



# CAVALRY TACTICS.

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## FIRST PART.

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SCHOOL OF THE TROOPER, OF THE PLATOON AND  
OF THE SQUADRON, DISMOUNTED.

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The system of Cavalry Tactics, adapted to the organization of Dragoon regiments, having been approved by the President of the United States, is now published for the government of the said service.

Accordingly, instruction in the same will be given after the method pointed out therein; and all additions to, or departures from the exercises and manoeuvres laid down in this system, are positively forbidden.

J. R. POINSETT.



# TABLE OF CONTENTS.

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## FIRST PART.

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### TITLE FIRST.

#### BASIS OF INSTRUCTION.

ARTICLE I. Formation of a regiment of five squadrons in order of battle (or in line).....	1
Posts of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the field and staff of a regiment in order of battle.....	2
Posts of the officers and non-commissioned officers of a squadron in line .....	3
Posts of the officers and non-commissioned officers of a company acting singly .....	5
Assembly of a regiment mounted .....	6
Assembly of a regiment dismounted .....	7
Formation of the escort of the standard.....	7
Reception of the standard .....	8
Salute with the standard.....	9
Salute with the sabre .....	10



ART. II.	Formation of a regiment of five squad- rons in column.....	10
	Order in column by twos or fours.....	10
	Order in column of platoons.....	13
	Order in column of divisions.....	15
	Order in close column.....	16
	Compliments by cavalry under review.....	17
	Form and course of inspection.....	22
ART. III	Duties of instructors.....	25
ART. IV.	Division, order, and progression of in- struction.....	27
ART. V.	Gradation of instruction.....	29
	Recruits.....	29
	Recapitulation of the time necessary to instruct a trooper to the school of the platoon mounted, inclusive.....	31
	Corporals.....	33
	Sergeants.....	33
	Officers.....	34
ART. VI.	Instruction to mount without saddle, to pack up, to saddle, and to unsaddle.....	35
	Manner of vaulting.....	35
	Manner of packing up the effects.....	35
	Manner of rolling the cloak.....	36



	Manner of adjusting a saddle.....	37
	Manner of saddling .....	39
	Manner of packing the effects on the horse .....	42
	Manner of bridling .....	45
	Manner of unbridling.....	46
	Manner of unpacking.....	46
	Manner of unsaddling .....	47
ART. VII.	Of the bit .....	48
ART. VIII.	Manner of training young horses.....	55
	1st Lesson .....	56
	2d Lesson .....	60
	3d Lesson .....	63
	4th Lesson .....	64
	Manner of accustoming the horses to leap the ditch and the bar .....	64
	Assembly of the young horses in a pla- toon .....	66
	Manner of accustoming young horses to firing and military noises .....	68
	Horses that are difficult to train.....	70
	Lesson of the longe .....	72
ART. IX.	Definitions and general principles.....	74
ART. X	Signals.....	85



## TITLE SECOND.

### INSTRUCTION ON FOOT.

SCHOOL OF THE TROOPER, DISMOUNTED.....	87
1ST LESSON .....	88
1ST PART. Position of the trooper, dismounted.....	89
Eyes right, eyes left.....	91
Right face, left face, about face, right- quarter face, left-quarter face .....	92
2D PART. Common step .....	94
To mark time.....	97
To change step .....	98
To face to the right or left when march- ing .....	98
Quarter-face to the right or left when marching.....	99
Quick step .....	100
Backward step.....	101
2D LESSON .....	102
1ST PART. Principles of carried arms .....	103
Instruction with carried arms at a halt, and marching with carried arms.....	103
2D PART. Manual of arms .....	104



	Loading in ten times .....	112
	Loading at will .....	118
	Firing, position of the front rank .....	119
	Firing, position of the rear rank .....	122
	Principles of carried lance .....	125
	Manual of the lance.....	125
	 3D LESSON .....	 130
1ST PART	Manual of arms, the sabre being worn .....	130
	Inspection of arms.....	132
2D PART.	Marching with arms at the different steps .....	 140
	 4TH LESSON .....	 141
1ST PART.	Sabre exercise .....	143
	Lance exercise.....	154
2D PART.	Target practice .....	168
	 SCHOOL OF THE PLATOON, DISMOUNTED .....	 171
ART. I	General principles of alignment .....	172
	Successive alignment of files in the platoon, and alignment of the platoon....	173
	To open and close the ranks .....	173
	To march the platoon backwards.....	174
	Direct march in single file .....	174



Change of direction.....	176
Individual oblique march.....	177
The platoon marching by a flank, to form it front or on right into line.....	178
To form the platoon left into single rank.....	181
To form the platoon right into two ranks .....	182
Manual of arms .....	183
ART. II.	
The platoon being in line, to break by fours to the right.....	183
Direct march in column of fours.....	185
Change of direction.....	187
Individual oblique march.....	188
The platoon marching in column of fours, to form it to the front or on right into line .....	189
Manual of arms .....	191
Firing.....	191
Sabre and lance exercise .....	194
ART III.	
March of the platoon in line .....	195
Counter-march .....	197
Wheelings .....	198
Individual oblique march.....	199





The platoon being in line, to break by fours to the right, and to move off after the wheel. ....	200
To form the platoon .....	200
The platoon marching in line, to break by fours to the right, and to form in line again without halting.....	201
The platoon marching by fours, to form column by the flank without halting .....	202
The platoon marching by the flank, to face it to the front without halting.....	203
The platoon being in line, to face it to the rear .....	204
Manual of arms .....	205
ART. IV. Rallying and skirmishers .....	205
SCHOOL OF THE SQUADRON, DISMOUNTED.....	207



# CAVALRY TACTICS.

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## TITLE FIRST.

### BASIS OF INSTRUCTION.

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#### ARTICLE FIRST.

##### FORMATION OF A REGIMENT OF FIVE SQUADRONS IN ORDER OF BATTLE, (OR IN LINE.)

The squadrons of a regiment in order of battle are distinguished by the denomination of 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th; they are formed on the same line, in the order of these numbers, commencing on the right, and with an interval of 12 paces.

This is the primitive and habitual order of the squadrons in regiments.

Each squadron is composed of four platoons, distinguished by the denomination of 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th, commencing on the right.

The 1st and 2d platoons form the 1st division, the 3d and 4th form the 2d division.

The formation is in two ranks; the oldest soldiers in each platoon are placed in the front rank, and from right to left in each rank.



When the squadron is to be exercised, it is composed habitually of 48 files; consequently, each division is composed of 24 files, and each platoon of 12; if the squadron is increased to 64 files, the platoon is then divided into 2 sections; that on the right is the first, and that on the left the second.

That which is prescribed for the formation when mounted, is applicable to the formation on foot.

*Posts of the officers and non-commissioned officers of the field and staff of a regiment in order of battle.*

(Pl. 1.) The colonel 25 paces in front of the centre of the regiment, having a chief bugler behind him.

The lieutenant-colonel 12 paces in advance of the centre of the right wing.

The major 12 paces in advance of the centre of the left wing.

The colonel moves wherever his presence may be necessary.

The lieutenant-colonel and major move wherever the colonel may think proper to direct them.

The adjutant on a line with the front rank, 2 paces from the right of the regiment. When the regiment marches in line with the guide right, it is his duty to give the points of direction, and superintend the guides and the direction of the march.



The sergeant-major on a line with the front rank, 2 paces from the left of the regiment. He is charged with the same functions as the adjutant, when the march is in line with the guide left.

The adjutant, assisted by the sergeant-major, is also charged with the tracing of the lines.

The standard-bearer is placed at the last file but one from the left of the front rank of the platoon on the right of the centre of the regiment.

General staff officers serving with the regiment, 25 paces in rear of the right of the 1st squadron, according to rank.

The quartermaster-sergeant behind the adjutant, on the line of the rear rank.

The general guides of the right and left are placed in the rank of file-closers, in rear of the sergeant-major and quartermaster-sergeant.

The trumpeters, formed in two ranks, are posted 25 paces in rear of the centre of the regiment.

The trumpeters of a squadron acting separately, are posted in the same manner, but in one rank.

*Posts of the officers and non-commissioned officers of a squadron in line.*

The captain commanding is posted at the centre of the squadron, the croup of his horse one pace in front of the heads of the horses of the front rank.



The 2d captain 3 paces in rear of the centre of the squadron. He is charged with the alignment of the rear rank and file-closers.

The senior 1st lieutenant commands the 1st platoon, the other 1st lieutenant commands the 4th platoon.

The senior 2d lieutenant commands the 2d platoon, the other 2d lieutenant commands the 3d platoon.

Each of these officers is posted at the centre of his platoon, with the croup of his horse one pace in front of the heads of the horses of the front rank.

The 1st sergeant is posted behind the 3d file from the right of the 1st platoon; he is the principal guide when the column of squadrons is left in front.

The 2d sergeant behind the 3d file from the left of the 4th platoon; he is principal guide when the column of squadrons is right in front.

The 3d sergeant is posted on the right of the front rank of the squadron; he is not counted in the rank.

The 4th sergeant on the left of the front rank; he is not counted in the rank.

The 5th sergeant on the left of the 1st platoon.

The 6th sergeant on the right of the 2d platoon.

The 7th sergeant on the right of the 3d platoon.

The 8th sergeant on the right of the 4th platoon.

The heads of the horses of all the file-closers are of one pace from the croup of those of the rear rank.



The corporals are posted in the front rank, on the right and left of their respective platoons, and supply the places of sergeants when necessary.

When guidons are used, they are carried by the non-commissioned officers on the left of the 1st and 3d platoons.

