

# HORSE DRILL

AND

M A N O E U V R E S

FOR THE

*NATIVE CAVALRY.*

ON THE COAST OF

C O R O M A N D E L,

BY

MAJOR GEN. SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL K. B.

GOVERNOR AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Ec. Ec. Ec.*



M A D R A S:

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**T**O render the Cavalry Evolutions, uniform, through all the Corps serving on the Coast of Coromandel; Sir Archibald Campbell Directs, that the following Instructions and Orders be strictly adhered to, and considered as part of a System for the Cavalry Drill and Tactics, which may hereafter be rendered more extensive and Complete.

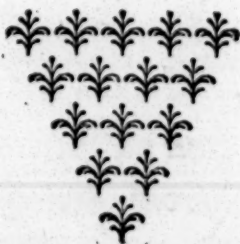
*These Orders are not intended however, to prevent Officers from exercising themselves and their Corps in any Manœuvres which a variety of ground, or other circumstances may*



may suggest; it is only required that they make themselves expert in the whole of these Regulations and that all Movements shall henceforth be made on the same principles. Officers who shall have any proposals to make for the improvement of these Regulations, are directed to communicate them to the Commander in Chief, who will be ready at all times to receive their Ideas, and express his acknowledgments for their improvements. The Native Cavalry being to act as Light Dragoons, each Troop is to be considered as a Squadron, and the name Troop or Squadron to express invariably the same Division of the Regiment.

Fort St. George

20th, June 1787.



# R E G U L A T I O N S

## For the NATIVE CAVALRY.

**T**HE Honorable Company's Cavalry is to observe two Arrangements in forming. The one for Parade, the other for Action. As the Regiments of Native Cavalry are to act as Light Dragoons, each Troop must be considered as a complete Body, possessing every Resource which can enable it to Form, March, and Fight, either in concert with, or independently of any other: a Troop, or Squadron is, hence-forth, to be understood as the same division of the Regiment.

### PARADE of a TROOP of NATIVE CAVALRY.

A Troop of Native Cavalry, on the present Establishment, consists of 1 European Subaltern, 1 European Serjeant, 1 Subidar, 3 Jemidars, 4 Havildars, 4 Naigues, 1 Trumpeter, 1 Farrier, and 68 Privates.

But as this Establishment contains ten Privates more than are necessary to form a just Arrangement of Files, for actual Service, including two Privates in each Troop for Casualties, and as it is probable that the eight Supernumeries of each Troop will be taken as a Foundation to form the fifth Regiment upon, the following Arrangements are made, on a presumption that the Number of Privates in each Troop will be 60, and that those who are to form in Parade will be 58, and not 68.

The Troop is always to draw up in two Ranks, and the Men to form close to each other, without touching.

Whenever a Troop is ordered to form in Parade, the Ranks are to be at Open Order, or at a Distance from each other equal to Half the Front of the Troop. The European Serjeant in the Front Rank, and a Havildar in the Rear Rank, makes the Center of the Troop, whereby it is divided into two Divisions, consisting of sixteen File each, including the Havildar's File on the outer Flanks, and the Naigue's File next to the Center in the Front Rank. Two Naigues occupy the outer Flanks of the Rear Rank. Each Division to be told off, into four Sub-divisions, of four File each. The Trumpeter draws up, on the Right of the Troop, and the Farrier on the Left. The European Subaltern

Plate  
Fig. A.

baltern takes his Station three Horses length in the Front of the Center of the Troop, and the Subidar in the Rear opposite to the Center of the Troop, the Distance of a Horse's length from the Rear Rank. The three Jemidars draw up in a Line, at a Distance of one Horse's length before the Front Rank of the Troop. The first Jemidar in the Center, with the Standard, the second Jemidar on the Right, opposite to the third File, from the Right Flank, and the third Jemidar on the Left, opposite to the third File from the Left Flank of the Troop: These Files are counted from the ~~Serjeants~~ *Havildars* on the Right and Left Flanks of the Troop. This Order to be invariably the same, whether the Troop is upon the Right or Left of the Center, and the whole are to be so sized as to have the tallest Men in the Center.

#### ORDER of BATTLE for a TROOP of NATIVE C A V A L R Y.

Plate  
Fig. B.

The Arrangements of Naigues and Privates for Action or Manœuvres, differs in no Respect from that settled for the Parade. The Rear Rank closes to the Front, to the Distance of three Yards, or a Horse's length, and is to preserve that Distance in charging, and in executing all it's Manœuvres. The European Serjeant in the Center of the Front Rank reins back, and takes his Station in the Center of the Rear Rank, and the Havildar, in the Center of the Rear Rank, moves from that Station to the Left of the Rear Rank to complete the third Jemidars File on the Left Flank of the Troop. The Havildar on the Right of the Front Rank, reins back to the Right of the Rear Rank, to complete the second Jemidars File on the Right Flank. The Trumpeter and Farrier on the Right and Left of the Troop take their Stations a Horse's length from the Rear Rank, opposite the Center of the Right and Left Hand Half Divisions of the Troop. The first Jemidar reins back and occupies the Station left by the European Serjeant, in the Center of the Front Rank, and the second and third Jemidars take post on the Right and Left of the Havildars of the Front Rank. The European Officer Commanding the Troop reins back within a Horse's length of the first Jemidar in the Front Rank, and the Subidar closes up to the Rear of the Troop, to preserve his original Station at a Horse's length from the Rear Rank. By this Arrangement the Troop is in complete Order for Manœuvring or charging, and has every proper



per Means for directing the Line of March, either to the Front or Rear.

### PARADE of a REGIMENT of NATIVE CAVALRY.

A Regiment of Native Cavalry consists of six Troops, or Squadrons, without the Distinction of Grenadier Troops, as it is intended that all the Troops in the same Regiment, shall be kept as equal as possible in good Men and Horses. Each Troop to be numbered from the Right; the first Troop, being the Right Troop, and the 6th the Left.

Whenever the Regiment is ordered to form in Parade, the Troops draw up in a Line agreeable to the Order Settled for a single Troop in Parade; preserving an Interval equal to six yards between each Troop. The Field Pieces attached to the Cavalry draw up on the Right and Left Flank of the Regiment; the Artillery Lascars forming in a Line with the Front Rank, the full Extent of the Drag Ropes, which they hold in their hands. Two European Artillery Men draw up on the Right of the Lascars and two on the Left, dressing with the Front Rank, and the Non-Commissioned Officer attached to the Regimental guns takes post in the rear opposite to the Center of the Right Field Piece, dressing with the Rear Rank. The Commanding Officer of the Regiment takes his Station one Horse's length in Front of the Line of European Officers, and opposite to the Center Troop of the Regiment, that is to say, the third Troop, which is the Troop of Distinction. The Adjutant forms in a Line with the European Officers, about one Horse's length on the right of the first Troop, and the Quarter-Master, in the same manner, takes post on the Left of the sixth Troop. The Native Adjutant forms in a Line with the Native Officers, about one Horse's length on the Left of the sixth Troop. The Standards are held by the first Jemidar of each Troop. The Trumpeters draw up on the Right of the Regiment, and the Farriers on the Left, in a Line with the Front Rank.

If there be supernumary Files belonging to any of the Troops, they are to unite as a Division, and draw up in two Ranks, in the Rear, opposite to the Center of the Regiment, and a proper Officer, or Non-Commissioned Officer, in proportion to their numbers, will be appointed to lead them.

ORDER

Plate  
Fig. C.

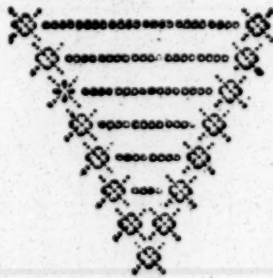


## ORDER of BATTLE for a REGIMENT of NATIVE CAVALRY.

Plate  
Fig. D.

The Order of Battle for a Regiment of Native Cavalry differs, in no respect, from that settled for Parade, as far as relates to the Situation, or place of the several Troops. The Rear Rank closes within a Horse's length of the Front Rank, and the Officers of each Troop take post in the Manner directed for a Troop in Action. The Intervals between each Troop are in all respects the same. The Commandant reins back within three Horses length from the Front Rank. The European Adjutant takes his Station in the Rear opposite to the Center of the Right Wing, at the distance of a Horse's length from the Rear Rank, and the Native Adjutant opposite to the Center of the Left Wing. The Field Pieces form with the Front Rank, and the Lascars dress in the same line, the full extent of the Drag Ropes: The European Artillery men take their proper Stations at the Guns for Action. All the Trumpeters are to draw up in Line, in the Rear of the Center of the Regiment, and the Farriers as a second Line in their Rear. Should there be supernumary Files belonging to the different Troops, they are to be applied to the purposes of supplying Deficiencies, Skirmishing, or as Flankers on the March.

*N. B. The Quarter Master when with the Regiment takes the Station here assigned to the Native Adjutant, who in that case will take Post in the Rear opposite to the Center of the 3<sup>d</sup> Troop.*



# HORSE DRILL.

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**T**HE Rough Riders, or Teachers, shall be chosen from among the best Horsemen in the Regiment without regard to the Europeans, preferably from among the Black Officers—and where these are not sufficient, from among the best Havildars, and Naigues—But Horsemanship ought to be a principal consideration in Promotions—and the proper Teachers to each Troop are the Subidar and the two Jemidars—There shall be not less than two Rough Riders to each Troop.

Rough Riders.

The Native Cavalry shall be permitted to take the Position on Horseback, most in use with the best Horseman among the Natives—This chiefly differs from the proper European position by contracting the Leg, with short Stirrups, and clinging with it—The Body ought to be erect in General—The Head high, and the Body ought to lean back in the more violent action of the Horse—and to the inside, in proportion to the velocity of the pace, and size of the circle, the Horse moves in—In this there is but one true System; the left Hand, ought to be before the Center of the Body, and of a height with the Elbow.

Position of the Man.

Every Recruit must have his first Lesson in the Longe—The Cavesson being properly fixed on the middle of the Horse's nose, so as not to hurt him, and

The Longe.

the

Walk.

the Longe being held in the Hand of the Rough Rider—The Man being placed as above, with his feet in the Stirrups—Let the Horse walk round the Rough Rider to the Right first, a few turns—Let the Horse be stopped, and brought up to the Rough Rider, and then gently put off to the Left, for an equal number of turns—Making the Lesson equal to both hands.

Trot.

When the Recruit, after a few days, gains some confidence, and is placed in the manner described; the Rough Rider may then let the Horse trot; gently at first, increasing afterwards as the Rider gains confidence and feat, to a firm, full trot—always equally to both hands, beginning to the Right.

It is observable that the Horses in all Countries generally go most freely to the Left—Let all such, have a double Lesson to the Right—and the contrary when the opposite case occurs.

Gallop.

The Rider being confirmed in the trot—Let the Horse, be pushed from his trot, into a gallop—stopping the Horse again by degrees—from the gallop to the trot, and to the walk, without changing to the other hand, on a gallop—The Horse is always to lead with the inside Leg—and never be suffered to gallop a step otherwise.

The hand of the Rider must at all times be light—that is—not pull the Bridle hard—It must also be, at all times, lively—that is—not to pull the same dull pull—but feel the Horse's mouth, and ease it continually, by gentle gradations, till the Horse acknowledges its effects, by playing on the Bridle, raising his Head, and dropping his nose—In this situation the

Horse

Horse is most ready to obey the hand of the Rider—to stop, or to turn—to advance, or to moderate his pace—and now it is that a Horse is said to be *Light in hand*.

Let four Camp Colours be placed on level Ground, The Square.  
so as to make an oblong Square, 30 yards broad, and 60 yards long.

When the Recruit, after a few Days Lesson in the Longe, understands, so far, what you mean—Let the Cavesson be taken off at the end of his Lesson in the Longe, and let him be shewn the figure of the Square, and walk round it, first to the Right, one complete turn—then *change*, crossing, diagonally, from one side to the other—change again and Halt.

This being understood—let him trot the same figure, a couple of turns—let him *Double*, that is, cut the Square in two; to the same hand again, a couple of complete turns of the whole Square, and then change—The same thing to the Left—Change—and—Halt. Trot.

When the Rider is confirmed in his trot, let him press the Horse on, so as to push him into his gallop—The Rider's Body is to lean more back—The Horse's head is to be raised—his mouth be felt, and played with somewhat more, so as to throw his whole weight more on his Haunches, which leaves the foreparts more at liberty, and the Horse easily strikes into a gallop. Gallop.

The Horse must frequently be raised up before, during his gallop—Beginning to the Right, He will take a couple of complete rounds—Double, as in the trot—again a couple of rounds, and then *Change*—The  
young



young Rider, or awkward Horse, must now trot diagonally across the Square, and being arrived at the opposite side in a trot, press the Horse on again at the first corner, as before directed, into a Gallop—Take the same Lesson to the Left—*Change*—trotting across the Square—Gallop again to the Right, at the first corner, and proceed about half round—fall into a trot, by degrees, and into a walk, and then halt.

The Rider, and the Horse being well confirmed in these Lessons in the Longe, and in the Square, so as to walk, trot, and Gallop precisely as ordered, and the Horse seating himself on the Haunches—The Rider may proceed to Change in his Gallop, without previously falling into a trot—But this is by no means to be attempted till a perfect understanding with his Horse be first established.

#### The Change

The Horse, then, Galloping to the Right, it is ordered to *Change*—The Rider is to describe the usual diagonal Line, the Horse's Head somewhat bent to the Right—as he approaches the opposite side, He is to gather his Horse more together on his haunches, by the means already described, raising him high up before—and as He arrives on the new Line, let him describe a step of a circle to the Right, suddenly raising and turning his Horse to the Left, and changing his Rein, that is, shortning the Left, and lengthening the Right—for an instant the Horse should be kept with his shoulder more remote from, and his Croup nearer in towards the Center, which is called *Half Haunch*, till the Horse has stepped off with the near, or Left Leg, both before and behind, at the same cadence, without intermitting one stroke of his Gallop. The same  
direction

directions take place in changing from the Left to the Right—And what is called *Counterchanging* is nothing more than a succession of changes from Right to Left, and from Left to Right, as often as the necessity of the case may require, all performed on the same Rules.

