.279
Linking, 76
Lounging, 3

Majors, 285.290
Manoeuvres, (of a squadron,) 202
Manual exercise of the pistol, 60.132
Marching, 64.215
Marching, (from right to left,) 176

March in line, 221
March, (morning of,) 242
March, (on a,) 243
March, (after a,) 245
Marching past, 279
Markers, 27.258.279
Martingale, 2
Military Funerals, 272

Mounting, 32
Movements, (in column and echelon,) 166
Movements and Attacks, 285
Muster, 256

Oblique Echelon, 314
Oblique Line, 312
Officers, 219.276, 277.
Open Column, 171.260.304.

Order, (close and open,) 15
Out-guards, 275
Out-posts, 274

Pace, (change of,) 29.43
Parade, 193.284, 288
Parking, (wagons,) 249
Parole, 254
Patrole, 19.253.265
Passaging, 41.42
Picquets, 237.239.274.276
Picquets, (inlying,) 241
Pivot, 15
Pivot, (moving,) 15
Points of formation, &c. 220
Position of Regiments, 279
Post, 19
Posts of Officers, 159.283.285

Priming, loading, and firing, 60
Prisoners, 249
Proof, 88
Punctuality, 7
Pursuing, 151.334.336
Pursuit, 58

Rallying, 151.251
Rank and File, 8, 9
Ranking off, 8.24
Rank entire, 9
Ranks by Threes, 9
Ranks by Twos, 9
Rear Guard, 244
Rear rank, 26.100
Receiving a General, 197
INDEX.

Reconnoitring Parties, 265
Riding House, 31
Riding Master, 2
Regiment, 11. 283
Regulations of honors at military funerals, 272
Rein back, 40
Relief, 238. 274
Reports, 266
Retiring, 96. 143. 251. 320. 224. 328. 332
Retreat, 257
Reserve, 250
Reverse flank, 15
Rising in the Stirrup, 50
Running at the Ring, 136
Saddle, 32
Seat on horseback, 36
Sentinels, 239. 240. 242.
Sevrefiles, 16
Shoulders forward, (right or left,) 27. 78
Signals, 278
Silence, 8
Sit, (or stand,) at ease, 18
Size, (of horses,) 1
Sizing, 22
Skirmishers, 18. 213
Skirmishing, 139
Stable call, 242
Soundings, (trumpet and bugle,) 255
Squadron, 11. 154
Stable duties, 249

Staff, 284
Standard, 158. 169. (fetching and lodging,) 194. 267
Stirrups, 32. 35
Stone horses, 1
Street duty, 250
Swords, (drawing, carrying, sloping, and returning,) 52
Sword Exercise, 55. 133. 290
Sword Salute, 53
Target, 59
Tattoo, 258
Telling off, 22. 100. 283
Threes, 86
Threes about, 91. 218. 286.
Threes covered, 25
Throw back, (or bring forward a flank,) 191. 298. 300.
To Horse, 243
Troop, 10. 154
Trotting, 50
Trumpeters, 284
Trumpeter, (from the enemy,) 275
Trumpet soundings, 255. 278
Twos, 9. 83
Videts, 239. 240. 276

Watch setting, 258
Wheeling, 26. 41. 78. 109. 259
Word of Command, 47. 270.

THE END.