*Posts of the officers and non-commissioned officers of a company acting singly.*

The captain in front of the centre, one pace distant from the front rank.

The 1st lieutenant in rear of the centre, in the rank of file-closers.

The 2d lieutenant commands the 1st platoon; in the absence of a 3d lieutenant the 2d platoon is commanded by the senior sergeant. The chiefs of platoons are posted one pace in front of the centre of their respective platoons.

The 1st sergeant in rear of the right, in the rank of file-closers.

The 2d and 3d sergeants on the right and left of the troop not told off.

A non-commissioned officer is posted on the left of the 1st platoon, and on the right of the 2d.

corporals, next to the sergeants who are on the flanks of platoons.



The saddler and farrier in rear of the left of the troop 8 paces retired from the line of file-closers; and the buglers 20 paces in rear of the centre.

*Assembly of a regiment mounted.*

When a regiment is to mount, *boots and saddles* is sounded; at this signal the horses are saddled, bridled, and prepared to be led out.

At the signal *to horse* the 1st sergeants direct the men to lead out.

The sergeants, corporals and privates, being in two ranks, in the order of their platoons, at the heads of their horses, the orderly sergeant calls the roll.

The captain directs them to call off by fours and to mount, and on reaching the regimental parade, reports all absentees to the adjutant through his orderly sergeant.

The colonel detaches the troop which is to escort the standard; if the standard is too far from the parade ground, the colonel detaches this troop before the regiment mounts.

In camps, or when the colonel lodges in the barracks, the standard-bearer goes for the standard escorted only by two sergeants.

In case of alarm or surprise, *to horse* is sounded; the men then saddle, pack up, bridle, and mount with the utmost celerity, and repair to the place of assembly, which is always previously designated.



*Assembly of a regiment dismounted.*

When a regiment is to turn out under arms on foot, *to arms* will be sounded; at this signal, the men are formed and inspected, and the reports are made as is prescribed.

*Formation of the escort of the standard.*

(Pl. 2, fig. A.) The squadrons of a regiment, commencing with the first, furnish in turn the escort of the standard.

The captain commanding and the 2d captain alternate in the command of this escort.

It is composed of two platoons.

Each squadron, successively, furnishes first its two first platoons, and then its two last.

The 1st platoon of the escort furnishes the advanced guard, composed of two men in Front *with the carbine advanced or pistol raised* (according to the corps;) a corporal and four men with drawn sabres (or lances at *a carry*) march 10 paces from them.

The trumpeters, formed by fours and conducted by the adjutant, march 10 paces from the four men who precede.

The rest of the platoon, with drawn sabres, (or lances at *a carry*,) having the lieutenant at its head, marches by fours 10 paces from the trumpeters.

The standard-bearer follows immediately after between two sergeants.





The 2d platoon, with drawn sabres, (or lances at *a carry*,) having the 2d lieutenant at its head, follows the standard-bearer, marches by fours, and furnishes the rear guard, composed of a corporal and two men, who march with drawn sabres, (or lances at *a carry*,) 10 paces in rear of the 2d platoon.

Two other men, *with the carbine advanced or pistol raised*, (according to the corps,) march 10 paces in rear.

The captain marches 4 paces from the left flank opposite to the standard-bearer.

This detachment having arrived where the standard is kept, without sounding the trumpets, is there formed into line.

The adjutant dismounts, takes the standard, and gives it to the standard-bearer.

### *Reception of the standard.*

As soon as the standard appears, the captain orders the sabres to be presented; the trumpets sound *to the standard*.

After this signal has been twice repeated, the captain orders the sabres to be carried, and breaks in the same order in which he came; the trumpets sound *the march*.

When the standard arrives, the colonel orders the sabres to be drawn; the trumpets cease to sound, and, with the escort, take their place in line, passing behind the regiment.

The standard-bearer, accompanied by the two sergeants, moves towards the centre of the regiment, parallel



to the front, and halts before the colonel, fronting the regiment; the colonel then orders the sabres to be presented, and the trumpets to sound *to the standard*; he salutes with the sabre. The standard-bearer then takes his place in line, and the colonel orders the sabres to be carried.

The field officers salute with the sabre when the standard passes before them.

The standard receives the same honors on its departure as on its arrival, and it is escorted to the colonel's quarters in the order prescribed above.

On foot, the escort is composed in the same manner, and the standard receives the same honors.

#### *Salute with the standard.*

When the standard is to pay honors, the standard-bearer salutes in the following manner, in two times:

1. At 4 paces from the person who is to be saluted, lower the lance gently to the front, bending as near to the horizontal line as possible.

2. Raise the lance gently when the person saluted has passed 4 paces.



### *Salute with the sabre.*

When the superior and other officers are to salute, whether on horseback or on foot, at a halt or marching, they do it in four times.

1. At 4 paces from the person to be saluted, raise the sabre perpendicularly, the point upwards, the edge to the left, the hand opposite to and one foot from the right shoulder, the elbow 6 inches from the body.

2. Lower the blade, extending the arm to its full length, the hand in quarte, until the point of the sabre is near the foot.

3. Raise the sabre quickly, the point upwards, as in the first time, after the person saluted has passed 4 paces.

4. Carry the sabre to the shoulder.

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## ARTICLE SECOND.

### FORMATION OF A REGIMENT OF FIVE SQUADRONS IN COLUMN.

*Order in column by twos or by fours.*

(Pl. 2, *fig. B.*) In this order, the squadron preserve an interval of 12 paces (12 yards) between each other, equal to their interval in line.



This distance is measured from the croups of the horses of the last files of one squadron, to the heads of the horses of the first files of the next squadron.

The colonel marches at the centre of the regiment, on the side of the guides, 25 paces from the flank of the column, having behind him a chief bugler. He moves wherever his presence may be necessary.

The lieutenant-colonel on the side of the guides, 12 paces from the flank of the column; he marches habitually on a line with the lieutenant commanding the 1st platoon of the 1st squadron.

The major marches in the direction of the lieutenant-colonel, and on a line with the particular guide of the left of the 5th squadron.

The adjutant marches on the side of the guides, 2 paces from the flank and on a line with the first files of the column, to observe the guides and the direction of the march.

The sergeant-major marches on the side of the guides, 2 paces from the flank of the column, and on a line with the particular guide of the left of the 5th squadron; if the left is in front, he executes on the side of the guides what is prescribed for the adjutant when the right is in front.

The quartermaster-sergeant having the general guide of the right behind him, marches on the side opposite to the guides, two paces from the flank, and on a line with the first files of the column.



The captains commanding march on the side of the guides, and 4 paces from the flank and abreast of the centre of their squadrons.

The second captains march on the side opposite to the guides, 4 paces from the flank, and abreast of the centre of their squadrons.

The 1st lieutenant of each squadron marches at the head of the 1st platoon, one pace in advance of the first files, having the particular guide of the right on his right.

The chiefs of the other platoons march on the side of the guides, one pace from the flank of the column, and abreast of their first files; the file-closers march on the side opposite to the guides, one pace from the flank, and on a line with the centre of their platoons.

They all march in a similar manner on the flanks of the column when the left is in front; and, in this case, it is the junior 1st lieutenant who marches in the column at the head of the 4th platoon of each squadron.

The particular guide, who in line is posted on the left of the squadron, marches behind the last files of the squadron; when the column is left in front, he takes post on the left of the officer commanding the 4th platoon, one pace in front of the left file.

When the nature of the ground obliges the officers and file-closers to enter the column, the movement is made successively; the superior officers, the captains commanding, and the chiefs of platoons, place themselves at



the head; the second captains, and the file-closers, in rear of their respective troops.

The major marches in rear of the column; and also the sergeant major.

The primitive order is resumed as soon as the nature of the ground will permit.

*Order in column of platoons.*

(Pl. 3, fig. A.) In this order, the distance from one platoon to another, measured from the men of one front rank to those of another front rank, is equal to the front of a platoon; that is to say, it is 12 paces if the platoons are of twelve files. Subtracting the depth of two ranks, which is 6 paces, there remains 6 paces from the croup of the horses of the rear rank of one platoon, to the heads of the horses of the front rank of the next platoon, a distance which is equal to half of the front of a platoon.

The colonel marches at the centre of the regiment, on the side of the guides, 25 paces from the flank of the column, having behind him a chief bugler; he moves wherever his presence may be required.

The lieutenant-colonel marches habitually on the side of the guides, 12 paces from the flank of the column, and on a line with the lieutenant commanding the 1st platoon of the 1st squadron.



The major marches in the direction of lieutenant-colonel, and habitually abreast of the file-closers of the last platoon of the column.

The adjutant marches behind the left file of the 1st platoon, to direct the guide of the column; he should occasionally place himself in front of this file, to satisfy himself that the guides of each platoon preserve the same direction.

The sergeant-major marches on the side of the guides, 2 paces from the flank of the column, and abreast of the file-closers of the 4th platoon of the 5th squadron; and, if the left is in front, he executes on the side of the guides that which is prescribed for the adjutant when the right is in front.

The quartermaster-sergeant having the general guide of the right behind him, marches on the side opposite to the guides, 2 paces from the flank of the column, and on a line with the front rank of the 1st platoon.

The captains commanding march on the side of the guides, four paces from the flank of the column, and habitually abreast of the centre of their squadrons.

The second captains march on the side opposite to the guides, 4 paces from the flank of the column, and abreast of the centre of their squadrons.

The 1st and 2d lieutenants march at the centre of their platoons, one pace from the front rank; those who command the platoons at the head of squadrons, preserve, besides their distance, the ground necessary to enable each squadron, in wheeling into line, to maintain its interval.