A Horse is said to be disunited—when in Galloping, He leads with the off leg before, and near behind—or when He leads with the near before, and off behind.

Disunion.

A Horse is said to Gallop false when in going to the Right, He leads with the near Leg before and behind—and contrary ways to the Left.

False.

Expert Horsemen very justly distinguish the same in the Trot, and in the walk—The foregoing however suffices here.

In *changing* on the Square, after turning the corner of one of the longest sides, proceed about ten yards—and then point to the opposite side about ten yards before you arrive at that corner—The inside Rein in all figures, ought to be somewhat the shortest, so as for the Horse to bend his neck in a small degree to the inside—When the Rider changes, as soon as he arrives on the new line let him change his Rein—that is, lengthen the outside, and shorten the inside Rein. It is proper that the figure be precisely described in order that the Rider, and the Horse, be accustomed to move, in all directions, on given Lines; for the excellence of Horsemanship consists in conducting the Horse wheresoever you please; It is also very proper to let each man, singly gallop his Horse at full speed for about 2, or 300 yards—now and then; It confirms

the

the Rider's seat and shews the Horse the use of his limbs.

Reining  
back.

Whenever the Rider Halts, either in the Longe, or in the Square—give the word—*Rein back! March!* Let the Rider raise his hand somewhat, in order to raise the Horse's Head, feel and ease the Horse's mouth in a stronger degree than usual, but never pull dead weight—The Horse will soon understand this—Let him go back a few steps at first, and when better accustomed, some more steps---till the Rider can Rein him back briskly, as far as required---Let it be a Rule always to advance again to the former ground after Reining back,

General  
Rules.

Let it be understood that Art, and not Force succeeds best with all Horses---and with all Riders.

That every Rider must be patient, and temperate with his Horse---and every Teacher eminently so with both,

That it is best to prevent the possibility of Restiveness and Anger in the Horse, by due preparation of previous Lessons-- and that both Man and Horse should be duly prepared before they proceed to a new one.

All proper Horsemanship is adapted to the mechanical figure, and powers of the Horse, and of the Man upon him.

All Lessons should be short and lively—so as not to weary the mind or Body of man or horse. — All Lessons should be finished correctly—That is, by perseverance, and patience, let the misunderstood part  
of

of the Lesson be tried 'till properly performed; and a few steps only being obtained—Halt and dismiss the Rider or the Horse—Thus it will remain on the mind, being the last act.

In the Lesson of the longe—one Rough Rider can longe but one Man. In the Lesson of the Square there ought not to be, of Raw Recruits, more than 6 Men at once, and these at an interval of three or four Horse's length, so as to be absolutely independant of each other.

Of Men more advanced, whose Lesson is rather intended to preserve, than to improve their Horsemanship—16 or 20 may ride at once in the Square—at an interval of two or three Horses length.

The first Lesson should be, with an easy Cavesson on the nose, and a long Longe, without a Rider, to let the young Horse go round the Rough Rider, either in a Walk, or a trot—The first object being to teach him the Figure—He should first be led by the hand, near to his Head—and the Longe be lengthened out, as he becomes more acquainted with the figure—till at length the Rough Rider turns in the Center of the Circle.

Breaking in  
of young  
Horses.

The Horse being reconciled to the Saddle, Bridle, and Figure—He may be mounted, with the utmost gentleness, by an expert Rider—He should be many times mounted, and dismounted, in order to familiarise him—Let the Man then sit on him, and let the Rough Rider lead him in the figure He is a little acquainted with—Have patience, and temper—they will soonest and best obtain the end proposed.

The



The first object is to confirm him in the natural paces of the Walk, the trot and the gallop in the Circle first—In the Square afterwards—and in reining back—all by very short Lessons, which are to augment with the knowledge, and strength of the Horse—When the Horse is somewhat gentle, much advantage may be derived from forwarding the proper Rider, and his Horse together, according to the Rules already laid down.

**Sights and Sounds.**

Horses are alarmed at sights and sounds because they expect to be hurt by them—Convince them of the contrary, and they will become indifferent to them.

Thus, when a Horse expresses fear—He is not to be beaten, and forced—but be allowed to pass the dreaded object at a distance, without the Riders seeming to notice it—till by degrees the Horse will approach nearer and nearer of himself—Flags may be waved up, and down, the lines of each Troop as the Horses feed.—Drums may be beat—in like manner—Half a Dozen Pistols may be fired in the lines every feeding time—Thus will the Horses consider these circumstances with pleasure, rather than fear.

**Running at the Ring.**

The Man and Horse being manageable He may proceed to the application of his Lessons—by using his Arms—and first by running, at the Ring—Let a Bamboo about 6 feet long be placed upright—with another at right Angles, and about a foot long, fastned at top—The whole pretty firm—Let a Ring be provided of a diameter to admit the Blade of the Sword.—Let it be suspended by a slight thread,  
little

little more than equal to it's weight—about 6 Inches below the point of the upper Bamboo.

The Rider, with his Sword drawn, may stand opposite to this, at about 80 Yards distance.—Let him assemble, or put his Horse together, and pressing him at first into a Canter, leading with the off Leg, push him at length into full speed—At about 20 Yards from the object, let him point his Sword at the Ring, his wrist turned in *terce*, with his Arm extended, and his Body leant pretty forward, in order to give ample force to the thrust, and passing rapidly near the Bamboo, leaving it on his right, receive the Ring on his Sword, which the violence of the motion will break off from the string.

If He has taken the Ring, let him recover his Body upright, and raise his Arm, and Sword perpendicular over his Head, gathering his Horse into a more collected gallop, and at about 15, or 20 Yards beyond the Bamboo, turn, on a small circle, to the Right about, and as He repassies the Bamboo, shake off the Ring at the foot of it, that it may be replaced—and then return to the left of the Rank, from the Right of which he began his Career. Should He miss the Ring—Let him replace himself, in his original position and return to the Rank.

Let a strong Bamboo, about 8 feet long, be fixed upright in the Ground—Let a Bag be stuffed—or any thing about the size of a man's Head, be procured—It ought not to be of a substance to injure the Sword, should an awkward fellow strike it—Let this be fixed on a twig of any soft wood that may be cut with a Sword—and let the twig be fixed in a cleft, or hole,

Striking off  
the Head.

at

at the top of the Bamboo—so that there be a space of about 4 Inches, or less, between the Bamboo and the Head.

The Rider being placed opposite to it, with his Sword drawn, at 60, or 80 Yards, may put his Horse into a smart gallop, as before, leading with the off Leg. Let him, with his Horse's Head up, well on his Haunches, and his own Body well back, make a circle to the right, round the Head, within a Sword's length—after completing this, let him, with a Back-handed, or out-side Cut, strike off the Head, by cutting the twig cleanly in two—after which He must replace his Sword in it's proper position, and return to his Rank.

The practice of the Natives, in riding up to their adversary, and then, as they turn to the Left about, striking at him with the Sword, is very defective, by presenting the side of the Horse; a situation, of all others, in which he may most easily be overset by the adversary's Horse—As to the Cut, it may easily be parry'd by the common Guard.

Shooting at  
the Head  
with the  
Pistol.

Let a Squib be fixed in a hole of the Head, the mouth, or eye, or nose—Let the Pistol be loaded with a blunt Cartridge.

Let the Rider be placed as before, with his Pistol cocked, and recovered. Let him gallop to the Right, and as he encircles the Head, present the Pistol at it, and endeavour to set fire to the Squib, which will prove the Shot.

These

These exercises will please, and animate the Men, and make them and their Horses expert.

When the Recruits begin to be somewhat at their ease on Horseback, in the ordinary Lessons of the Longe, and the Square—it will be proper to proceed to prepare them for the Ranks—Thus, after the Lesson of the Square—Let 4 Men be put together in a Rank—and proceed at a Walk, along the side of the Square, to the Right. The Men dressing to the Right—when they arrive at the Corner, let the word be given them.

Putting Recruits into the Ranks.

Each Head is instantly to turn to the left, except the Man on the Left Flank, who must look to his Rank—proceed on a quarter of a circle to the Right, at a Walk—and as the Rank arrives perpendicular to the line—Let the word *forward* be given—on which every Man is to dress to the Right again, and proceed as before.

TO THE  
RIGHT  
WHEEL!

Let the same be observed at every Angle. When this small Rank has Wheeled compleatly round the Square—Let them *Change* across the Middle, by giving the Word. *To the Right Wheel Forwards!* On arriving on the new line—give the Word.

The Men are then to Dress to the Right, and the wheel to be performed on the same principles as already directed. The Wheel completed at the Word.

TO THE  
LEFT  
WHEEL!

The Men Dress to the left, and proceed as before, one complete round of the Square to the left—Then *Change*, and *Halt*.

FORWARD!

When



**EASE YOUR HANDS!** When the word is given, the Men may let their Reins fall on the Horse's neck, and stroke them, and flatter them, sitting at their ease entirely. After a short Pause—give the Word——When every Man gathers up his Reins, places himself, and waits, immoveable, for further Orders.

**ATTENTION!**

**REIN BACK! MARCH!**

This to be considered as a caution ——Each Man Reins his Horse back, as above directed, taking care to dress on a line—Looking to the Right.——

**HALT!**

Each Man eases his hand, and stops—Let this be repeated three times—Reining back and Halting each time after a few steps.

**MARCH!**

Let the Rank always move forward, after Reining back, as a Lesson, up to the ground the Rank stood on. This being clearly understood—Each four may be taught to Wheel to the *Right about*.

**RIGHT ABOUT WHEEL!**

The Half circle to be described on the same principles.

**FORWARD!**

The Men immediately Dress as before, and proceed——This being understood—a Rank composed of several *Fours*, may move up and down in Line.

**ABOUT!**

When the word is given, the *Fours* are always to Wheel to the Right about—and never to the Left about.

**FORWARD!**

The whole immediately Dress in the Rank, to the Hand previously ordered.

**HALT!**

The Men are always to remain Dressed, towards the same hand as while marching.

**EASE YOUR HANDS!**

Until this Word be given the Men are always to remain steady, and attentive.

The utmost steadiness and attention must be exacted during each portion of the Lesson—and each portion should be immediately followed by this Relaxation—The Recruit should always have a strong stick in his hand, exactly the length of his Sword—It is to be carried in like manner, and is intended to accustom him to the perfect management of his Horse—*Sword in Haud.*

A Horse Soldier can neither use his Right hand, nor his Tongue, to animate his Horse to action—He must therefore use his Legs, or Heels—Thus, to make the Horse move, both Legs should be pressed against his sides, and immediately return to their original position—This not being sufficient, both spurs may be gently applied—and the degrees of the pressure of the Legs, or of the Spurs be proportioned to the animation required of the Horse: severity being always avoided, as much as possible.

OF AIDS.

Care must be taken that the Rider does not contract an unseemly habit of nigling with his Legs—beside which, the Horse soon disregards the use of them, if in continual motion.

In all Lessons in Rank, or Squadron, the position of the Rider, and his method of conducting his Horse must be scrupulously attended to, with a view to forward his skill in Horsemanship, at the same time that he is instructed in Tactics.

## RIDING LESSON

FOR A WHOLE

## REGIMENT.

**L**ET a Square, 60 Yards by 30, be marked out with Camp Colours, for each Troop—6, in all— if the ground admits of it—Let them be laid down beside each other, on the same Line—about 15 or 20 Yards between them.

Thus situated, the Commanding Officer, or principal Instructor, can easily over-look the Lesson of the whole REGIMENT.

The Troops may be drawn up in Line, each opposite it's own Square, distinguished by the Flag of each Troop being of a different Colour. The two Rough-Riders of each Troop, should be placed in the middle of the two ends of the oblong Square, and they should be mounted, in order to shew, by their own performance, whatever may not otherwise be understood—It is, moreover, proper that the Men should have the figure of a good Horseman before their eyes, for all men contract, in some degree, the position, and habit they are accustomed to observe—Let the Troop be set off into Portions of about 20 Men. Let this Squad move on till it approaches the distant end of the Square—and then File to the Right, round this figure, at a Walk, and at an Interval of at least a couple of Horses lengths between each. The walk should be slow, and the Horses collected, and animated. Walk one round—Change—The same to the  
Left

Left—Change—Trot two turns to the Right—Double—two turns more—Change—The same to the Left—Change—Walk and Halt—and ease the hands. After a short pause—beginning to the Right, Walk a few steps, Trot a few steps, and Gallop, each Man pushing on his Horse as he arrives at the first corner. Gallop one turn—Double—One turn more—Change—Let them Trot during the Change—and push their Horse into a gallop again at the first corner to the left—and Change at a Trot—Gallop again to the Right, one turn—Trot—Walk—Form up in Rank entire, and Halt.

Let the Rank now Rein back at three times, as usual—Moving Forward directly after the last Halt. This finishes the Lesson of that Squad, and the remainder of the Troop proceed in like manner. Constant attention will be given to all the circumstances of Seat, and Hand during these Lessons. Thus the Regiment may receive a very perfect Lesson, all under the eye of the Commanding Officer, or principal Teacher, in about an hour's time: or an hour and half, at most.

By perfect regularity, in every Lesson of Detail, you operate on the sagacity of the Horse, and gain more than can be believed, except by such who have experienced it.

The whole Troop may, some days, Wheel round the Riding Square by Fours—at a Walk—to both hands—Form up—and Rein back.



## RIDING LESSON for a TROOP or SQUADRON.

A very useful Lesson for the whole Regiment is, Wheeling round the whole Riding Ground by Ranks—Thus---Let the whole space be considered as a larger Riding Square.

The Regiment being drawn up in Line---Each Squadron may Wheel to the Right---The Rear Ranks may then take Intervals equal to their Front---A Leader be posted before the Center File of each Rank---The Men dressing, during all Forward movements, to the Center---and, during the Wheels, to the wheeling Flank

The Column may then Wheel one complete circumference of the Ground---Change, by cutting it in two, and by Wheeling---Perform the same to the other hand---Change again---Close the Rear Ranks---Form, and Halt.