The sergeants, who are file-closers, march on the side opposite to the guides, behind the third file of their platoons.

When the column marches right in front, the particular guide of the right of each squadron marches on the right of the 1st platoon; and the particular guide of the left places himself as file-closer behind the 2d file from the left of the 4th platoon.

The post of these sergeants is the reverse when the left is in front.

(Pl. 3, *fig. B.*) The squadron being composed of 64 files, when it is broken into sections, the 1st lieutenant of each squadron marches at the head of the 1st section of the 1st platoon; the chiefs of the other platoons remain on the side of the guides, one pace from and on a line with the front rank of their 1st section.

The file-closers who command the 2d sections, march on the side opposite to the guides, one pace from and on a line with the front rank.

The posts of the commandants of sections are the reverse when the left is in front.

#### *Order in column of divisions.*

(Pl. 3, *fig. C.*) The colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant, are posted as in the column of platoons.

It is the same for the captains commanding, and the second captains.





The senior 1st lieutenant commands the 1st division, the other 1st lieutenant the 2d; they remain, however, at the centre of their platoons.

All the other officers and sergeants of each division are posted as prescribed in the order in column of platoons, the file-closers remaining in their places, on whatsoever side the guide may be.

*Order in close column.*

(Pl. 4.) In this order, the distance from one squadron to another, which is 12 paces, (12 Yards,) is measured from the croup of the horses of the rear rank of one squadron, to the heads of the horses of the front rank of the next squadron.

The colonel, lieutenant-colonel, and major, are posted as in columns of platoons.

The adjutant marches behind the left guide of the 1st squadron, on the alignment of the file-closers, to superintend the direction of the march.

The sergeant-major is posted as in column of platoons, and, when the left is in front, he performs the same duties as the adjutant when the right is in front.

The quartermaster-sergeant marches on the side opposite to the guides, as in column of platoons.

The particular guide of the left wing of the 1st squadron moves to the front on the alignment of the officers; he is replaced by the sergeant file-closer of the 4th platoon. If



the left is in front, the particular guide of the right of the 5th squadron places himself on the alignment of the officers to serve as guide; he is replaced by the sergeant file-closer of the 1st platoon.

All the officers of the squadron and the file-closers remain posted as in order of battle, except the captains commanding, who march on the side of the guides, 4 paces from the flank, and on a line with the officers of their squadrons.

*Compliments by cavalry under review.*

The regiment being in line, the captains one pace in advance of the centre of their companies, the lieutenants commanding platoons one pace in advance of the centre of their platoons, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Prepare for review.*
3. *Rear rank, open order.*
4. MARCH.
5. *Right—DRESS.*
6. FRONT.

At the fourth command, the ranks are opened after the principles prescribed [No. 436](#), all the officers in the rank of the file-closers advancing to the front, and placing themselves on the line of officers, opposite to the positions they



before occupied. The staff officers place themselves on the right of the rank of company officers, according to their relative rank, one pace from each other. The quartermaster-sergeant and the sergeant-major, are on the right of the front rank of the regiment.

The colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, and adjutant, are posted as in order of battle.

The music is formed at the same time in one rank on the right of the regiment, and ten paces from it.

After the ranks are opened, the colonel commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Draw—SABRE.*

In this parade order, the regiment awaits the approach of the personage who is to review it; for whose guide a camp-color will have been placed eighty or one hundred and fifty paces in front of the centre, according to the extent of the line and the plain in front of it.

When the reviewing personage is midway between the camp-color and the colonel, the latter turns his horse to the right-about on his ground, and commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Present—SABRE.*

And resumes immediately his proper front. The officers all salute.



When the reviewing personage, who has halted until the proper compliments are paid, advances, the colonel brings his sabre to *a carry*, turns about as before to the line, and commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Carry—SABRE.*

When the whole line remains perfectly steady, except the colonel, who resumes his proper front.

The reviewing personage now turns off to the right of the regiment, passes thence, in front of all the officers, to the left, around the left, and behind the rank of file-closers, to the right again. While he is passing around the regiment, no matter what his rank, the music will play; and when he turns off to take his station near the camp-color, the music will cease.

When the music ceases, the colonel turns about, and commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Rear rank, close order.*
3. **MARCH.**

At the command **MARCH**, all the officers from the rank of file-closers return to their position in that rank.

The reviewing personage having taken a position near the camp-color, previously placed at a proper distance, the



colonel causes the regiment to break into column of companies, right or left, in front, and commands:

*Pass in review.*

At this command the band and trumpeters repair to the head of the regimental column, 6 paces front of the colonel. The quartermaster-sergeant places himself 10 paces in front of the colonel, 2 paces from the flank opposite to the guides.

The quartermaster, surgeon, and assistant-surgeon, are in one rank, in the order in which they are named, 4 paces in rear of the last division.

The colonel is 6 paces in front of the captain of the leading company.

The lieutenant-colonel on a line with the first company, 6 paces from the flank opposite to the guide.

The major on a line with the last company, 6 paces from the side opposite to the guide.

The adjutant on a line with the second company, 6 paces from the flank opposite to the guide.

The sergeant-major on a line with the company next to the rear, 6 paces from the flank opposite to the guide.

captains, 2 paces in advance of the centre of their companies.

Chiefs of platoons, 2 paces in advance of the centre of their platoons.



Officers of the rank of file-closers, on the side opposite to the guide, on a line with the chiefs of platoons.

The column is then put in march, at a walk, with the guide on the side next to the reviewing personage.

The column first passes at a walk, and afterwards, if required, at a trot.

The regiments take, in marching, intervals of about 40 paces from each other.

When the head of the column arrives within 50 paces of the reviewing personage, the music commences to play.

The band having passed, the chief musician causes it to wheel out of the column and take position opposite to the reviewing personage; the music continues to play, until the last company has passed, when it ceases, and follows in the rear.

Passing at a walk, the colonel and all the officers salute with the sabre as they successively arrive within six paces of the reviewing personage, turning the heads towards him.

The standard does not salute, except to the President or Vice-President of the United States, Governors of States, Heads of Departments, or the Commander-in-Chief; when the trumpets are to flourish in passing, the band ceases playing, and resumes the same air or march when the flourishes have ceased.

The guides and the men keep the head well to the front in passing in review.



*Form and course of inspection.*

The regiment being in line as prescribed for a review, on an intimation from the inspector, the colonel causes the companies to wheel to the right. He then orders the ranks to be opened; at which the standard-bearers, under the direction of the adjutant, are posted about 20 paces ahead of the column.

The colonel seeing the ranks aligned, commands:

1. *Officers and non-commissioned officers.*
2. *To the front of your companies—MARCH,*

on which the officers form themselves in one rank, 12 paces, and the non-commissioned officers in one rank, 6 paces, in advance, along the whole front of their respective troops, in the order of rank, the highest on the right, and the lowest on the left; the trumpeters of each company, at the same time, take post on the alignment of the front rank, 6 paces from the right; and the farriers in the rear on the alignment of the rear rank.

Seeing the last order in a train of execution, the colonel commands:



1. *Field and staff.*
2. *To the front—MARCH.*

The commissioned officers thus designated, form themselves in one rank, 12 paces in front of the standards, in the following order, beginning on the right: lieutenant-colonel, major, adjutant, quartermaster, surgeon, and assistant-surgeon. The non-commissioned staff in a similar manner, 6 paces in rear of the preceding rank. The band is formed in one rank, 10 paces in rear of the column, the chief musician 4 paces in front of it.

The colonel now takes post on the right of the lieutenant-colonel; but each of the field officers as may be superior in rank to the inspector, do not take post as above.

The inspection commences in front. After inspecting the dress and general appearance of the field and commissioned staff, the inspector, accompanied by these officers, passes down the column, looking at every rank, in front and in rear, with a view to the same objects. He afterwards, in a like manner, passes and inspects the arms; as he successively approaches each company for this purpose, its captain commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Inspection—(of) ARMS,*

which is executed as prescribed [No. 405](#).





The inspector then dismounts with the field and commissioned staff, for the purpose of inspecting horse furniture, and valises, preparatory to which, the colonel causes the column to dismount. The men being then in the position of *stand to horse*, the colonel commands: REST, for the whole column; when the inspector proceeds to make a minute inspection of the several ranks, in succession commencing in front.

On approaching the non-commissioned staff and the band, the adjutant gives the necessary orders for the inspection of boxes and valises; and in a like manner as to the standard-bearers. To enable the latter to display their valises, after dismounting, the standards are planted firm in the ground. This division being inspected, the adjutant may direct the standard-bearers to link and to disperse, until the standards are to be escorted back to the place from which they were taken. The non-commissioned staff may be dismissed as soon as inspected.

As the inspector successively approaches the companies, each captain commands:

1. *Attention.*
2. *Unstrap valises.*
3. *Open boxes,*

when the valises are placed at the feet of the men, with the flaps from them. In this position the inspector may examine the contents of the whole, boxes and valises, or of



as many as he may think necessary, beginning again with the non-commissioned officers, noticing, in passing, the tools, &c., of the farriers, and the trumpets of the musicians.

As the inspector passes each company, the captain orders the valises to be repacked and restrapped, and the men to file off to their tents or quarters, except the company which is to escort the standards, which awaits the orders of the colonel.

In an extensive column, some of the rearmost companies, when dismounted, after the inspection of dress, general appearance, horses and arms, may be permitted to *link*, awaiting the approach of the inspector. In this case, such companies resume the position above supposed, before the minute inspection.