When the Men are ready at this Lesson, on a Walk, ---the same may be performed on a Trot---or even on a Gallop---Each Leader of a Rank will Wheel it precisely on the Ground of the preceding one.

**Wheeling.**

In all Wheelings, the Squadron, or any portion of it, shall dress to the Wheeling Flank --and the Pivot turn his Horse on his fore-feet --Just before the Wheel is completed, the Commanding Officer shall give the word *Forward!* when the Rank is instantly to Dress to Right, Left, or Center, as it was before the Wheel, and proceed at it's former Pace.

If

If the portion of the Squadron is so small as not to have a Leader, in this case the Flank man, to whom they Dress, shall give a signal for the Wheel, by throwing his Sword, or his hand, straight out before him, and the man on the Wheeling Flank shall give a like Signal when the Wheel is completed, for the Rank to dress as before, and to proceed.

All Wheels to be performed as rapidly as is consistent with the uniform Front of the Rank, which must remain on a Right line during the Wheel.

When the Squadron Wheels—The Flank should Gallop half speed—The rear Rank must edge away towards the Wheeling Flank—Each rear Rank man covering his File leader—If the Rank is intended to Halt after the Wheel, it shall remain dressed to the Wheeling Flank.

### S I Z I N G.

The Troop or Squadron shall be sized so, that the tallest men, on the largest Horses, be in the Center of the Squadron—diminishing gradually to the Flanks.

The method of performing this, is as follows.

Let the largest man be mounted on the largest Horse, and so on thro' the whole Troop; Regard must be had to place a remarkable good Rider to a remarkable lively, or rough Horse—and a bad Rider to a sober Horse—This being done with judgement, it will not derange the sizing in general.

Let the Troop originally fall in thus—The tallest man (according to the Size Roll) takes post first; The Second tallest, on his Left—the third tallest, on his  
his

his Right—The 4th, on the Left—and so on, till the whole Troop be formed in a Rank entire.

Divide each Half Rank into two, the whole being in 4 equal portions—Let the two Flank portions fall back—Close in behind the two Center portions, till they join in the Center, and cover the File Leaders perfectly—This is the rear Rank, properly situated, and perfectly sized—Divide each Half Troop into two portions, or Squads—The whole Troop being now in 4 Squads—Station the largest Havildar and the largest Naigue with the largest Squad, and so on.

**Intervals of Squadrons.** The Intervals between two Squadrons, drawn up in line, shall be 6 yards—intended to allow for a small fluctuation during the progress in line.

**Distance of Files.** The men shall be placed by the side of each other, just so as not to touch.

The distance of Files shall always be taken from the man you dress to.

### DISTANCE of RANKS.

**Close order.** The rear Rank shall be at one Horse's length from the Front Rank—The habitual order of the Regiment.

**How measured.** The distance between Ranks, and between men in File, to be measured between the Croup of the first Horse, and the Head of the following Horse.

**Open order.** Is used in Parade only—It is a space between the Ranks equal to Half the Front.

**Telling off.** The Troop shall be told off into half Troops, each consisting of 16 Files—And into Sub-Divisions of 4 men each. There is no necessity for telling off by quarter

quarter Ranks, The Officers on the Flanks—and the Center Files, are not to be otherwise told off in Squadrons, but turn on their own ground---or lead to either Flank as occasion requires.

The Commanding Officer of the Troop with his Sword drawn, shall go to the Right of the Troop, and give the following caution---*Attend to your telling off!* The second Officer or Subidar, shall, with his Sword drawn, place himself opposite to the Leader, in the rear of the Troop, in order to see that the Files cover correctly, and that each man understands his telling off---Thus he will proceed along the Rear, as the Leader goes along the Front, from Right to Left.

Manner of Telling off.

The attention of this Officer is to overlook the whole Troop, see that the proper distances of Rank and File are kept---that the Rear Rank covers precisely---that the Center File minutely follows the leader---He is to correct any manner of error that may occur; because the attention of the leader is entirely occupied with the direction of its forward movement.

Subidar or Officer covering the Center File in the Rear.

When the Troop goes about, and proceeds to the rear---This Officer then leads, observing the Rules laid down for the Commanding Officer of the Troop, who now corrects the Point of view on which the Subidar leads to the rear.

### M O U N T I N G .

The Horse standing even on all fours.

Mounting Position.

The man fronting the same way the Horse does, with his heels together, and on a line with the Horse's fore feet---His right hand up to the Cheek of his  
his



his Bridoon---near to, but not pressed against, the Horse's Shoulders.

Prepare to  
Mount.

The man faces to his Horse, on the Left Heel---He seizes the end of the Bitt Reins with his right hand, at the same time placing the little Finger of the left between the Reins, grasping them loosely with the thumb, and the other fingers---He raises the end of the Reins with his right hand, sliding his left down near to the Horse's neck, in order to shorten them sufficiently, but so as not to bear on the Horse's mouth nor to hang loose---both Reins being of equal length.---He is then to throw the end of the Reins, with his right hand, over to the off side of the neck, and with the same hand grasp a large lock of the mane---Put it into the left hand---seize the top of the stirrup Iron with the right hand, stepping about a foot backwards with his right foot, and facing a little towards the Horse's Croup---he is then to put his left foot, as far as the Ball of the toe, into the stirrup, letting his right hand fall down by his side.

Mount.

Seize the back part of the Saddle, towards the off side, with the right hand---Hop up lightly on the stirrup, assisting with both hands; The Body is to be erect and easy, the knees stiff, and heels together. The man may look straight over his Horse's back. He is then to pass his right leg, with straightened knee, high over the cloak or Baggage, shifting his right hand from the hinder to the fore part of the Saddle, and so seat himself gently in the center of it. He is to raise his left hand from the neck, even with his Elbow, letting the mane slip out of it. He may again seize the end of the bitt reins with his right hand, in order to adjust them properly in the Left.

The

The Stirrup may now be taken with the right foot, without stooping to assist with the hand; and the right Arm is to fall down by the side—The man being ready to execute what further may be required of him.

*N. B. It is necessary all these particulars should be taught the Recruit separately, and distinctly. When he is acquainted with them they are to follow as rapidly as possible, and without a Flanker.*

## D I S M O U N T I N G.

The Horse standing even upon all fours.

Position on  
Horseback.

The man placed in the Center of the Saddle—Body and Head erect, but easy---Thighs somewhat turned in—Knees a little bent, that the Legs may hang down near the Horse's sides, but without clinging, perfectly void of constraint—The foot bearing its own weight on the Stirrups, not farther than the Ball of the foot on the Iron, not stiff, and plumb under the Body, the Elbow of the Left Arm is to hang down, near to the Body, directly under its shoulder, and must be fixed there—The Bridle hand on a level with the Elbow—The wrist a little rounded, with the knuckles turned towards the belly, and rather upwards, distant from the Body three or four Inches.—The right hand straight down the thigh.

Seize the end of the Bitt Rein with the right hand, and raise it, slipping the left down to the Horse's neck, so as to shorten, but not to tighten the Reins,—Take a handfull of mane with the right, and put into the left hand—Slip the right foot out of the Stirrup, and place the right hand on the holster, to assist in lifting you out of the Saddle.

Prepare to  
Dismount.

Pass

**Dismount.** Pass the right Leg clear over the Cloak, the knee being but little bent—The right hand comes from the fore to the hinder part of the Saddle, both heels are brought together, and the Body erect.—Drop down on the right Foot, letting the right hand fall by the side---Take the left foot out of the Stirrup, bringing it even with the Horse's fore feet---the toe to the front.

Face to the left, on the left heel, letting go the Rein, and the mane with the left hand, and bringing the other up to the cheek of the Bridoon to hold the Horse,

This method of Mounting, and of Dismounting, is intended for a Dragoon, or any other Horseman, but without his Carabine.

# MANUAL EXERCISE

ON

## H O R S E B A C K .

**T**HE Manual on Horseback will not be performed at Reviews, unless particularly ordered—But it is indispensibly necessary that every Man should be perfectly instructed in the use of his Arms.

### S W O R D .

**D R A W** your **S W O R D S**!

1st, Seize the Hilt with the right hand, draw it out half way, Hand, Elbow, and Shoulder of a height.

2d, Draw it smoothly out—raise it high up—turn it—the Blade perpendicular—the Flat next the Body, and the Hand the height of the Mouth.

3d, Bring it down quickly to its position—the right Elbow directly under the shoulder, and close to the side ---right Hand forward, in a line with the Elbow---Knuckles, and Edge in a line to the front---Blade across the body to the left, so that the point may be opposite the point of the left shoulder.

**E A S E** your **S W O R D S**!

1st, Bring the Blade to the right, and let it fall back, so as to rest on the right Shoulder---the Edge to the front, and the right Hand remain on its position.

**CARRY**



### C A R R Y your S W O R D S!

1st, Bring the Blade to the front, clear of the body, and then across to the left, as in the 3d, motion of drawing.

### R E T U R N your S W O R D S!

Bring the Swords up quick to the hollow of the left Shoulder---the flat next the Body---the Guard the height of the Shoulder---Sword perpendicular---and Elbow down.

2d, Drop the point to the rear, down the outside of the left Arm---when the point is quite down, raise the right hand high up and introduce it into the Scabbard---return it home, but very smoothly, so that the Scabbard may not be injured by the point or Edge.

3d, The right Hand quits briskly, and falls down the right side.

### C A R A B I N E.

**Position.** Carabine unstrapped---Sprung, and hanging with the Muzzle down.

Before a Recruit is shewn the use of his Fire-arms on Horseback---He shall be previously instructed in the Detail of loading on foot---that a due proportion of the powder be put in the Pan---and the remainder carefully shaken into the Barrel, before the paper of the Cartridge, and the Ball be put therein. That the Ball ought, with the paper round it, to go in somewhat tight, and be rammed close to the Powder, without however pressing on it so as to cake it, and prevent its taking fire instantaneously---In aiming at an object at a distance called Point Blank, the Breech, the Sight, and the Object are to be brought in a line ---As the object is within that distance, the Sight must

must be proportionably lower—As it is more remote, the Sight must be proportionably elevated.

All Officers, Non Commissioned Officers, and all the Men, if possible, ought to know that the line of Sight, along the outside of a Barrel, is not parallel to the line within-side of a Barrel, along which the Ball is projected, because the Barrel is thickest at the Breech, and thinner at the Muzzle; so that they intersect each other, at a distance greater or less, according to the Angle of these lines. The Ball, then, coming out of the Muzzle, cuts the line of Sight at a certain distance from it, and is vulgarly said to rise—In its progress, however, it lowers again, and intersects, once more, the line of Sight.

This point, is called point Blank; the truth is, that if the Barrel be laid Horizontal, the Ball will approach the Earth, in a curved line, from the instant of its quitting the Muzzle.

### ADVANCE your CARABINES!

1st, Seize it with the Right Hand, the little Finger touching the Feather-spring.

2d, Turn its Muzzle up—resting on the Thigh, —and pointing towards the Horse's left Ear.

### PRIME and LOAD!

1st, Put the Carabine into the left hand, continuing to hold the Reins with two Fingers—Thumb against the Hammer, and Elbow down.

2d, Open Pan—seize the Cartridge, and take it out of the Box.

3d, Bite off the Cartridge—Prime, and shut the Pan.

4th,

4th, Cast about—by raising the Butt clear of the Horse's Withers, with both Hands—Sink the Butt down before the left knee, with the left Hand, bringing the Cartridge up to the Muzzle.

5th, Put in the Cartridge—Draw the Ramrod—Ram down the Charge—Return the Ramrod—and Seize the Carabine with the right Hand just above the Feather-Spring—Barrel to the front—Letting go with the left Hand.

6th, Raise the Carabine clear over the Withers--- bringing it to the right side, distant from the body so as to extend the Belt---Barrel to the rear—and perpendicular, both Hands of equal height.

7th, Drop the Carabine, turning the Muzzle downwards, quitting it with the right Hand.

### ADVANCE your CARABINES!

As above.

### MAKE READY!

1st, Put the Carabine into the left hand—Cock it with the right-- Sliding the Hand back, and seizing the small-- Elbow down.

2d. Bring the Carabine to a recover---with the Right Hand—But just clear of the Pommel of the Saddle, and a little to the right.

### To the FRONT, PRESENT!

1, Put the left Hand forward, raising it at the same time, but without jerking the Horse's Mouth—Let it receive the Carabine, at the Swell—bringing the Butt firm against the right Shoulder—The Body must incline a little forward, and the Head still more, in order to aim.

Great

Great care must be taken that the Carabine be clear of the Horse's Head, and not strike it in coming down—if his Head is straight, the Muzzle will point in a line between his Ears.

F I R E!

Draw the Trigger—Dwell an instant on the Present, after Firing—and then, with the right Hand—drop the Carabine—Muzzle down,—or proceed to Load, as occasion may require—The Left Hand and Body returning to their position.

M A K E R E A D Y!

Two motions as before.

To the R I G H T, P R E S E N T!

1 The Body must be half turned to the right, the Carabine be brought against the Shoulder, and be presented at right Angles with the Horse.

*N. B. It is an awkward position, and if circumstances admit of turning the Horse any other way, it is preferable.*

F I R E!

1, After firing, the Carabine to be dropt as before.

M A K E R E A D Y!

To the L E F T, P R E S E N T!

1. The Left Hand to to be turned downwards, the Elbow to be raised up so as to support the Carabine—The Butt to be brought against the right Shoulder—The Body a little twisted towards the Left—The Carabine at right Angles with the Horse.

FIRE!



F I R E !

1, After Firing, the Carabine to be dropt as before, taking care to clear the Horse's Head, and neck, in bringing it across.

P I S T O L S.

LOAD your LEFT, or RIGHT PISTOL !

1st, Seize the Pistol—back-handed—Draw it out of the Holster—Put it into the left Hand—in the same position as the Carabine—Thumb against the Hammer.

2d, Open Pans together, and proceed to load, which done, bring the Pistol to a recover, the Cock the height of the Mouth—Guard to the front, Pistol perpendicular.