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### ARTICLE THIRD.

#### DUTIES OF INSTRUCTORS.

The colonel is responsible for the instruction of the regiment, and he shall not change, under any pretext, the dispositions contained in this book.

He will be present, as often as his other duties permit, at the theoretical and practical instructions, and especially at that of the officers assembled together.



The lieutenant-colonel, and major, are especially charged with the supervision of the instruction of their respective wings.

Individual instruction being the basis of the instruction of squadrons, on which that of a regiment depends, and the first principles having the greatest influence upon this individual instruction, the classes of recruits should be watched with the greatest care.

The instructors place themselves habitually at such a distance that they can see their whole troop at a glance, and make themselves distinctly heard by it. They leave their place as seldom as possible, and only to make the corrections which are indispensable in the position of the men and the execution of the movements.

They repeat, in a few clear and precise words, the explanations which have not been well understood; and, not to overburden the memory of the men, they always use the same terms to demonstrate the same principles.

They should often join example to precept, should keep up the attention of the men by an animated tone, and pass to another movement as soon as that which they command has been executed in a satisfactory manner. In fine, they should become every day more exacting in regard to precision and unity.

When at rest, the instructor questions the men, to satisfy himself that their lessons have been well understood. In the theoretical instruction, he requires the commands and explanations to be given as if they were on the ground.



## ARTICLE FOURTH.

### DIVISION, ORDER, AND PROGRESSION OF INSTRUCTION.

As instruction cannot be established on a solid basis without joining theory to practice, there is in each regiment a theoretical instruction, independent of the exercises in the field.

From the 1st of November to the 1st of May, the colonel assembles the officers at least twice a week, for the theory of the different parts of their instruction.

The major and adjutant assemble, in a like manner, the sergeants and corporals.

From the 1st of May to the 1st of November, these theoretical exercises occur once a week for all, and oftener if necessary.

The practical instruction is divided into *instruction on foot* and *instruction mounted*.

The *instruction on foot*, as well as the *instruction mounted*, includes the *school of the trooper*, the *school of the platoon*, and the *school of the squadron*.

The *school of the trooper* is divided into four lessons, and each lesson into two parts.

The *school of the platoon* is divided into four articles.

The *school of the squadron* is divided into four articles.



### *Instruction.*

Each lesson lasts one hour and a half, without including the rests.

When the weather is bad, the men are exercised in the riding-house. They are conducted to the riding ground whenever the weather will permit.

The horses of the orderly sergeants, and trumpeters, cannot be excused on any pretext from participating in the different classes of instruction.

The horses which have not been trained, are sent out with a snaffle bridle at least three times a week; and, as far as possible, they are all saddled and ridden.

The colonel causes the squadrons, divisions, and platoons, to be commanded by all the officers in turn, in order to satisfy himself of their instruction, and to instruct those who are not already sufficiently instructed.

During the summer, and until the end of October, the regiment is exercised alternately at the evolutions and in the details of the service in war. For this purpose, whenever it is practicable, the colonel takes the regiment into the country, in order to accustom it to pass over all kinds of ground, and to apply the evolutions to the different localities.

The remount horses are sent out every day for two hours, saddled, and bridled, with a snaffle.



The non-commissioned officers and privates, who are negligent in the different exercises, either on foot or mounted, are put back into the lower classes.

When the regiment is assembled, the colonel should direct the superior officers to command, occasionally, in the different evolutions, in order to judge of the progress of their instruction. He should also require the other officers to exercise a command superior to that of their grades, when the instruction is sufficiently advanced.

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## ARTICLE FIFTH.

### GRADATION OF INSTRUCTION.

#### *Recruits.*

The recruit commences his instruction on foot. The first week after his arrival at the regiment is employed exclusively in instructing him in all the details of discipline, police, and interior service, and in those relating to his dress and the grooming of his horse.

He is taught to mount without saddle, on both sides of the horse.

He is taught the name and use of the principal parts of the arms and equipments, and the manner of keeping them clean; the manner of rolling the cloak, of folding the effects, and of placing them in the valise.



These different instructions are given by the corporal of the squad, under the superintendence of the sergeant and officer of the platoon.

At the end of this week, the recruit commences the first lesson on foot; he continues to be instructed in the above-mentioned details.

The recruits are drilled on foot twice a day, when possible, and an hour and a half each time. Half an hour of this time is employed in teaching them the duties of guards.

At the end of six weeks or two months at most, the recruits should be able to mount the quarter guard, and, consequently, they should have commenced the fourth lesson on foot.

Before the recruit mounts guard, he learns the different parts of a complete equipment, and the means of preserving it; and, also, the manner of saddling, bridling, unsaddling, and unbridling, and of packing his effects on the horse.

After he has mounted his first guard, his instruction on horseback is commenced, care being taken to give him a gentle and well-trained horse.



*Recapitulation of the time necessary to instruct a trooper to the school of the platoon mounted, inclusive.*

DISMOUNTED.

*School of the trooper.*

1st lesson	{	1st part,	4 lessons	}	12 lessons.
		2d "	8 "		
2d "	{	1st part,	6 "	}	18 "
		2d "	12 "		
3d "	{	1st part,	5 "	}	10 "
		2d "	5 "		
4th "	{	1st part,	15 "	}	30 "
		2d "	15 "		
					<hr/>
			Total,		70 lessons.

*School of the platoon.*

NOTE.—As the *school of the platoon, dismounted* should progress conjointly with that of the trooper mounted, the number of lessons will be such as may be judged necessary.





MOUNTED.

*School of the trooper.*

1st lesson	{	1st part,	5 lessons	}	20 lessons.
		2d "	15 "	}	
2d "	{	1st part,	20 "	}	40 "
		2d "	20 "	}	
3d "	{	1st part,	15 "	}	30 "
		2d "	15 "	}	
4th "	{	1st part,	15 "	}	30 "
		2d "	15 "	}	
<hr/>					
Total,					120 lessons.

*School of the platoon.*

1st article,	..	..	..	15 lessons.	
2d "	..	..	..	15 "	
3d "	..	..	..	15 "	
4th "	..	..	..	15 "	
<hr/>					
Total,					60 lessons.



It results from this gradation, that the trooper, after 180 lessons or days of instruction, should be able to enter the *school of the squadron*.

### *Corporals.*

The corporals should be capable of executing all the lessons mounted and dismounted, and should be qualified to teach at least the two first lessons dismounted, and the first lesson mounted.

Their theoretical instruction should include, in addition to these lessons, all the details relative to the functions of their grade in the interior service, both in garrison and in campaign.

The colonel selects, in each squadron, a certain number of privates, who may be admitted to the theoretical instruction of the corporals.

### *Sergeants.*

The sergeants should be capable of executing, dismounted and mounted, all that is prescribed by this book; and should be able to teach the lessons of the *school of the trooper*. They should likewise know all the details of the service, so as to have it in their power to conduct their troop and replace the chiefs of platoons if necessary.

The theoretical instruction of the sergeants should include the *basis of instruction*, the *school of the trooper*, the



*school of the platoon, and the school of the squadron; also, the regulations for the interior service in garrison and in campaign, so far as their grade is concerned.*

The colonel selects, in each company, those among the corporals whom he judges fit to be admitted to the theoretical instruction of the sergeants.

### *Officers.*

Every officer, from the colonel to the 2d lieutenant, should be able to command according to his rank. No one will be considered fully instructed, unless he can also explain and execute all that is contained in this book.

The theory of the officers should include this book and all the regulations which prescribe their duties in their different positions, either in peace or war.

Every officer who joins the regiment for the first time, must be examined on his theoretical and practical instruction by the colonel.

If the faults committed on drill by an officer of any rank whatsoever, arise from negligence or want of instruction, the commandant of the regiment shall cause him to be immediately replaced.

If the colonel thinks proper, he may excuse from the theory, every other time, those officers whose instruction is completed.



## ARTICLE SIXTH.

INSTRUCTION TO MOUNT WITHOUT SADDLE, TO PACK UP, TO SADDLE, AND TO UNSADDLE.

### *Manner of vaulting.*

Seize the mane with the left hand, hold the reins of the snaffle in the right hand, and place it on the withers, the thumb to the left, the fingers to the right; raise yourself lightly on the two wrists, the body straight; pass the right leg extended, over the croup of the horse, without touching him, and seat yourself gently on horseback.

*To dismount*, pass the left rein of the snaffle into the right hand; place this hand on the withers; seize the mane with the left hand, raise yourself gently on the two wrists; pass the right leg extended over the croup of the horse, without touching him; bring the right thigh near the left, the body straight, and come to the ground lightly on the toes, bending the knees a little.

### *Manner of packing up the effects.*

The uniform pantaloons, folded the length of the valise, should be well spread out in the bottom.

The white pantaloons, folded in the same manner, placed on the uniform pantaloons.

The shirts, unfolded, are laid on the white pantaloons.

The soldier's book on the shirts.



The cap-cord on the book.

The shaving case, the pocket-handkerchiefs, the gloves, and the socks, divided equally in the ends.

The second pair of boots under the flap of the valise.

The plume in its case, along with the boots.

The stable jacket in the valise-wallet; and also, the forage cap, which is placed in the middle.

The stable frock rolled the length of the cloak, in the forage-sack.

The things used in grooming, the brushes, grease-box, and other cleaning utensils, in the holster-pouch.