3d, Return the Pistol into the Holster, and bring the right hand down by the side.

MAKE READY your LEFT, or RIGHT PISTOL !

1, Draw your Pistol—Put it into your left Hand—Cock it, and come to the recover.

To the FRONT, PRESENT !

1, Level the Pistol—extending the Arm forwards to its full length---taking care to clear the Horse's Head---The Barrel directly upwards and not turned sideways---The Head must incline forwards to look along the Barrel—and Aim.

F I R E !

1, After drawing the Trigger, dwell a moment on the present---and return the Pistol---or proceed to load as occasion requires.

To

**To the RIGHT, PRESENT!**

1, Extend the Arm to the right side—twisting the Body a little, and turning the Head for the purpose of Aiming at the object.

**To the LEFT, PRESENT!**

1, Extend the Arm across the Horse, to the Left side, twisting the Body to the Left, and lowering the Head, in order to Aim.

**To the REAR, PRESENT!**

1, Extend the Arm to the Rear---turning the Body sufficiently round to the right, in order to Aim directly behind the Horse.

## ORDER OF REVIEW.

**T**HE Regiment to be drawn up in Parade---at open Order---Squadrons told off, and 6 Yards Interval---Officers in Front of the Squadron, and posted agreeable to the Regulations.

When the Commander in Chief approaches the right Flank of the Regiment---The Commanding Officer will give the Cautionary word,

**A T T E N T I O N !**

and every Man remains perfectly Steady and Attentive.

**D R A W your S W O R D S !**

The first Troop will draw their Swords separately, by a word from their own Leader, who will time his order so, as that his Troop may be entirely Steady, before the General arrives within twenty Yards of their Flank. And the other Troops, will draw their Swords successively in like manner.

All the Trumpeters of the Regiment will immediately Sound the March, and continue so to do during the time the General is passing along the Front, between the Flanks and along the Rear.

Each Officer will Salute separately, and time it so, as to have compleated the Salute 5 or 6 Yards before the General is opposite to him.

## THE SALUTE.

1<sup>st</sup>, Raise the Sword smartly up, so that the Bar be the height of the Right Shoulder---the Blade perpendicular---The Elbow down.

2d, Extending the Arm forward with vigour, drop the point of the Sword, below the Horse's Shoulder---the Arm and Blade making a straight line---the point at 3 or 4 Inches only from the Horse---When the General has passed by --the Sword is to be placed in it's Original position at two motions.

1st, Recover the Sword, as in the first motion of the Salute.

2d, Place it in its Original position.

When the General has passed along the Front, and is turning the Left Flank---The Officer Commanding the Left Troop gives the Word, *To the Left Dress!* On which order the men turn their Heads to the Left.

As the General passes between the Ranks, each Commanding Officer of a Troop gives the same Word---*to the Left, Dress!* when the General approaches.

The General having passed the Right of the Left Troop---the Commanding Officer of that Troop gives the word---*To the Right Dress!* On which they turn their Heads to the Right---and the succeeding Troops do the same.

The General having arrived on the right of the Rear Rank will, probably, turn it, and go along the Rear---The whole remain dressed to the Right.

As the General clears the Left Flank, and proceeds to place himself opposite the Center---the Commanding Officer of the Regiment gives the Word.

### REAR RANKS close to the FRONT!

A Caution to the Commanding Officers of Squadrons, who are instantly to repeat the same to their respective Divisions, and give the word. *March!*  
Officers



Officers take their Posts in order of Battle---The Commanding Officer of the Troop remains in Front of his Troop---The Rear Rank moves up at a Walk dressing by the Right---to within a Horse's length.

### SQUADRONS, WHEEL to the RIGHT!

A Caution to the Commanding Officer of Troops who will instantly give the Word---*Troop, or Squadron, to the Right Wheel! March!*

Every man shall immediately dress to the Left, except the Wheeling Flanker---who shall look to the Right, in order to judge the portion of a Circle necessary to be described.

### H A L T!

The whole remains dressed to the Left.

The moment that the Regiment, which is now in Column of Squadrons or Troops, is steady---The Commanding Officer of the Regiment gives the Words,

### C O L U M N, M A R C H!

The Leader of each Troop gives the words,

### F O R W A R D S, M A R C H!

The men will dress to the Center of their respective Squadrons, and move forwards, so that the whole Column will be instantly in motion.

The Officer who leads the Column, must chuse a point of direction, perpendicular, to the Center of his Column, and march correctly in that Line---the Center File following him precisely.

All succeeding Leaders of Troops cover exactly the Center File of the preceding Troop---so that all the  
Center

Center Files will be precisely on the same perpendicular Line. When the 1st Troop has arrived at the proper Wheeling Ground, the Leader of that Troop gives the Word, *To the Left Wheel!*

Each man instantly dresses to the Right---and the Wheel is performed on the same principles as before.

The Wheel being completed—The leader of the 1st Troop gives the Word—*Forward!* when the Troop is again to dress to the Center, and the Leader takes a new point of Direction.

The succeeding Troops are, in like manner, to Wheel precisely on the Ground of the leading Troop. The leading Troop is to Wheel to the Left, when it is sufficiently advanced to pass by the General, and to proceed on a line parallel to the original Parade of the Regiment, so that the right Flank may pass within about 6 Yards of the General. The leading Troop being arrived within 40 Yards of the General—The Commanding Officer of it gives the Word—*Rear Rank, take Open Order!*

The Rear Rank slackens its pace till the Front Rank has acquired the Interval ordered, and the Commanding Officer of the Regiment Posts himself in Front of the Leading Officer.

All Officers move out of the Ranks, except the Jemautdar in the Center—and take their posts in Front of it.

Being arrived within 30 Yards of the General, the Leading Officer gives the Word—*To the Right Dress!*

The whole Troop is then to look to the right, all the Trumpeters Sound the March—and having passed by the General—they form on the left of the Column opposite the General, and continue Sounding till the whole Regiment has passed by.

## T H E S A L U T E.

Arrived within about 10 yards of the General, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment gives notice to the Officers of the leading Troop, that he is about to Salute, and then performs it in the manner already mentioned. All the Officers of the Troop Salute together.

Having passed the General about 10 yards, the Officers replace their Swords at 2 motions, in its original Position, and succeeding Squadrons perform the same—The Commanding Officer of the Regiment having Saluted, and recovered his Sword—moves out of the Column, and places himself, near the General's Right Hand—in order to answer any Questions, or to receive orders—till the whole is past, and then moves up towards the Center of the Column—The Trumpeters cease Sounding.

Having passed the General about 40 yards—Officers Commanding Troops will give the Word—*Rear Ranks close to the Front!* The Rank moves up at a Canter—and Officers take their Posts in order of Battle.

## E A S E your S W O R D S ?

The first Troop having closed the Rear Rank, the leader gives the word *Ease your Swords!*—Succeeding Troops do the same—The last Troop having passed by, and closed its Rear Rank.

The Commanding Officer of the Regiment gives the Word,

## C O L U M N ! T R O T !

Each Leader repeats the Word *Trot* and the whole move on at that pace.

*N. B. If the Regiment is reviewed along with Infantry they must not Trot—but accommodate their  
pace*

*pace to the march of the Infantry, because it would otherwise break the Column.*

When the Leading Troop has reached the Wheeling Ground, its Leader gives the Word—*To the left Wheel!* On which the Squadron will Wheel rapidly to the Left.

*N. B. It may be observed as a general rule, that all Wheelings, from a Trot, must be performed in a rapid manner.*

The Leader will then give the Word *Forward!* on which the Troop moves on again at a trot, and when it has reached the next Wheeling ground the Leader gives the Word, *To the Left Wheel! Forward!* in the manner already mentioned, the 4th Wheel to the Left, brings the Column on the Line of its original Parade, and the Column will again proceed to pass the General.

When the Leading Troop approaches within about 50, or 60 Yards of the General, The Commanding Officer of the Regiment will give the Word,

### COLUMN! WALK!

Each Leader will instantly repeat the same. When the 1st Troop has fallen into a Walk, its Leader will give the word, *Carry your Swords!* The Trumpeters will then sound the March, and about 40 yards from the General the leading Officer gives the word, *From the right rank off to the front!*

The Commanding Officer posts himself at the Head of the File. The Officers follow in File, according to Seniority, and all the men of the Troop follow in File from the right. The front Rank precedes, and is immediately followed by the rear Rank. There must be an interval between each File of one Horse's length; and each man must assemble, or put his Horse together—Turning his own Head full to the right, and looking  
at



at the General as he passes—Officers to Salute separately as they pass.

The Trumpeters will form on the left flank again, opposite to the General, and sound the March until the whole Squadrons have passed, and then one orderly Trumpeter will remain with the Commanding Officer to give Signals—The remainder will place themselves so as to be in rear of the Center when the Line is formed and one Trumpeter is to be ready to repeat Signals.

The Commanding Officer of the Regiment, after Saluting, as before, will place himself by the General, and when the whole has passed, he proceeds towards the Center of the Regiment.

Each Squadron will continue in File till the Front Rank has entirely passed by, and the Leader will then give the Word *Form Squadron!* on which, the front Rank will form—and the Rear Rank, as soon as it has passed the General.

But it is a fixed Rule that no Rank is to be broken, and that no Horse is to Trot in passing by—or to Halt opposite to the General—one uniform pace must be invariably preserved by the whole, on this occasion.

As soon as the first Troop is formed, the Leader of that Troop will give the word *Ease your Swords!* and the succeeding Leaders will do the same. The first Troop is either to Halt, or move on, whenever it is necessary to accommodate itself to the March of those which follow.

The Column of Troops being again formed, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment will give the word,

### C O L U M N ! T R O T !

On which the Column will Trot, and continue at a Trot until it occupies its original Situation, when the Troops had Wheeled to the Right. The Leader  
of

of the first Troop must be very exact in taking his point of view parallel to the original Line of Parade—and all succeeding Leaders must be correct in covering the Center Files of the Troops before them.

The Column being nearly on the ground intended to form the Line upon, and the Troops at their proper intervals.—The Commanding Officer will give the word,

**C O L U M N ! W A L K !**

Each Leader will repeat the same.

**C O L U M N ! H A L T !**

The Commanding Officer of the Regiment will then order, and each Leader will repeat the same.

The Adjutant on the right, having ascertained that the the point of view is correct, quite through the Center of the Column—He makes a signal to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment—and places himself in the prolongation of the Pivots, or left Files—which cannot fail to cover, if the Center Files are exact, and the Troops parallel.

**F O R M the L I N E !**

The Commanding Officer of the Regiment then orders, on which the Leaders of Troops will instantly give the word, *To the Left Wheel ! March !*

The Pivot must turn precisely on his ground—The Right Flank arriving on the Line of the Pivots, the Commanding Officer of the Troop gives the word *Halt !*

The Officers on the right of each Troop must instantly Dress the Squadron correctly in the general Line of Pivots, taking care to be himself sufficiently up with the Pivot of the Squadron on his right, which the Officer on the Left Flank can ascertain.

The

The Adjutant will give a Signal to the Commanding Officer when the Line is true,—The whole to Dress to the right. The Line being steady, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment gives the word,

**SQUADRONS! OR TROOPS, RETURN YOUR  
S W O R D S!**

And the Leaders of Troops, instantly repeat the same : The Flanker who gives the Time, on these occasions, will advance his Horse about half a length.

**E A S E Y O U R H A N D S!**

The whole stand easy.

# CAVALRY MANOEUVRES,

## GENERAL RULES.

All words of Command are to be repeated loud, and distinct, by the Commanding Officer of each Squadron, the instant they are uttered by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

When the Squadron is Halted, the Order for the Evolution must be followed by the word *March!* as the Signal for commencing the movement.

When the Squadron is already in movement, the last word of the Order is the Signal for proceeding to the new Evolution.

After the execution of any Manœuvre, if it is intended to continue to move, the Commandant, should give the word *Forward!* in order that the whole may proceed, at the same instant, in an uniform Pace.

### No I.

**SQUADRONS!** from your **RIGHT ADVANCE**  
by **RANKS** in **FILE!**

Each Leader of a Troop repeats the Order, with the addition of the word *March!* and the whole advance from the Right, by Ranks, in File.—The Front Rank marches directly to the Front, from the Right of the Squadron, and the Rear Rank obliques to the Right, so as to divide the Interval between the Front Rank, and that of the next Troop equally. The Leaders of Files dress by the leading File of the 3d Troop, which is, henceforth, to be styled *The Center Troop*, or *Troop of Direction*, The Field Pieces advance on the Flanks of the Regiment. The leading



leading men of the Drag ropes dressing in a Line with the leading Files of the Squadrons.

*N. B. It must be understood that all movements by Files are intended for passing conveniently over broken Ground, or Districts incumbered with Pits, Rocks, Trees, Buildings, or other obstacles,*

No. II.

SQUADRONS! FORM INDIAN FILES!

The Rear Rank of each Troop marches obliquely to the left, and follows the last File of the Front Rank. The Field Pieces proceed in their former Direction.

*N. B. By this means, each Squadron is drawn out into a single File, without displacing any man in it, and presents the least possible extent of Front to obstacles on the March. In like manner, the Regiment may run off in one single File, each Troop following the other, in succession, agreeably to the Order of March prescribed.*

No. III.

SQUADRONS! FORM COLUMNS of FILES!

The Front Rank of each Squadron proceeds at an easy Pace, and the Rear Rank moves up, at a Canter, along-side the Front Rank, until the leading File of the Rear Rank is a-breast with the leading File of the Front Rank—Thus the Squadrons are formed into Columns of Files, preserving their proper Intervals to form upon.

F O R W A R D!

The whole advance at the usual Pace.

*N. B. Had the Regiment been in Line when this Order was given, Squadrons would have been readily formed in Columns of Files, by each Squadron filing at once from the Right, to the Front.*

No. IV.

**SQUADRONS!** to the CENTER, FORM the  
COLUMN of MARCH!

The Leaders conduct their Squadrons towards the 3d or Center Troop, preserving a space equal to an Horse's length between each Troop—The Field Pieces move into the Rear of the Right, and Left of the Column.

F O R W A R D!

The Column advances at the usual Pace.

No. V.

**COLUMN!** REDUCE your FRONT!

The Flank Squadrons stand fast, untill the Rear of the Column has passed their File Leaders, when they follow in the Rear of the outer Squadrons of the Column.

Should the Road still narrow, the Commanding Officer will repeat the same order, when the two outer Troops, and those which follow them, will halt, and follow the outer Squadrons of the Column, as already described, which will reduce the Front to two Columns of double Files, marching from the Center of the Regiment, in the manner expressed by the letter B—should the Track again narrow, the Commanding Officer will order either Wing to advance—the other Wing halting on its ground, and following the leading Wing.

If the Road, or Lane should grow wider, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment will order—*Column encrease your Front!*—on which the Squadrons, or Wing, in the Front, march an easy pace, and those that were thrown off, or such of them as the road can admit, will move up, at a Canter, to their original Stations, completing the Front of the Column, as expressed at B.

HALT!

H A L T!

The whole Halt.

*N. B. A Regiment of Cavalry, moving by Squadrons, in Columns of Files, either in close or in extended Order, can never be at a loss on meeting contracted Roads, or any obstacles on their March; because they are enabled, from their narrow Fronts, and Flexibility, to avoid them, without displacing the original order of the men in the Ranks.*

No. VI.

COLUMN! on the CENTER—to the LEFT,

F O R M the L I N E!

The 3d or Center Troop, forms to the Left, and stands fast; the 1st, and 2d Troops proceed by Files, to the Right of the Center Troop and form to it. The 4th, 5th, and 6th Troops turn to the Left about, man by man, describing a sufficient circle to leave room for them all to turn, and proceed, by files, to take up their proper stations in Line, on the Left of the Center Troop—Forming, and Dressing to it. The Field Pieces move to the Flanks of the Regiment.

No. VII.

REGIMENT! in REAR of the 6th SQUADRON,  
and to the LEFT, FORM COLUMN of MARCH!

The 6th Squadron stands fast, untill all the other Squadrons have filed from their Left, and the heads of the Files are arrived in Rear of the left Flank of the 6th Squadron, when the 6th Squadron also, files to the Left, and proceeds with the Column of March.

The

The Field Pieces, which, in this instance, are supposed to cover the Retreat, follow the Rear of the Column, with their Muzzles next the Enemy.

F O R W A R D !

The Column moves on at the usual pace, the Center Troop directing the Line of March.

No. VIII.

SQUADRONS ! From the CENTER, extend the  
L I N E !

Squadrons incline from the Center, on the March, to their open Intervals, so as to enable them to form the Line, if required. The Field Pieces take their proper stations on the Flanks.

*N. B. In like manner, the Squadrons may be ordered to extend the Line from the 1st, or 6th Troop, or from any other, whenever the nature of the ground may render such a movement convenient.*

F O R W A R D !

Squadrons move on, preserving their open Intervals, in a Line—Leading Files dress by the leading File of the Center.

To the REAR FORM the LINE !

The Leading, or Left hand File of each Squadron, will make a small circle, to the Left about, and halt. The succeeding Files come round at a Gallop, and the Squadrons are instantly formed in Line. The Adjutants correct the Dressing. The Field Pieces dress with the Front Rank.



No. IX.

REGIMENT! on the 1st SQUADRON, to the  
RIGHT, CHANGE YOUR FRONT!

The 1st Troop stands fast—All the other Troops File from their Right, to the new Line of Direction, and form to the Left, making an open Column, in Front of the 1st Troop.—An Adjutant will place himself in Rear of the 1st File, of the 1st Troop, to mark the Line, in which the Column is to be formed.—Another Adjutant will prolong the Line, at the other extremity, and correct the Pivots.

*N. B. In this situation, the Squadrons are ready to proceed in any Direction, either forward, or to the Rear, by going about by Sub-Divisions, or to the Right or Left, in Files.*

To the RIGHT FORM the LINE!

The Squadrons wheel to the Right and Dress.  
The Adjutants correct the Line.

No. X.

REGIMENT! on the 1st, SQUADRON, to the  
LEFT, CHANGE YOUR FRONT!

The first Troop stands fast—All the other Troops file from their Right, and form Squadrons, in open Column, in Rear of the 1st Troop. Adjutants correct the Column, as before, and the Artillery take their proper stations, on the extremities.

Squadrons wheel to the Left, and Dress in Line.  
Adjutants correct the Line.

No.

## No. XI.

On the CENTER to the LEFT CHANGE  
F R O N T!

The Center or 3d troop stands fast, Squadrons on the right of the Center troop file from their left, and place themselves at open intervals in the front of the 3d troop, and form to the right; those on the left of the Center, file from their right, and place themselves at open intervals in the rear of the Center troop, and form to the Left. The Field Pieces move briskly with their respective Flanks into the new line of Direction.

To the LEFT FORM the LINE!

Squadrons wheel to the Left, Form! Dress! and Halt!

*N, B. In like manner the Regiment can, on the Center change front to the Right, by reversing the Movements mentioned in this Evolution.*

## No. XII.

SQUADRONS! on the CENTER, FORM  
CLOSE COLUMN!

The 3d Troop stands fast; Squadrons on the Right and Left of the Center proceed in the manner explained in the last Manœuvre, and the Field Pieces move up to the flanks of the 1st or leading Squadron.

*In forming Column of Squadrons the 1st, or 6th, troop shall always be in front. When it is intended to form the line to the front—the Squadrons will close in Column within three horses length of each other; But if it is intended to form line either to the right or left, the Column shall have open intervals, to enable the Squadrons to Wheel, and Form.*

FORWARD!

**F O R W A R D ! M A R C H !**

The whole advance to the Front, the Point of View being given to the Officer leading the 1st Troop.

**H A L T !**

The whole Halt.

**S Q U A D R O N S !** on the **C E N T E R T R O O P**  
**F O R M L I N E !**

The 3d Troop stands fast, Squadrons in front of the 3d Troop file to the right and form. Those in the rear of the 3d Troop, file to the Left and form.

**N o . X I I I .**

In the **R E A R** of the 1st **T R O O P ! F O R M**  
**C L O S E C O L U M N !**

The 1st Troop stands fast. The leaders of the other Squadrons conduct their Squadrons into the rear of the first troop, so as their right files shall correspond with the right file of the preceding Squadron. The Adjutant in Front of the right file of the right troop, gives the line of direction, along which all the right files of Squadrons are to form.

On the 1st **T R O O P !** to the **L E F T F O R M**  
the **L I N E !**

The 1st Troop stands fast, the other Squadrons file to the left and range themselves in line to the left of the 1st Troop: Form Squadron, Dress by the Right, and Halt.

*N. B. In like manner close Column may be formed in front of the 1st troop; the left or 6th troop leading*

*leading, and the Line be expeditiously formed to the right, if the nature of the ground should admit of it: If not, and it is necessary that the 6th Troop should stand fast, the line may be formed to the left of the 6th troop by inversion.*

#### No. XIV.

### In FRONT of the 6th TROOP FORM CLOSE COLUMN!

The 6th Troop stands fast, and the leaders of the other Squadrons file to the left and form their Squadrons in front of the 6th Squadron, observing the principles laid down in the last Evolution by which means the 1st troop will lead.—In like manner the Line may be formed to the left on the first troop by the Squadrons filing to the Left, and ranging themselves in line on the Left of the 1st Troop if the ground should admit of it. If not, and it is necessary that the first troop should stand fast, the line may be formed to the right of the 1st troop by inversion.

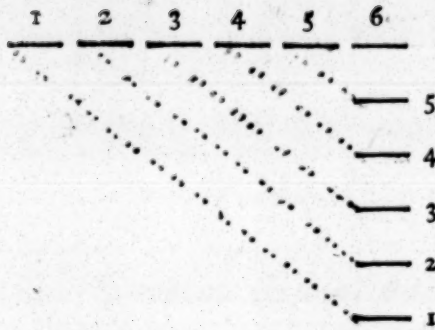
*The Close Column may also be formed in the rear of the 6th Troop, and the Line be again formed to the right or left of that troop, or any other, as the nature of the Ground may require.*

### I N V E R S I O N.

A Troop or Squadron being a compleat Body, fit to act in concert with, or independently of other Squadrons, it is of little consequence whether it be placed on the right or left of the Line. It would therefore be inpolitic to lose time in forming the line according to the original order of Squadrons, if it can be done with more expedition by reversing that order, that is to say, by forming the 1st troop on the left, and the 6th troop on the Right, and the intermediate troops

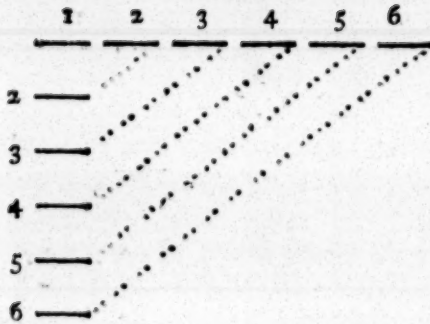


A



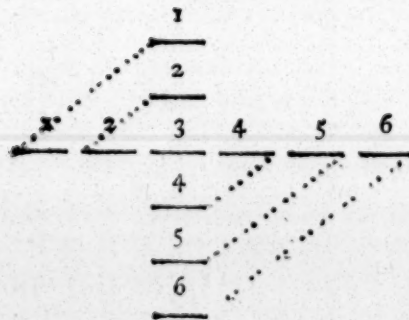
troops in the regular order from 1 to 6. Thus the Close Column being formed and the 6th Squadron leading: the ground on the right not admitting of the Line being formed to the right, according to the original order of Squadrons; and circumstances requiring the leading Squadrons to stand fast, the Line will be formed to the left of the 6th Squadron, the 1st Squadron on the left, in the manner expressed by the figure marked A.

B

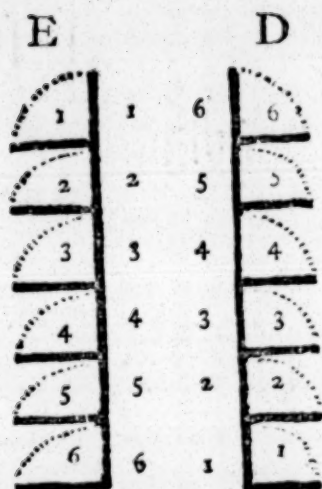


In like manner if the 1st Squadron is in front, the line may be formed on the 1st Squadron, the 6th Squadron on the right as B.

C



Or, if the 1st Squadron is in front, the line may form on the 3d Squadron, the 6th Squadron on the right as C.



If in open Order, the 6th Squadron being in front, the line may be formed to the Left, by each Squadron wheeling to the Left as D.

Or, if the 1st Squadron is in front, the Line may be formed to the Right, by each Squadron wheeling to the right, as at E.

*N. B. The Commanding Officer will take care to mark the Squadron that shall give the Line, and whether the 1st, or the 6th, shall be on the right.*

**C H A R G E at a R E V I E W.**

After the Line is put in motion at a Walk, the Commanding Officer will order

**The L I N E to T R O T!**

After the Line has gone fifteen yards he will give the Word

**F O R W A R D!**

On which the Squadrons advance at half speed. In about 100 yards, the Commanding Officer will repeat

**F O R W A R D!**

The Squadrons are then put into their greatest speed, compatible with union; and are understood to charge the Enemy.

After

After a Space of 50 yards is run over at this rate, the Commanding Officer gives the Word

T R O T!

And the Squadrons fall by degrees into a Trot, and regain the most perfect order.

The Commanding Officer will then give the word

W A L K!

Which is repeated by the leaders of Squadrons.

*N. B. Every alteration of Pace must be made by regular gradations.*

H A L T!

The Line being halted, the Commanding Officer gives the Word

SQUADRONS! from your RIGHT FILE to the REAR! MARCH!

The Squadrons move off at an easy Gallop, conformably to the Rules laid down for Filing.

LINE! FORM to the REAR!

When the heads of Columns have gained sufficient ground, the Leaders of Squadrons give the Word *Form to the Rear!*

The Line having charged a second time the Commanding Officer of the Regiment will Order

SQUADRONS! FILE from the LEFT to the REAR!

The Commanding Officer will thereafter form the Line to the Rear, to be executed as before.

The

The Commanding Officer will then order,

**LINE! FORWARD! MARCH!**

The Leaders of Squadrons give the words *Forward! March!*

The Squadrons moving exactly in line, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment will order,

**REAR RANKS! take open ORDER!**

And places himself at the Head of the Regiment. The Front Rank continues at the same pace, and the Rear Ranks wait on their ground till the front rank has advanced the intended distance, and then move on.—Officers and Trumpeters take their post in Parade, and the Regiment advances in that order till within twenty yards of the General.

**LINE HALT!**

The whole drefs to the right, Halt, and stand steady—The Officers looking to their Commandant to perform the General Salute according to his time.

**GENERAL SALUTE!**

All the Officers Salute, taking the time from the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and all the trumpeters found the March.—After a sufficient time, Officers recover their Swords on the motion of the Commandant, the Trumpeters cease sounding, and the Commanding Officer of the Regiment will advance to the General, to know his further commands.

As the Cavalry Evolutions comprehend every movement which can possibly occur on Service; Officers are to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with their principles and advantages, as a knowledge of these Essentials will lead them to improvements, and enable the Cavalry to pass readily over rugged districts, and to form with precision and alacrity on any sudden emergency.

It



It is, however, by no means meant, that all the Evolutions of the Cavalry are to be regularly practised at a Review; the Commander in Chief only expects, that such of them as may be applicable to the Ground on which the Regiment is reviewed, and to the time allotted to the Review, shall be constantly selected and performed.

## RULES to be OBSERVED on a M A R C H.

The greatest care must be taken that every part of the Accoutrements, and Arms are perfectly well placed on the Horse—That his Crupper is slack—The Pad close to the Saddle—The Girths only moderately tight—in a word, that nothing hurts him.