#### *Manner of rolling the cloak.*

The cloak being entirely unfolded, the sleeves are laid flat and extended parallel to the two front edges of the cloak; each one is then turned up and folded near the elbow, so as to give a length of 3 feet 6 inches from one elbow to the other, the middle of the cloak remaining uncovered. The cape is then turned down over the sleeves, in such a manner that the front edges may exactly cover those of the cloak.

The lower extremity of the cloak is turned up about ten inches; the skirts are likewise turned towards each other, so that they may touch the fold of the sleeves, and that being folded a second time upon themselves, they may give to the cloak the form of a rectangle; the lower extremity of the cloak is then turned up about 7 inches, and it is rolled as



tightly as possible, commencing at the collar and pressing the knee upon it as it is rolled, to hold it. The part of the cloak which is rolled is then introduced into the sort of pocket formed by the part which was turned back.

*Manner of adjusting a saddle.*

HEAVY CAVALRY.

The saddle should be placed on the horse without a blanket, in order to see clearly whether its shape agrees with that of his back.

In order that the saddle may be well placed, it is necessary that the point of the bow should be three fingers in rear of the point of the shoulder; that the gullet leave sufficient room on the withers and loins to permit the hand to be passed easily between these parts and the saddle, when the trooper is mounted; that the front part

LIGHT CAVALRY.

The saddle, should be laid on the horse without a blanket, in order to see clearly whether its shape agrees with that of his back.

In order that the saddle may be well placed, it is necessary that the front end of the bare should be three fingers in rear of the point of the shoulder; that the bows be sufficiently elevated above the withers and loins to allow the fist to be passed under the rear bow, and almost as much under the front one, when the trooper is mounted; that



of the gullet be sufficiently wide to prevent the pad from pressing on the side of the withers; that the bars bear equally upon all parts without touching the backbone, and that the points of the bow do not press upon the back. The breast-strap should be placed above the point of the shoulders, so as not to interfere with their movements, and the crupper should not be stretched for fear of wounding the horse under the tail.

the ends of the bars do not bear upon the back, and that the finger can be passed under them; that the rest of the bare bear flatly on the back, in such a way, however, that the finger may be passed between their upper edge and the back, and that they may be at least two finger's breadth from the backbone. The breast-strap should be placed above the point of the shoulders, so as not to interfere with their movement. The leathern heart should be in the middle of the breast, and the crupper should not be stretched for fear of wounding the horse under the tail.

To attach the stirrups to the saddle run the stirrup-leather through the eye of the stirrup, pass it through the loop, and draw it up until the loop touches the eye of the stirrup: then, holding the stirrup-leather in such a manner that the buckle may be turned towards the horse, run it



through the hole or staple in the saddle from above, and draw it down; fasten it at the proper length by means of the buckle, run it through the loop which is under the buckle, and pass the end twice through the same loop.

When the stirrup is arranged in this manner, and hangs naturally, the buckle will be on the inside next the horse.

*Manner of saddling.*

HEAVY CAVALRY.

Approach the horse on the left side, and lay the blanket, folded in four equal parts, on his back; the edges on the left side, the large fold on the withers.

Seize it, then, with the left hand on the withers, and with the right on the loins; slide it, once or twice from front to rear to smooth the hair, taking care to raise it in carrying it forward, so as not to brush up the hair.

The blanket should be

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Approach the horse on the left side, and lay the blanket, folded into 12 or 16 thicknesses, on his back; the edges on the left side.

Seize it, then, with the left hand on the withers, and with the right on the loins; slide it once or twice from front to rear, to smooth the hair, taking care to raise it in carrying it forward, so as not to brush up the hair. The blanket should be so arranged as to project one finger's breath





so arranged as not to project beyond the bars in rear. Throw the girths over the seat of the saddle, and also the crupper, which is held with the left hand.

Seize the saddle with the same hand at the pommel, the right hand under the cantle, place it gently on the horse's back, bringing it from the direction of his croup, in order not to frighten him, and place it a little in rear that the crupper may be put on without drawing it back. Let down the girths and crupper, step behind the horse, seize the tail with the left hand, and twist the hair around the dock with the right hand, which then seizes the crupper and passes the tail through it, taking care that none of the hair remains under it, which would hurt the

beyond the bars in rear.

Seize the saddle at the pommel with the left hand, at the cantle with the right hand, and place it gently on the horse's back, bringing it from the direction of his croup, in order not to frighten him, and place it a little in rear, that the crupper may be put on without drawing it back. Let down the girth, breast-strap, and crupper; step behind the horse, seize the tail with the left hand, and twist the hair around the dock with the right, which then seizes the crupper and passes the tail through it, taking care that none of the hair remains under it, which would hurt the horse.

Step to the right side of the horse, and, seizing the saddle at the cantle with the left hand, and at the pommel with the right



horse.

Step to the right side of the horse to let down the right stirrup, return to the left side, raise up the saddle, carry it forward, taking care that the blanket is smooth, and that it does not compress the withers, which is avoided by raising it up over this part; see that there are no straps caught under the saddle; begin by fastening the first girth, which is passed through the loop of the breast-strap; the second girth less tight than the first girth and surcingle, because it is the one which most impedes the respiration of the horse; then buckle the breast-strap and let down the left stirrup.

hand, raise it and carry it forward, without moving the blanket; see at the same time that there are no straps caught under the saddle; place the girth flat, and pass it through the loop of the false martingale; return to the left side by the head of the horse; run the left hand between the withers and the blanket; raise it up a little so that it will not compress the withers; buckle the girth and the breast-strap.



*Manner of packing the effects on the horse.*

HEAVY CAVALRY.

The schabraque being on the saddle, the front part turned back on the seat, and the straps run through their holes, fasten the cloak and the forage-sack containing the stable-frock, drawing the middle-strap very tight, that the cloak may be on the pommel. With the cloak straps, fasten the ends of the cloak and forage-sack in such a manner that the ends shall not project beyond the schabraque. Place the pistol in the holster in front of the cloak, and fasten the strap in the ring of the butt. Place the hatchet in its case, and turn down the front of the schabraque.

Extend the right and left packing-straps upon

LIGHT CAVALRY.

The schabraque being on the saddle, the front part turned back on the seat, the surcingle passed through the loop of the false martingale, the packing straps run thro' their holes, fasten the cloak and the forage-sack, containing the stable-frock, drawing the middle-strap very tight, that the cloak may be front of the pommel, falling down in front of the holsters. With the cloak straps, fasten the ends of the cloak and forage-sack, in such a manner that the ends shall not project beyond the schabraque. Place the pistol in the holster inside of the cloak, and fasten the strap in the ring of the butt. Place the hatchet in its



the croup; place the wallet flat upon the pillion; lay the middle packing-strap over the wallet; place the valise with the buckles towards the saddle; fasten it tightly with this strap; fasten the wallet and valise together with the side-straps; then attach the forage-cord, rolled and twisted into a circle, to the left pack-strap, under the schabraque; in the same manner, attach the watering bridle on the right side; see that there is no fold in the valise, and that it lays flat.

When nose-bags are used, they will be attached to the pommel, on the off side.

case, turn down the front of the schabraque, and pass the gun-strap through its hole.

Extend the right and left packing-strap upon the croup; place the wallet flat against the cantle; lay the middle packing-strap over the wallet; place the valise with the buckles towards the saddle; fasten it tightly to the peak with this strap; fasten the wallet and valise together with the side-straps; then attach the forage-cord, rolled and twisted into a circle, on the left side, under the schabraque; in the same manner, attach the watering bridle on the right side to the straps which are fixed to the saddle for that purpose; see that there is no fold in the valise.

Fasten the lock-cover to the cloak-strap on the



| right side, the buckles  
| against the schabraque.

When blankets are used instead of schabraques, they will be folded twice, with the edges placed on the off side.

To have the effects well packed, the three straps must be tightly buckled, and must come up straight 3 inches from each other; the three buckles on the same line in the middle of the valise; the valise and wallet square, so that both can be seen from behind. (*Light cavalry*, the wallet placed in such a manner that it cannot be seen from behind.)

The valise and wallet should not incline to either side.

The cloak and other articles in front should be so arranged, as to raise the bridle-hand as little as possible.

Nothing should project beyond the schabraque.

If a bundle of forage is to be carried, it is placed on the valise, a little to the rear, and tied to the packing-straps.

When the carbine is in the boot, it is so placed that its end may be 4 or 5 inches from the horse's shoulder, without projecting beyond it; it is fastened to the saddle by the gun-strap, which makes two turns round the small of the stock. The carbine must never be left in the boot, when the horses enter or go out of the stable.



### *Manner of bridling.*

Stand on the left side of the horse, the reins of the snaffle and of the curb-bridle in the bend of the left arm, the top of the head-stall on the fore arm. Seize the curb-bridle and the snaffle by the top of the head-stall with the right hand, the nails downwards; pass the arm over the horse's neck, so that the hand may be in front of his head; seize the snaffle-bit with the left hand near the ring, and the curb-bit near the boss, taking care that the snaffle-bit is above the curb-bit; place them together in the horse's mouth, pressing the left thumb upon the bars to make him open it; pass the horse's ears between the front and top of the head-stall, commencing with the right; run the nose-band through the square rings of the halter, so that the part of the halter over the nose may be covered, and buckle it, leaving the cheek-pieces of the snaffle outside; hook the curb, buckle the throat-strap, passing it under that of the halter; fasten the button-hole of the halter to the button on the top of the head-stall; clear the forelock; pass the reins of the snaffle and curb-bridle over the horse's neck; attach the halter-strap, with the end wound up, to the holster-strap on the left side; (*Light cavalry*, to the cloak strap.)