In marching, each Horse should be about a horse's length from the horse before him—it allows space for the free step of each, and for both man and horse to discern the track. The habitual Pace of the march must be a Walk—The Leading file must observe the utmost equality of pace, and it must be a *moderate Walk*—that all the horses may Walk too. Every alteration of pace must be done by degrees, and by loud Word of Command, that all may begin it at the same instant.

If there be occasion to march faster, great attention must be given that the Horses be no farther animated, or fretted, than the pace requires.

There must be a constant attention, during the march, to spare the Horse, and to bring both man and Horse to the end of the march, as fresh as possible.

The man must sit up right—always have a lively hand on his Horse; altho' he be permitted a freer step than in the Riding Lesson.

In very fatiguing marches, the Rider may be permitted to ease himself on either thigh occasionally, but  
never

never to loll against his baggage, or, to omit his attention to the track, and to the Horse's mouth.

It must be the care of every File Leader to chuse the best Track, and frequently to cast his eye forward, as far as he can see, to discover the nature of the way—He must shift his track as seldom as possible: succeeding Files must follow the Leader.

It is highly proper to Halt, for a couple of minutes, about every four miles—Each man must take this opportunity of looking over his Horse, and his whole equipment, and of adjusting whatever may be necessary. No man is to be allowed to fall out of his Line of march, on any pretext—Those short, frequent Halts, make it unnecessary.

If a man, by any accident, looses somewhat of his Interval, he must regain it by degrees, and not by a sudden spurt.

On appearance of difficult Ground, intelligent men or Officers may be sent forward to discover the best track, taking such observation of the Ground as to be able to describe it at their Return. In any very difficult pass, the men may dismount, and, taking the Reins over the Horses heads, lead them, with a loose Rein—It is incredible what Countries may thus be passed—Cramp Leaps may best be taken standing—Broad Leaps at a smart, determined Gallop—Resolution in the Rider determines the Horse.—Going up Hill the Horse should have his Head, and be allowed to lower it—In going down a steep Hill, the Horse should be put straight, end on, to it, and not slanting—Thus he will slide safely down it—otherwise he may probably roll.

The pace, at first going out, should be moderate, for two or three miles—It may then be encreased—But the pace should be moderated again towards the end of the march, to bring the Horses in cool.

*The Column of March*, as laid down in the Evolutions, is the proper *Order of March* in General—In very level, open Countries, and in particular cases, a Column of Squadrons may be proper; such as when an Enemy is on the Flank, and it may be necessary suddenly to form the Line opposite him.

## The C H A R G E.

Next after the Evolutions, the Charge in line, shall be performed—and be repeated twice, or often:er, as the General shall direct—The first time rapidly, the second time with all the rapidity the line is capable of, consistent with the union of each Squadron.

*The Charge* being the most critical operation of Cavalry, too much attention cannot be given to render it as offensive as possible.

The principles of the Charge consist in the perfect union, combined with the extreme rapidity of the Squadron, for, opposed to an enemy, a perfect Line of Squadrons is not practicable—but each individual Squadron must be perfect, and the Line must be preserved too, as long as it can be done. Each Squadron arriving then, in compleat order, and at the most rapid pace consistent with it—about three quarters speed or more, within about 10 paces of the enemy—The Leader must give the word *Charge!* at this instant each man must stick the Spurs into his Horse, and the whole rush forward, with all the violence possible, upon the enemy, whether Horse or Foot, with a view to overset, and throw them down, on which occasion every Horseman's sword must actively be employed to discomfit his adversary.

The distance of Files, as already ordered, must on this occasion be carefully preserved, and on no account must they be permitted to open, for one of the principal advantages of disciplined Cavalry consists in bringing a greater number of Fighting men to act within a

given

given space, than it is possible for any irregular horse to oppose—The head of any mass of Troops being defeated, they will turn upon their friends, and throw them into inextricable confusion, and this is the critical moment for a Gallant Officer—to gain immortal honor by his exertions.

## CHARGING INFANTRY.

In Charging Infantry—The Line, arrived within about 400 yards of the Infantry, the Ground admitting of it, should be prepared to advance at a good Gallop, so that if they fire, they shall not be able to fire a second time—Should they preserve their fire, the Line should *advance* when within about 150 yards, at a rapid Gallop—Charging as already seen.

## CHARGING CAVALRY.

In charging Cavalry—It will be proper to advance only at the distance necessary to obtain, by degrees, the speed required, so that the Horses may not be blown when they arrive upon the enemy, but be at the height of their vigour and animation, for the purpose of the attack itself—and in order to be able to pursue when the enemy runs off—or to attack again any new body that appears.

## SECOND LINE.

It would be a very proper precaution, in all attacks, to have a few Squadrons at open intervals, so as to cover the first Line, following in perfect order, during both the attack and pursuit, in order to fall on when necessary and to discountenance any attempt of the enemy to rally, by charging instantly—and with a view to afford support in case of ill Success, so that disordered Troops might rally behind them, and recover their presence of mind.



On occasions when it is proper to retreat, the second Line, and the first Line, may fall back, alternately, affording mutual Support.

## O B S E R V A T I O N .

The Officers ought, at a proper time, to inform their men of an incontestible truth, which however, is not always recollected—namely that is hardly practicable to kill a Horseman who fights—But while he runs away he is totally defenceless, and at the disposal of him who pursues. It is only during a disorderly retreat that Cavalry are destroyed.

## ATTACK of CANNON.

In attacking cannon, the moment it is decided upon, the greatest rapidity is proper, in order to receive as few shot as possible.—The intention being to prevent the enemy from carrying them off, by cutting the traces—Ham-stringing the Cattle &c. &c.

## MARCHING in LINE, FILE, or COLUMN.

All movements shall be made on given lines, and all Formations on fixed and determined objects.

Point of  
View.

The Commanding Officer of the Regiment shall signify the point on which the march is to be directed. If perpendicular to the Front—either He, or the adjutant, may place himself at 30, or 40 yards exactly in Front of the leader, so as to prolong the line which passes through the Leader's File—The Leader will then chuse any remarkable, and distant object, on the prolongation of the Line passing from himself thro' the Officer before him—It is the operation of an instant. The leaders will also chuse another object on the same Line, either beyond, or on this side the first object—He will constantly direct his march so as to preserve these in one Line.

If the march is intended to be oblique with regard to the Front—The Commanding Officer will give the

the point of direction, and the Leader will chuse another on the same line.

Whenever the Line is intended to be formed after any movement, the European and native Adjutants shall place themselves, one on each Flank, in the prolongation of the Pivots, taking care the Pivots are on a perfect strait line, and thus they will mark the Flanks. These Pivots are, on no account, to move off their own Center—but are the fixed points, corresponding with the given flanks of the line, along which every Squadron must be perfectly formed.

If the left hand files of the Squadrons are the Pivots, the Officer on the right of each Squadron will correctly line it with the Pivots taking care to be himself sufficiently up in the Line of Pivots, which the Officer on the left can correct, and the reverse, if the right Files of the Squadrons are the Pivots.

If two remote, and, perhaps, unattainable objects are given, between which the line is to be formed, it will be necessary to find two intermediate points, one of which should mark the right, or left Flank of the Squadron, or line, the other will serve to mark its direction.

The intermediate points may be found thus. Let the two Adjutants, or any persons, place themselves on a true line with one of the remote objects—suppose the right hand object—Let them both march, describing a portion of a circle, of which the right hand object is the Center, and themselves always one of the Radii, The two adjutants looking at each other, and the left hand adjutant taking of course, the larger sweep, till the other adjutant finds him on a line with the given object on the left, upon which he gives notice to Halt. Thus each will correct the other, and an intermediate Line be given.

Intermediate  
Points.

There are two ways of entering into the flank points of View, in order to form the line between them—one is by Marching the line in full Front into them—In this case it is best to establish one Squadron in the intended

tended line, and let the rest pick it up—Or if the Squadrons are in file, the leaders who are also the Pivots, may take up the line, and serve as so many points on which to form.

Another way is, to enter this line by one of the Flanks, and so march along it in Column, the Pivots covering, 'till arrived on the Ground where the line is to form.

## D R E S S I N G .

In marching in Squadron, each Squadron shall dress to the Center file, which shall correctly follow the leader.

In marching in line, each Leader of a Squadron shall dress, and keep his Interval from the Leader of the Center Squadron, or from the Leader of whatever Squadron shall be appointed as the Squadron of direction.

Squadrons marching in file, the leaders at the Head of the files shall dress in like manner—The rear Rank men shall always dress with their proper File Leaders in the Front rank.

When the Squadron Halts, after marching in Front, it shall continue to dress to the Center till perfectly lined—and then the Leader shall give the word *By the Right Dress*.

When the Squadron Wheels to either hand, and Halts, it shall continue to dress as during the Wheel. If to the right, in order to form the Line, The men will of course look to the Left, so that when perfectly lined, the leaders must give the Word *By the right dress*.

When the Squadron forms from File, each man must dress to the man he formed to, and so remain till orderd to dress to the right, in case they happen to look the other way.

The

The Officers on the flanks of the Squadrons are the proper persons to dress it correctly, and they must always have attention to the General direction of the Line.

Whenever it is necessary to retreat in line, or in Squadron, or in Column of Squadrons, the Commanding Officer will give the word—

The Line  
(Squadron)  
or Column  
to retreat !

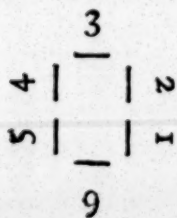
Each Leader immediately gives the word *About!*

If the Squadron is Halted, he will give the word *March!* Each Sub-division, or Four, will then wheel to the right about, (never to the Left about) observing the Rules laid down for Wheeling—At the same instant the Center File, and the Officers File on each Flank, will turn Singly to the Right about, shifting towards the Left sufficiently to make room for the Sub-division of 4 men, now on their Right. Each rank performs this independant of the others, and at the same instant.

When the Sub-divisions are nearly come round, the leader will give the word **CENTER!** on which the men will instantly dress to the same Center File as before, and proceed, or Halt, if ordered.

The Squadron is understood to be as capable of manœuvring in this situation, as before.

The Squadron may also wheel by Sub-divisions either to the right, or to the Left, in order to march towards either flank.



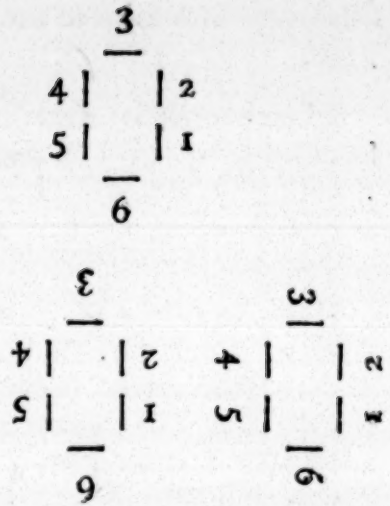
This may be necessary in cases where a number of Squadrons are formed in an oblong Square—by which means the body may move in any direction.

Wheeling  
by Sub-Di-  
visions to  
either Flank.

When



When the Sub-divisions wheel to the right, or Left, in order to march to either flank, at the word *Forward!* The whole must dress to the Pivots—that is, if they have Wheeled to the right, they must dress to the Left. If to the Left, the reverse.



STANDING ORDERS,  
FOR THE  
NATIVE CAVALRY.

*OFFICERS HORSES.*

The Commandants of Cavalry Regiments are responsible, that the Officers of their respective Corps shall not have more Horses assigned to them, than, the number allowed for each Rank; they are also responsible, that the Officers of their respective Corps shall not over ride their Horses; use them in Carriages; lend them to others; nor suffer them to run on the Course on any Pretence whatsoever. The Honourable Company's horses are to be strictly applied to Military Purposes only, and are expected to be so well treated, and in such Condition, as to be fit for Field service on any sudden Emergency.

*ORDERLIES.*

Great abuses having existed in the application of Orderlies, the Commander in Chief directs, that Officers commanding Cavalry Regiments are to have no more than one Orderly to attend them; unless  
they

they shall happen to command a division of Cavalry; in which case, they are to have two, or more Orderlies allowed them, according to the Nature of the service they are employed upon. The Adjutant is also to be allowed an Orderly, so long as he is with the Regiment, but not else: No Orderlies are to be allowed to any other Officers, unless they are employed on particular Duties, such as being themselves sent as Orderlies, in which Case, a Trooper may attend them.

*AGE, and SIZE of HORSES.*

Horses purchased for the Native Cavalry must not be under 3 years old, in Time of Peace; nor under 4 years old, in Time of War: Any Horse bought above 7 years old must be perfectly free from Blemish, and evidently a fresh Horse: no Horse ought to be purchased for the Cavalry that does not measure 14 Hands high.

*R E G I S T E R.*

An exact Register to be kept by the Adjutant, in the Regimental Book, of all Horses that join the Regiment, by Troops; shewing the Number of each Horse, Age, Size, when Trooped, Colour, particular  
Marks,

Marks, Fate; so that it may be precisely known whatever relates to any Horse.

*C A S T H O R S E S.*

Such Horses as are not fit for Service, are to be cast in the Month of March, of every Year; The Commanding Officers of Regiments are therefore to report the state of their unfit horses to the Commander in Chief, on the first day of every March; and apply for an Order to have them Cast: All Cast Horses are to be sold at Public Auction, on account of the Honourable Company.