If the horse is properly bridled, the buckles of the cheek-piece, and of the throat-strap, on the right side, will be at the same height, and those of the cheek-piece, throat-strap, and snaffle, on the left side, will form a kind of crow's foot; the throat strap will not be so tight as to im-



pede the respiration; the cheek-pieces will be in rear of the temples, and the snaffle-bit will be above the curb-bit.

*Manner of unbridling.*

Unhook the curb, unbuckle the nose-band, then the throat-strap, unbutton the halter, unroll the halter-strap, and fasten the horse to the rack until he is unsaddled; bring the reins of the snaffle and curb-bridle on the top of the head, pass them over the ears, let them fall into the bend of the left arm; take off the bridle from the horse's head, beginning with the right ear; make two turns around the bridle, with the reins below the front piece, and pass them between the front and top of the head-stall, so that the bridle may be hung up.

*Manner of unpacking.*

Unbuckle the packing-straps, ending with the middle one; take off the valise and wallet; unbuckle the front packing straps; take off the lock-cover; turn back the front of the schabraque on the seat; unbuckle the cloak-straps, ending with the middle one; take off the cloak and the sack: free the pistol from its strap, and take it and the hatchet out of the holsters; take off the forage-cord and watering bridle; unbuckle the surcingle, and take off the schabraque, or blanket; double the schabraque or blanket; lay all the



effects on it, roll them up in it, and fasten them with the surcingle.

The trooper then rolls up all the straps, and unsaddles in the prescribed manner.

*Manner of unsaddling.*

HEAVY CAVALRY.

Strap up the stirrups, unbuckle the breast-strap, the surcingle, the first girth which is freed from the loop, then the second; carry the saddle a little back to free the tail from the crupper; raise the saddle, passing the left arm along the gullet; take the girths in the right hand to put them on the saddle if they are clean; if not, they will be wiped before being put up; take off the blanket, double it with the wet side inwards, lay it on the saddle and fasten it there by means of the crupper,

LIGHT CAVALRY.

Unbuckle the breast-strap, pass the end of it through the holster-strap to hold it up. Unbuckle the girth; step to the right side, free the girth from the loop of the false martingale; turn up the girth and breast-strap if they are clean, and if not, after having wiped them; then throw over the right stirrup, carry the saddle a little back to free the tail from the crupper, throw over the left stirrup and take off the saddle with both hands, the left hand hold of theommel, the right at the cantle;





which is turned up and attached to the cloak-strap.

take off the blanket, double it with the wet side outwards; lay it on the saddle and fasten it there by means of the crupper, which is turned up and attached to the cloak-strap.

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## ARTICLE SEVENTH.

### OF THE BIT.

(Pl. 6, fig. A.) The bit is composed of seven principal pieces in iron, viz:

The *mouth-piece* (1), *the branches* (2), *the rings* (3), *the curb* (4), and *the cross-bar* (5).

The other pieces are the *S* (6), and the *hook* (7).

The *mouth-piece* is fixed to the branches by the *fonceaux* (8), and is divided into *barrels* (9), and *crook* (10).

The *barrels* act upon the bars and render the horse obedient, with the assistance of the curb.

The *crook* forms a place for the tongue.

The *branches* cause the mouth-piece and curb to act. Each one is divided into *eye of the cheek-piece* (11), *eye of*



*the hook or S* (12), *banquet* (13), *bow of the banquet* (14), *tongue of the banquet* (15), and *ring eye* (16).

The *eye of the cheek-piece* serves to pass the cheek-piece through. The *eyes of the hook or S* serves to hold the hook or S of the curb. The *banquet and tongue of the banquet* serve to unite the mouth-piece to the branches. The *bow of the banquet* serves to strengthen the branch, and the *ring eye* is to hold the rings for the reins.

The object of the *cross-bar* is to strengthen the bit, and to prevent the branches from hooking the reins of the other horses.

(Fig. B.) The *curb* is composed of *links* (1) and *rings* (2); the *links* act upon the horse's chin, and the *rings* serve to fasten the curb to the *S* and the hook; they are three in number, two on the side of the hook, and one on the side of the *S*.

The *S* serves to fasten the curb to the bit, and the *hook* to hook the curb.

The *bosses* (17) are ornaments to cover the fonceaux there are holes in them by which they are riveted to the branches.

(Fig. C.) The *snaffle-bit* is composed of five pieces of iron:

The *right side* (1).

The *left side* (2).

The *uniting ring* (3).

The *rings* (4), to receive the cheek-pieces and reins.



(Fig. D.) The *bit of the watering-bridle* is composed of four pieces of iron:

The *right side* (1).

The *left side* (2).

Two *rings with wings* (3), to receive the reins and cheek-pieces.

To bit the horse properly, it is necessary to understand:

1st. The effects of the bit.

2d. The horse's mouth.

3d. The conformation of the horse.

The bit is *medium*, (fig. E.) when the branches (1) are *straight*, that is, when the eye of the ring is in the prolongation of the line passing through the centre of the fonceaux and the eye of the cheek-piece; and when the mouth-piece is *mean*, that is with the barrel (2) large and rising, and the crook not much elevated.

The bit is *mild* (fig. F.) when the branches (1) are short and the eye of the ring in rear of the line; and when the mouth-piece is *straight*, that is, when the barrel (2) is large near the branches, slopes upwards a little, and is almost without crook.

The bit is *severe* (fig. G.) when the branches (1) are long, with the eye of the ring in front of the line; and when the mouth-piece is *powerful*, that is, when the barrel (2) is straight and small, and the crook elevated.

The Position of the eye of the branch renders the action of the bit more or less powerful. If the eye is high, the bit resists the motion of the branches and produces a



stronger impression on the mouth and chin. If, on the contrary, the eye is too low, the bit yields to the motion of the branches, and produces less effect.

It is necessary to consider the interior and exterior parts of the horse's mouth.

The interior parts are the *tongue*, the *canal* in which the tongue rests, the *tusks*, the *bars*, and the *inside of the lips*.

The exterior parts are the *bones of the lower jaw*, the *canal* between these bones, the *slit of the lips*, the *outside of the lips*, and the *chin*.

The most sensitive parts of the horse's mouth are the *bars* and the *chin*; the *tongue* and the *lips* are less so. Bars which are elevated, sharp, and without flesh, denote sensibility; it diminishes in proportion as the bars become lower, round, and covered with flesh, and as the chin becomes thick and fleshy.

When a horse is well-made, and free in his motions and gait, it is to be presumed that he has a good mouth.

When a horse has a heavy head and limbs, and is lazy and clumsy in his gaits, it is to be presumed that he has a bad mouth.

When a horse has long slim legs, a long body, and is loosely put together, great care is requisite in the choice of a bit, as he submits with difficulty to the action of it, not being able to endure its effects without pain, or without endeavoring to avoid them.



When a horse has the bars elevated, sharp, and without flesh, the tongue thin, and the canal sufficiently large to hold it, he should have a straight bit (*fig. F, No. 2*), that the barrel being thicker near the branches, may press upon the tongue and lips, and ease as much as possible the other parts of the mouth. The tongue and lips, from their slight degree of sensibility, being able to sustain the bit, prevent it from producing too great an effect on the bars, and pressing on them in such a manner as to cause pain.

When a horse has sensitive bars, a thick tongue, and the canal too small to hold it conveniently, he should have a medium bit (*fig. E, No. 2*), that the tongue, having a little liberty, the bit may press at the same time on the bars and tongue, without causing inconvenience. A straight bit, in such a mouth, would deprive the tongue of its liberty, and would bear entirely upon that part which is the least sensitive; the mouth would be incommoded, the horse would bear upon the hand, and would resist.

When a horse has low, round, and fleshy bars, he should have a severe bit (*fig. G, No. 2*), because bars of this kind possessing little sensibility, can only acquire it from the action of the bit, which presses upon them.

When a horse has too large a mouth, he should have a bit with long branches.

When the horse has a small mouth, he should have a light bit; but as the small quantity of iron might be unpleasant to him, from the delicate and sensitive bars which these



horses usually have, it is necessary to use the straight mouth-piece with short and mild branches.

When a horse throws out his head to the front, he should have, to prevent it, long and *severe* branches (*fig. G, No. 1*); if at the same time he has a sensitive mouth, which is frequently the case, he should be given a straight mouth-piece (*fig. G, No. 2*).

When a horse carries his head low, and against his breast, he should have short branches (*fig. F, No. 1*); if at the same time his mouth is not very sensitive, which is not uncommon, he must have a severe mouth-piece (*fig. G, No. 2*).

Horses which are lower before than behind, are rarely well upon the haunches; they feel the extra weight which the croup throws on the shoulders, want confidence in their legs, and seek the aid of the bit. They generally have a bad mouth, and bear upon the hand They should have a *severe* bit with *powerful* branches (*fig. G, No. 1 and 2*). When the mouth is very sensitive, which is rare with this kind of horses, a straight mouth-piece (*fig. F, No. 2*) is arranged with powerful branches (*fig. G, No. 1*). This mouth-piece moderates the effect of the branches.

Horses which are lower behind than before generally have a fine neck and shoulders; but their proportions show little strength in the hinder parts. They are light in their fore-parts, and apt to rear; they should have short and mild branches (*fig. F, No. 1*).



The bit should bear upon the bars one finger's breadth above the lower tusks; if it bore higher, it would wrinkle the lips and hurt the bone of the bar, which is sharper there; lower down, it would touch the upper tusk. In no case should the top of the mouth-piece touch the palate.