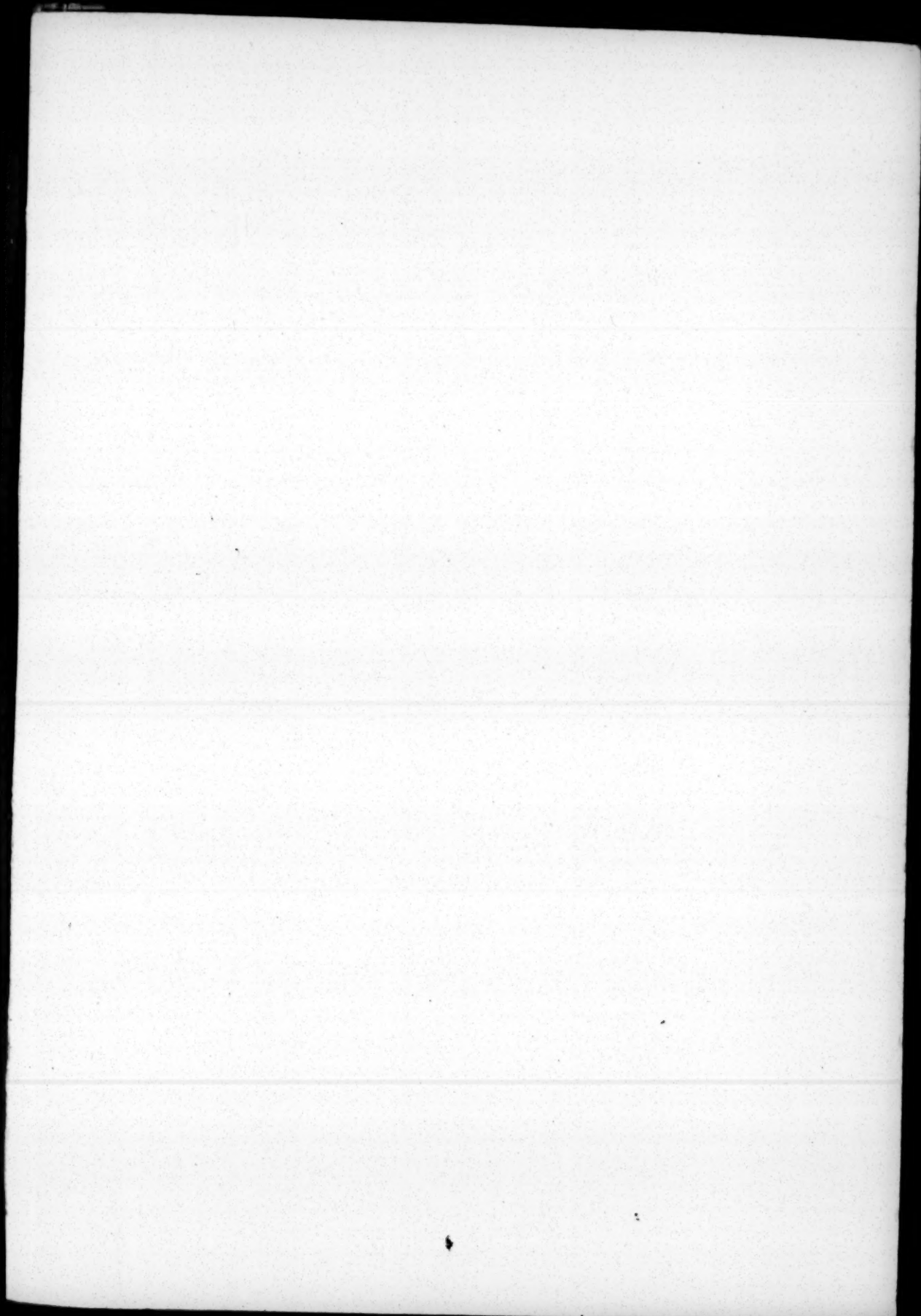
*CLOATHING—ARMS—ACCOUTREMENTS.*

In addition to the usual Returns of Man and Horse, a Return, signed by the Commanding Officer of each Regiment, shall be given in, Half yearly: on the 1st, of January, and 1st, July, to the Adjutant General, for the Inspection of the Commander in Chief, specifying the Numbers, and State of the Cloathing, Arms, and Accoutrements. This Return is to be made out after the most minute Inspection of every article, and agreeable to the Form annexed.

*F I N I S.*







GENERAL RETURN of the Arms, Cloaths, and Accoutrements of the Honourable  
 Company's Regiment of Native Cavalry commanded by  
 Inspected at 31st January 178

	Good	Repairable	Wanting	REMARKS.
Arms . . . . .	Standards . . . . .			
	Carabines . . . . .			
	Ditto Ramrods . . . . .			
	Swords . . . . .			
	Ditto Scabbards . . . . .			
	Pairs of Pistols . . . . .			
	Pistol Ramrods . . . . .			
	Bandeliers . . . . .			
	Ditto Swivels . . . . .			
	Belly Boxes . . . . .			
	Ditto Ditto Belts . . . . .			
	Carabine Flints . . . . .			
	Pistol Ditto . . . . .			
Mens Accoutrements				

Pistol Kamrods . . . . .  
 Bandeliers . . . . .  
 Ditto Swivels . . . . .  
 Belly Boxes . . . . .  
 Ditto Ditto Belts . . . . .  
 Carabine Flint . . . . .  
 Pistol Ditto . . . . .  
 Turn Screws . . . . .  
 Worms. . . . .  
 Pickers . . . . .  
 Trumpets . . . . .  
 Bugle Horns . . . . .  
 Saddles . . . . .  
 Cruppers . . . . .  
 Breast Plates . . . . .  
 Pair of Girths . . . . .  
 Surcingle . . . . .  
 Pairs of Stirrup Leathers . . . . .  
 Pairs of ditto Irons . . . . .  
 Pads . . . . .  
 Baggage Bags . . . . .  
 Ditto Straps . . . . .  
 Carabine Straps . . . . .  
 Ditto Buckets . . . . .  
 Ditto Ditto Straps . . . . .  
 Pairs of Holster Pipes . . . . .  
 Ditto of Ditto Caps . . . . .  
 Ditto of Ditto Straps . . . . .  
 Bit Headstalls . . . . .  
 Bit Reins . . . . .  
 Bits . . . . .  
 Curbs . . . . .  
 Bridoon mouth Pieces . . . . .  
 Ditto Head-Stalls . . . . .  
 Ditto Reins . . . . .

**Mens Accoutrements**

Sergeants Helmets . . . . .  
 Ditto Regimental Jackets . . . . .  
 Ditto Sashes . . . . .  
 Subidars Jackets . . . . .  
 Ditto Sashes . . . . .  
 Jemidars Jackets . . . . .  
 Ditto Sashes . . . . .  
 Havildars Jackets . . . . .  
 Naigues Ditto . . . . .  
 Trumpet Majors Ditto . . . . .  
 Trumpeters Ditto . . . . .  
 Farrier Majors Ditto . . . . .  
 Farriers Ditto . . . . .  
 Puckallies Ditto . . . . .  
 Private Ditto . . . . .  
 Pairs of Boots . . . . .  
 Ditto of Spurs . . . . .  
 Ditto of Leathers . . . . .

**Horse Accoutrements**

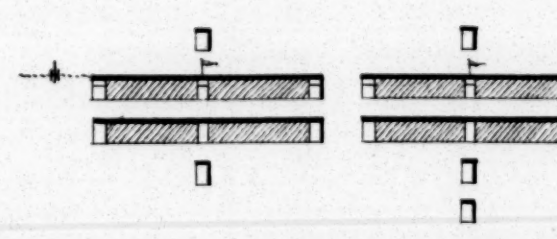
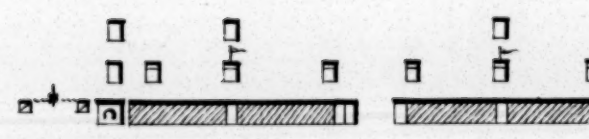
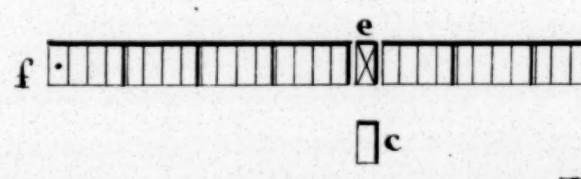
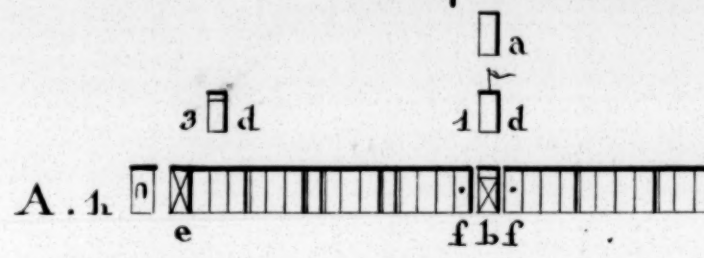
Cloathing . . . . .

**N. B. Arms and Accoutrements are constantly**  
 supplied at the Honourable Company's Expence.  
 Horse Accoutrements and Cloathing are in the first  
 instance furnished by the Company, and afterwards  
 kept up by the Officers commanding Regiments.



Λ

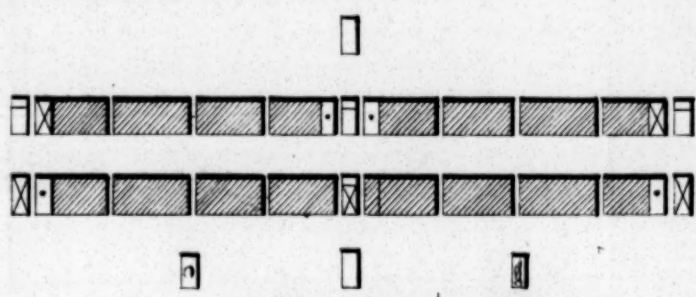
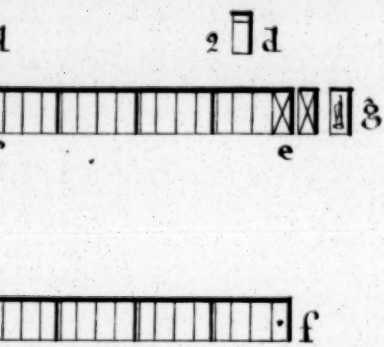
# Troop in Parade



# NATIVE CAVALRY

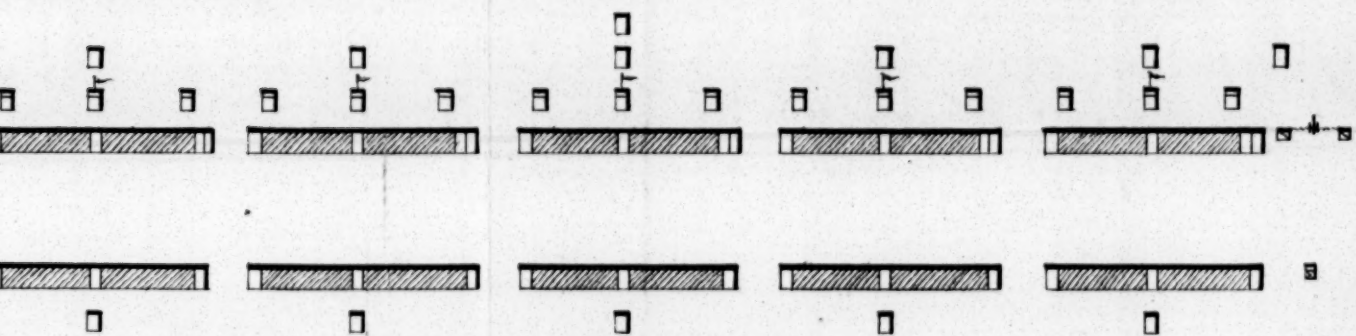
in Parade

Troop in Action

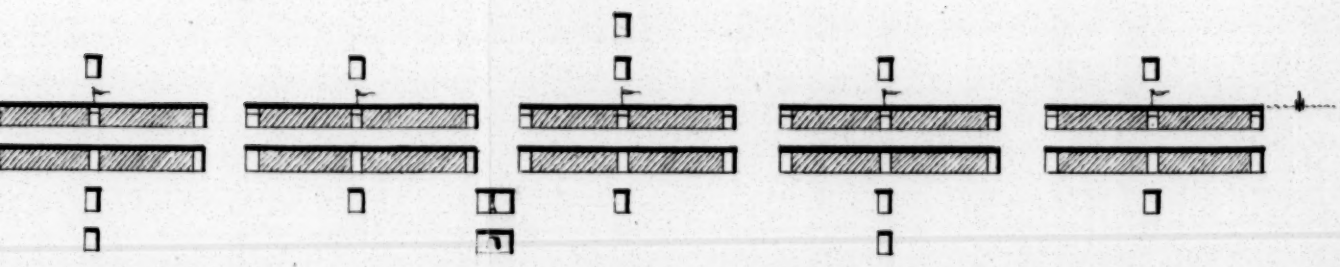


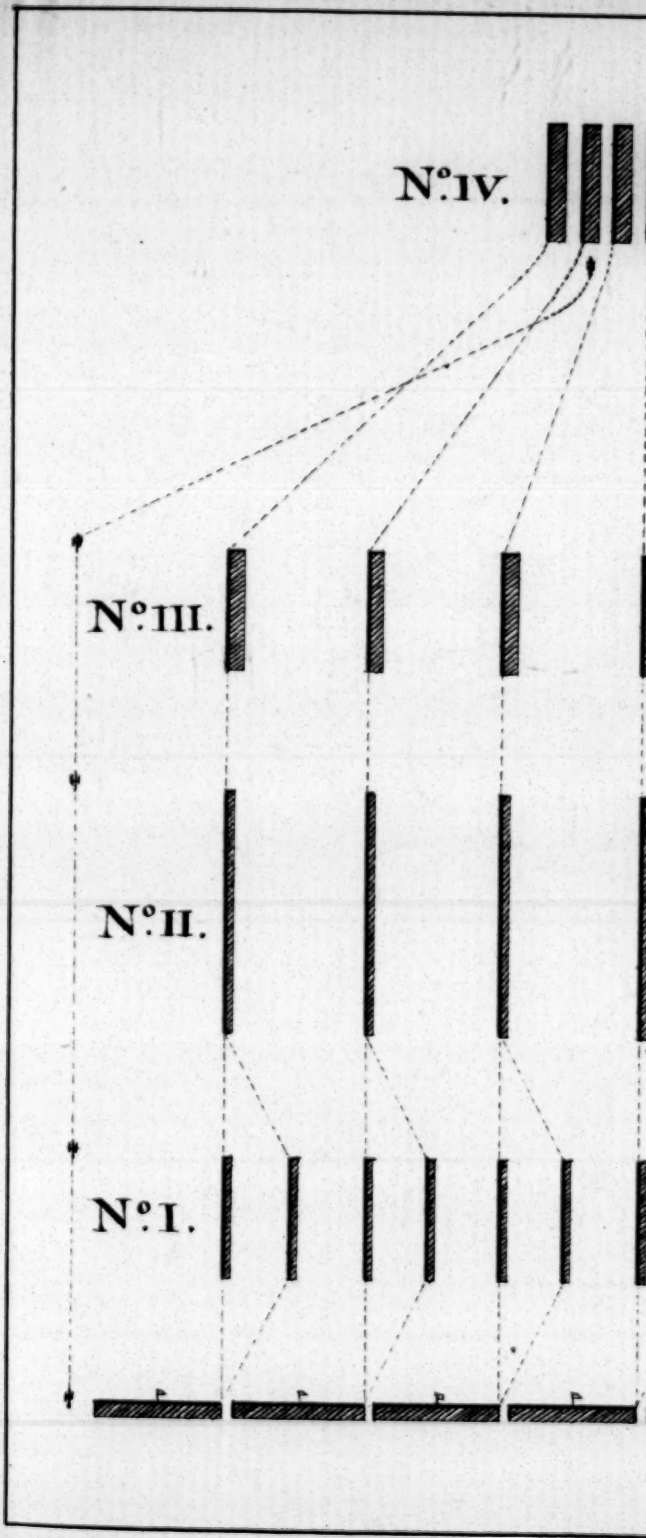
Regiment formed in Parade

a. Eur. Officer	e. Havildar
b. Eur. Sargt.	f. Naigues
c. Subidar	g. Trumpeters
d. Jemidar	h. Ferozies



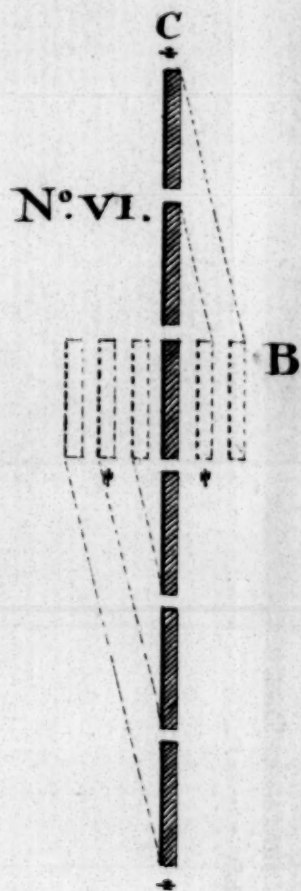
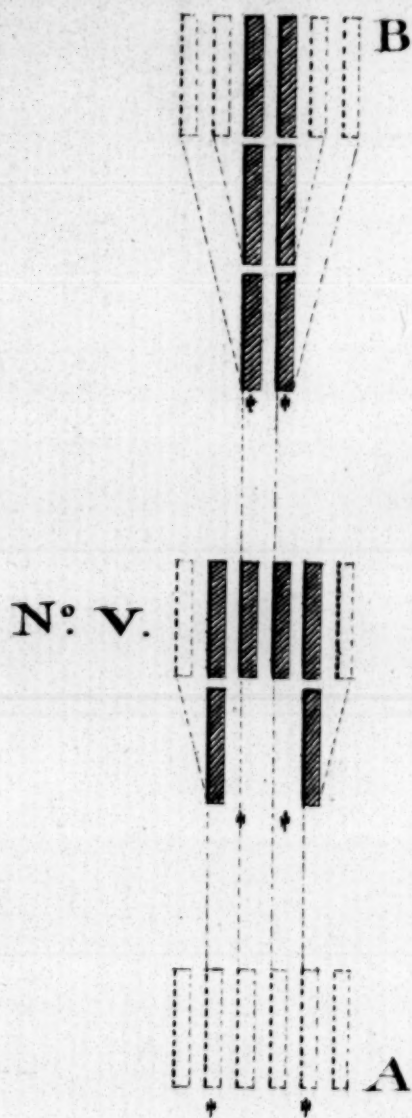
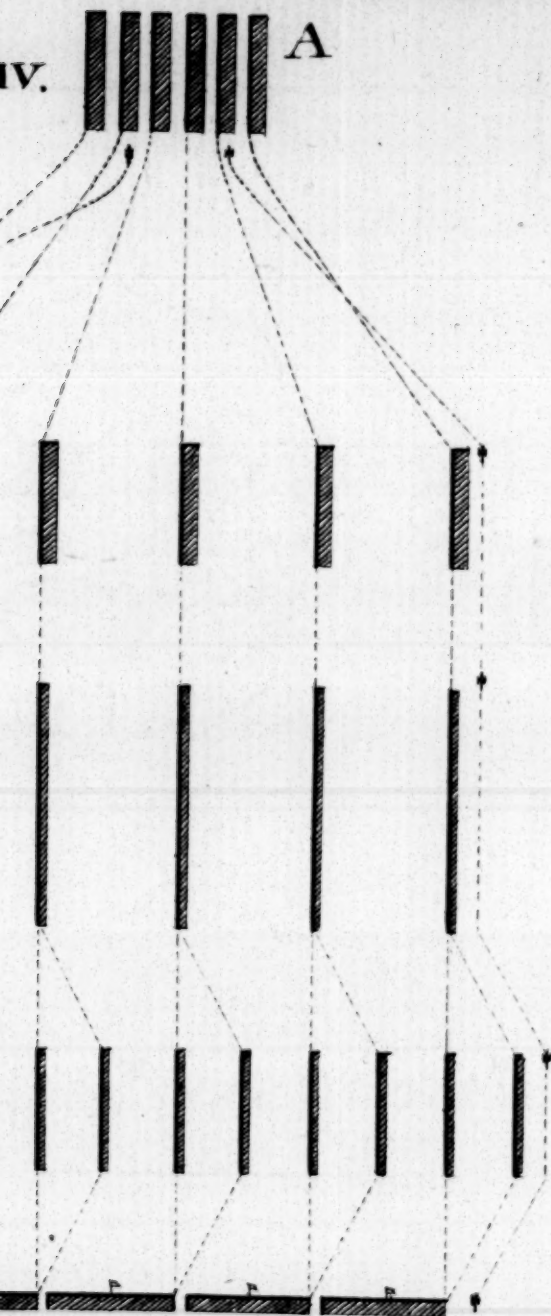
Regiment formed for Action







CAVALRY EVOLUTIONS.





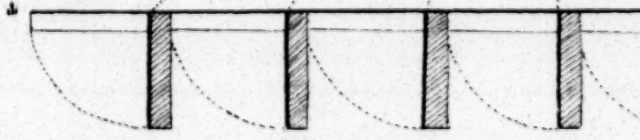
N<sup>o</sup> VII.

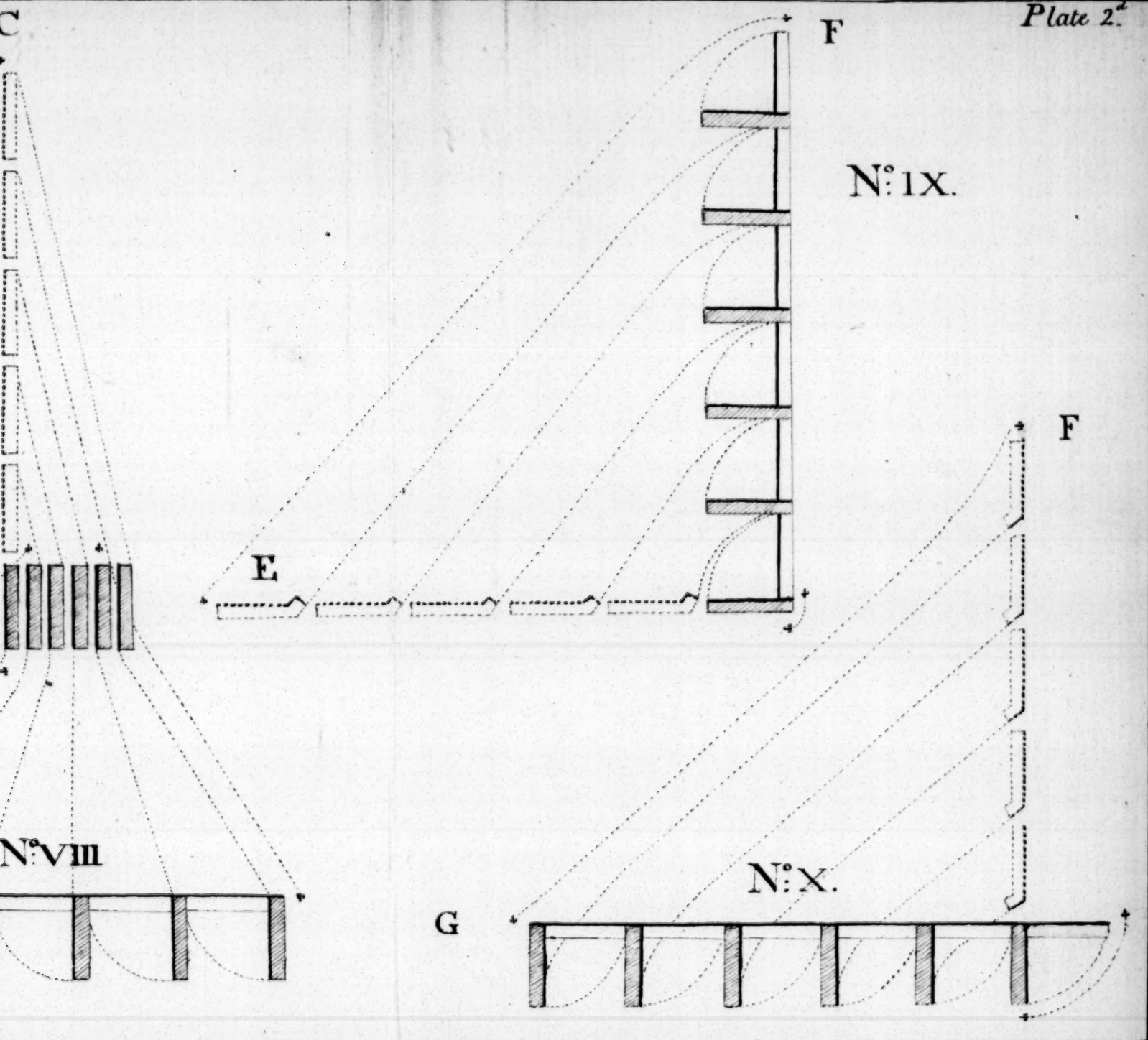
C

D

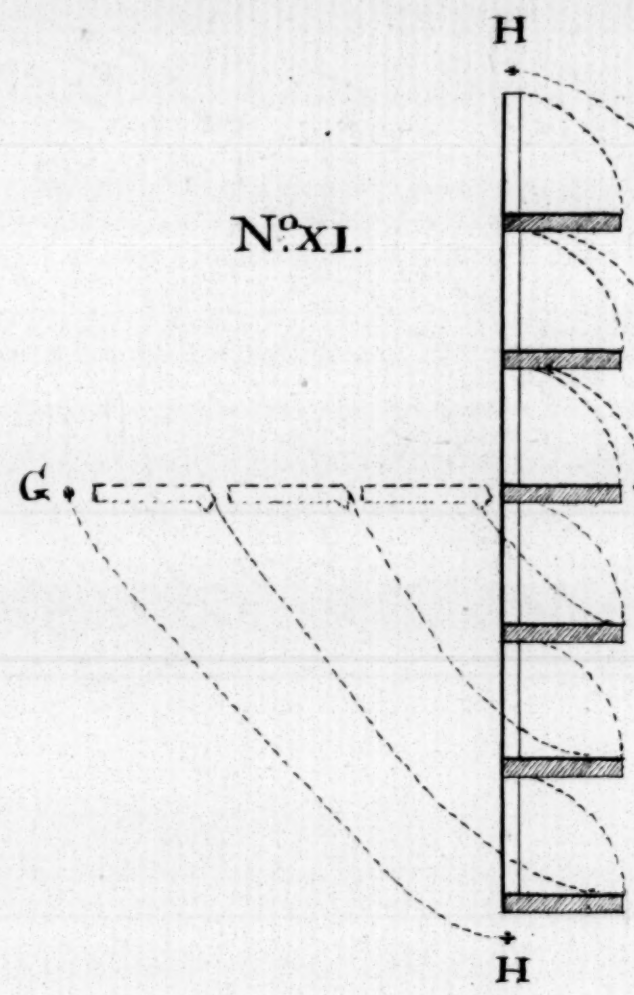
E

N<sup>o</sup> VIII.



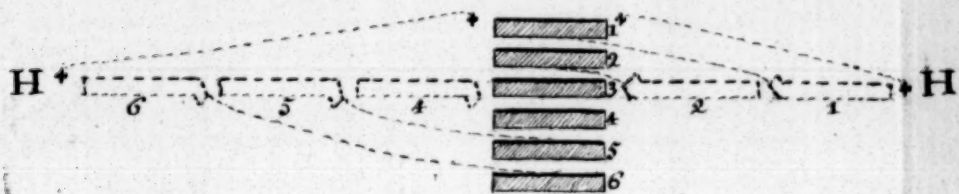


Nº XI.

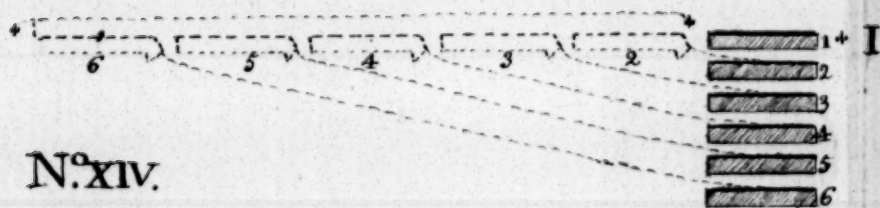




N<sup>o</sup>.XII.



N<sup>o</sup>.XIII.



N<sup>o</sup>.XIV.