The bit should be neither wide nor narrow; in the first case; it becomes displaced and does not fit; in the second case, it compresses and wounds the mouth, and may cause the horse to contract the habit of seizing the branches with his lips, or of taking one of them between his teeth.

The curb should be arranged so as to produce its effect upon the chin, and not to compress it when the bridle hand does not act. It should be neither long nor short; in the first case, it would permit the bit to swing, which would destroy its effect; in the second case, it would restrain the horse too much, and lead him to resist.

When young horses are bridled for the first time, a piece of leather or felt may be placed between the curb and chin, as their chins are often very sensitive. These means are no longer used after they have become accustomed to the effect of the bit.

A bit which is well adjusted should act upon all parts of the mouth, according to their sensibility.

Horses resist the bit when it causes pain; the most sensitive are the most impatient: when the bit hurts them, they rush forward to escape the pain, which they imagine to be a punishment. The more they are restrained by an unskilful hand, the greater the compression of the bars becomes; it



increases the evil instead of allaying it, and gives the horse a bad mouth.

When a horse shakes his head, it is a sign that the bit incommodes him. There are horses which persist in the habit of shaking the head after the bit has been properly arranged; the hand alone can then correct this vice, and not the martingale, which is improperly supposed to be a remedy.

As a general rule, all horses should have a *mild* bit; and, as it is impossible that each horse in a regiment should have a particular bit, they are furnished of three different patters: there is one-sixth of *mild bits*, four-sixths of *medium bits*, and one-sixth of *severe bits*.

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## ARTICLE EIGHTH.

### MANNER OF TRAINING YOUNG HORSES.

The remount horses are not mounted immediately after their arrival at the regiment; they are merely led out by men mounted on trained horses; in winter, the warmest part of the day is chosen for this exercise. They must be led sometimes on the right and sometimes on the left side.

When the horses have perfectly recovered from the fatigues of the journey, they are ridden out.

They move always at a walk, the men merely requiring their horses to follow those which precede in the column.





The horses being thus habituated to carry the weight of a man, they are taught in the stables to suffer themselves to be saddled, to have the foot taken up, the shoe struck, &c.; observing always, if the horse objects, to make use of gentle means to remove his fears.

It should be borne in mind that nothing must be required of young horses beyond their strength, and that punishment is to be resorted to only at the last extremity, and when well assured that the faults arise from viciousness and not from ignorance.

The horses should be gentle to mount, should march on a straight line and circular line at all paces, should back, make a few side steps to the right and left, suffer pressure in the ranks, leap the ditch and bar, and should not be alarmed at the noise of arms and drums, or the waving of standards and the flags of lances.

To avoid repetition, this article presents only those details which regard the horse, and that which is prescribed in the *schools of the trooper and platoon* is conformed to for the commands and execution of all the movements, observing to follow the progression of these schools from point to point, but always with a view to the instruction of the horse.

### FIRST LESSON.

The horses saddled, and with snaffle bridles, are placed in one rank three paces from each other.



The lesson in mounting is given to each horse separately, the instructor holding him by the reins of the snaffle; the trooper caresses the horse, on coming up to him, puts his foot carefully in the stirrup, raises himself without abruptness, seats himself in the saddle, and caresses the horse again; he pauses longer on the stirrup in proportion as the horse becomes more calm, and he mounts and dismounts successively on the right and left side, to render the horse more submissive.

To teach the horse the effect of the reins, they should be opened without abruptness, but freely, so as to leave no doubt of what is required of him.

To teach him the effect of the legs, the trooper has two switches, one in each hand; they must be of a pliant wood, sufficiently long to reach the horse behind the girths, just where the legs close. The legs are closed gradually, and if the horse does not obey, the switches are used, the force of the blow being increased progressively, until he learns to move off at the sole pressure of the legs. The switches are afterwards used only when he hesitates.

To make the horse turn, open freely the rein on the side toward which he is to turn, and close the leg on the same side; if he does not obey the pressure of the leg, use the switch on that side; when the movement is nearly finished, diminish the effect of the rein and leg, sustaining him with the opposite rein and leg.



At the commencement, the horse is made to describe large arcs, and he is brought by degrees to turn upon the arcs prescribed in the first lesson.

When all that is above prescribed is perfectly understood, the instruction commences.

The instruction is not given at a halt, as is required in the first lesson of the school of the trooper, but the march in column is performed on the track, as in the second part of that lesson; the instructor places a trained horse at the head, and the men preserve an interval of three paces, that they may conduct their horses more easily.

The troopers should, at first, preserve great suppleness in their position, and pliancy in their movements, that they may not discourage the horses, already annoyed by a weight to which they are not accustomed. The horses should not yet be required to march very straight; it is sufficient that they are made acquainted with the reins and legs by bringing them back to the line when they are too far from it, and by using the means prescribed for the passage of corners.

This first instruction is given at a walk, to render it easier to the horse.

It is especially in the execution of the *right wheel*, *left wheel*, *right about wheel*, and *left about wheel*, that the troopers should use the reins and their legs with precision, in order that the horse may become well acquainted with them.



To make the horse back, the instructor having dismounted, places himself in front of the horse, seizes one rein with each hand, and bears upon the snaffle.

If the horse refuses to back, the instructor having taken both reins in one hand, with the other touches him gently on the fore-legs with a switch, caresses him when he obeys, and stops him after two or three steps. He is not required to back straight.

During the first days, the instruction should be short, and interrupted by frequent repose.

During the moments of repose, the lesson in mounting is repeated; and when the horse no longer stirs, the trooper mounts and dismounts without his being held by the instructor. If the horse is still unquiet, the instructor holds him again until he becomes calm, seeking to give him confidence, and being very careful not to ill-use him, which would only render him more restive.

After a few days instruction, the horse is taught to hold himself straight, and more precision is exacted in the passage of the corners, as well as in all the movements and changes of direction, but always at a walk.

The trooper begins to lessen the movement of the reins a little, and to make less use of the switches, that the horse may become more and more accustomed to obey the *aids* alone.

When the horse has learned to hold himself straight, and when he obeys the hands and legs tolerably, the in-



structor causes him to take a moderate trot; but he is not kept long at this pace.

At a trot, the same precision is not at first required in the position and movements of the horse as at a walk; it is acquired by degrees.

The horses are practised in backing when mounted; the troopers should act with great gentleness, contenting themselves at the commencement with making the horse take two or three steps to the rear, without requiring him to back straight.

Whenever a horse has obeyed, the hand should be held lightly, and he should be caressed.

## SECOND LESSON.

The horses, saddled, and bridled with a snaffle, are placed in one rank 3 paces from each other.

When the horses obey the aids sufficiently, the switches are no longer used, but they are then made acquainted with the spur; it is only used when the horse does not obey the legs. In this case, the trooper having conformed to what is prescribed [No. 315](#), applies both spurs vigorously, at the moment when the horse commits the fault; at the same time the bridle hand is slackened, unless the horse should have left the track, when he will be replaced on it. The spurs should never be applied unreasonably, in a spiritless manner, or one after the other, for fear the horse may acquire a habit of kicking.



The horses are now required to move perfectly straight on a straight line, and to bend themselves a little. in turning to the right or left. They are afterwards made to trot alternately to the right and to the left hand, great attention being paid to give them a free and regular gait.

When the horses have acquired suppleness and courage, the trot becomes more frequent and lasts longer; and all the movements and changes of direction which have been executed at a *walk*, are repeated at this gait.

The oblique march from a halt is not executed.

When the horses perform well on a straight line, they are placed in the ring, and made to take a few turns in each direction, first at a *walk*, and then at a *trot*. When the horses are in the ring, they should have the position described in [No. 327](#).

The horses are made to execute the right *wheel*, *left wheel*, *right-about wheel*, and *left-about wheel*, and they are thus confirmed in their knowledge of the reins and legs.

At the end of the lessons, the horses being more calm and obedient, are made to pass successively from the head to the foot of the column, which is done with great care, and those which leave the track in spite of all precautions, are brought back to it with great gentleness.

This lesson is repeated, the horses being taken indiscriminately from the centre of the column.

The *trot* is not yet commenced from a halt, nor are the horses halted when moving at that pace.



When the horses trot well, the pace is increased, but only for one or two turns at the most.

They then take one or two turns at a gallop, merely to give them a first knowledge of this gait, to try their strength, and to increase their suppleness, without requiring them to start correctly.

Young horses are apt to run away in starting at a gallop; the troopers should endeavor to calm them, and should especially avoid exciting them too much.

Finally, they are taught to take a few side steps, as it is prescribed [No. 342](#).

This exercise, being difficult for the horse, requires great mildness and patience on the part of the instructor; a few movements of the shoulders to the right and left, and one or two side steps, are sufficient for the first time.

When a horse refuses to obey, the instructor shows him the whip, and, if that is not sufficient, he touches him lightly with it behind the girths; the horse is caressed after he has obeyed.

The lesson in *backing* is repeated, but with more strictness, and if the horse throws himself out of the line, he is cautiously replaced on it.

During the moments of repose, the troopers being in column, or in one rank at 3 paces from each other, the instructor causes them to *mount* and *dismount* alternately on the right and on the left side.



### THIRD LESSON.

For this lesson the horses are bridled with the curb bridle.

The instruction at a halt, which is prescribed [No. 354](#), is not given.

The horses marching on the track, the first thing is to accustom them to the weight of the bit; to effect this, the trooper guides his horse with the snaffle only, which he holds by the middle in his right hand, taking care to hold the reins of the curb-bridle so loose that the bit will not act.

When the horse no longer shows any uneasiness, he is taught the effect of the bit.

Whenever there is a corner to pass, the horse is *gathered* by making use of the snaffle; the horse having obeyed, and having begun to turn to the right or left, the snaffle is slackened, and the movement is completed with the bridle hand; if the horse still shows hesitation, the bridle is slackened and the snaffle is again used.

The snaffle, used in this manner in passing the corners, and in all changes of direction, teaches the horse by degrees the effect of the bit, and the use of it is insensibly diminished until he can be guided with the left hand alone.

The effect of the bit being much more powerful than that of the snaffle, the movements of the left hand should therefore be more progressive.





In all difficult movements, such as to *go out of the column*, to *passage*, &c., if the instructor finds some of the horses undecided, he will make the troopers use the snaffle.

#### FOURTH LESSON.

The horses being perfectly gentle to mount, and knowing how to back properly, the troopers mount and dismount in two ranks, as in [Nos. 268, 292, and 293](#).

The instruction is the same as in the preceding lessons, but the troopers are armed. The carbine is in the boot, and the sabre in the scabbard; in proportion as the horses become accustomed to it, the carbines are slung and the sabres drawn.

The manual of arms is then executed, first at a *halt*, afterwards when marching at a *walk* and at a *trot*, as in the 4th lesson of the *school of the trooper*, the greatest gentleness being always used to accustom the horses to it by degrees.

*Manner of accustoming the horses to leap the ditch and the bar.*

At the end of the lesson, and before the horses return to the stable, they are practised in leaping the ditch and the bar.



This instruction demands many precautions and great care. The ditch is leaped before the bar, which is more difficult.

At the commencement, the ditch should be narrow and not deep, and the bar should be quite low.

The horses are always led at first, care being taken to put at their head a horse already used to this exercise.

To prevent the horse from stopping short, as it often happens, he is made to pass by the side of the ditch, and over the bar, which has been let down, in order that he may see beforehand the obstacles which he is to leap.

After these precautions have been taken, the trooper holds the end of the bridle, reins in the right hand, and runs to the ditch or bar, which he leaps the first; the instructor follows the horse, Shows him the whip, and cracks it at the same time, to make him follow; the trooper caresses him after he has leaped.

If the horse refuses, the instructor forces him with the whip, using great patience, but never suffering him to return to the stable until he has leaped.

The horses should leap only once, or at most, twice a day; were it repeated too often, they would at last become discouraged.

The horse should not be made to leap mounted, until he has leaped without hesitation when led. For this purpose, each trooper, on arriving at the ditch or bar, follows what is laid down in [No. 415](#), and the following paragraphs.



When a horse refuses to obey, it is necessary to take room and try again to make him leap, placing him, when necessary, a few paces behind another horse which leaps freely; the instructor follows, to compel him with the whip, and, if in spite of all precautions, he still refuses to leap, the trooper dismounts, leads his horse, and does not mount again until he leaps without hesitation.

*Assembly of the young horses in a platoon.*

To accustom the young horses to the pressure of the ranks, and to the movements which they must execute together, the progression of the four articles of the school of the platoon is followed, conforming to what follows.

The successive alignments at a halt, are not practised at first with the young horses, because they are not generally sufficiently calm.

In the formations, the troopers should keep their horses straight, and align themselves as they arrive on the line; but once in the rank and halted, they should no longer seek to put them straight, or to close, as the young horses are impatient when too long gathered, and almost always resist.

In beginning to march, by twos, by fours, and by platoon, to troopers should preserve sufficient space, taking care not to close; they should relax the thighs and legs, require little from their horses, and calm those which are excited by *stopping* and *slackening the bridle*.



When the horses are calm and march quietly, the troopers approach boot to boot, without, however, pressing each other, and it is not until then, that more exactness is observed in the distances, directions, and alignments.

The horses which suffer most from pressure, are placed on the flanks, and they are taken gradually towards the centre, where the pressure is more felt.

In the march in column and in line, attention is paid to the gaits, to render them equal and regular: without changing the formation too often, until the horses are perfectly trained.

Wheeling by platoon is practised; but these movements are frequently to be interrupted by direct marches, to calm those horses to which the pressure sometimes becomes too severe. The pace of the horses near the pivot being slackened, they become impatient at being thus restrained by the hand of the rider, and they almost always resist, when they are made to wheel for a long time, and often.

They execute, at a *walk* only, the *right wheel*, *left wheel*, *right-about wheel*, *left-about wheel by fours*, taking care not to repeat them too often.

They are made to gallop by twos, by fours, and by platoon, but not long at a time; no other movements are executed at this pace.

The young horses are not practised at the charge.

On the last day of their instruction they are mounted with arms and baggage; should any horse be rendered uneasy by the valise, and kick and resist, he is separated



from the troop, and is accustomed by degrees to the valise by mounting him apart, and by letting him stand packed in the stable an hour or two each day.

When the horses are sufficiently trained, and some weeks before they enter the squadron, they are practised in the different formations of the *school of the platoon*, at the quick paces, the gallop being used with great moderation.

*Manner of accustoming young horses to firing, and military noises.*

A few trained horses accustomed to the firing, are mounted with the young horses; towards the end of the lesson, the troopers who mount the former separate themselves a few paces from the others and fire pistols, while the others continue to march on the track; the troopers taking care to quiet and caress those which are excited or frightened.

This method is continued during some days, the troopers approaching nearer and nearer, and finally firing inside of the square; they fire afterwards when returning to the quarters, at first in rear of the column, then near the centre, and at last at the head, facing it at the distance of a few paces.

There will be an interval between the shots at first, and they will be fired more frequently in proportion as the horses become more calm, taking care not to burn them with the grains of powder.



When the young horses are somewhat accustomed to the noise of arms, the troopers who ride them having loaded their pistols between the lessons, fire one after another at a signal from the instructor.

This lesson should be given with care, the firing being stopped when the horses become excited; after they have become more calm, the shots are repeated with shorter intervals. The carbines are afterwards used.

Should there be any horses so restive as to throw the others habitually into disorder, they must be sent back to the stable; they are then taken out separately, every morning and evening, to accustom them to the noise of arms. For this purpose they are led to the riding-ground, where pistols are fired while they are caressed, and a few oats are given them. The shots are first fired from a distance, and approach gradually. After the horses become accustomed to them, they are joined to the others, to receive the same lessons when mounted.

When the horses are no longer frightened at the successive carbine or pistol shots, they are formed at the end of the riding ground; they are marched gently towards some dismounted men placed at the other end, who fire together several times in succession; when the horses are within fifty paces the firing ceases, and they are marched on until they come up to the men, where they are halted and caressed.

An officer is always present at this lesson, to see that it is given properly and without disorder.



The young horses are likewise accustomed to the manual of arms, the waving of standards, colors, and the flags of lances, to the noise of drums, and finally to all military noises. This is always done at the end of the lessons, the same progression being followed, and the same gentle means used.

*Horses that are difficult to train.*

Young horses often offer a resistance, the cause of which should be known in order to apply a remedy.

Some jump from gaiety or too much spirit; they should be brought back gently to the track, without ill-using them, and should be calmed by stopping and slackening the bridle, very little use being made of the legs.

Others jump from viciousness, and to throw their rider; they must be made to feel all the degrees of the *aids* to quiet them, punishment being employed as a last resource, as it would make them worse were it too prompt or too frequent.

In regard to horses which stop and refuse to advance, this may arise from weakness, from fear, or from obstinacy.

If it be from weakness, which may be readily seen from the conformation of the horse and the manner in which he moves, the work must be proportioned to his strength.



If it be from fear, he must be taken up gently to the object which frightens him, stopping occasionally before arriving at it, slackening the bridle, encouraging him by the voice, and using all means to give him confidence. When he has at last come up to the object, he is permitted to smell it, to show him that he has nothing to fear, and he is then caressed. In no case should a timid horse be punished, as that would only increase the evil.

Finally, if it be from obstinacy, after all gentle means have been tried, the whip must be resorted to; as the spur often induces the horse to resist still more, it is for the instructor, who knows him, to prescribe or forbid the use of it.

There are some horses which have a habit of rearing. The rider must throw the upper part of the body forward, without deranging his seat; he must slacken one rein, and draw upon the other.

There are other horses which kick. The rider must throw the body a little to the rear, without stiffness, raise the bridle hand to prevent the horse from putting his head between his legs, and force him to move off by closing the legs.

It is rarely that a horse kicks up straight; he almost always throws the croup to the right or left. While conforming to what has been said above, the trooper should bear harder upon the rein on the side towards which the horse kicks, in order to oppose the *shoulders to the haunches*.





When a horse intends to kick up while in motion, it may be perceived from the slackening of the pace of his fore-legs. In the same manner, his intention to rear may be known, by the slackening of his hind-legs.

If the horses have resisted both gentle means and punishment, recourse is had to the longe.

### *Lesson of the longe.*

This lesson requires great caution, in order not to injure the horse in trying to subdue him; the lesson should last but half an hour, or three-quarters at most, and there should be frequent repose.

The cavesson serves to moderate the pace of the horse, and to bring him near the centre when he is in the ring. It likewise serves to drive him from it, by shaking the longe. It may also be used to repress his faults.

With the whip, the pace of the horse is increased, he is driven from the centre, and he is corrected.

The instructor uses the whip and the cavesson alternately, to overcome the resistance of the horse; but he is very careful not to use both at once, nor to use them improperly, the abuse of the cavesson inclining the horse to resist, and throwing him on his haunches; that of the whip, tending to discourage him and make him restive.

The longe should be held so long as not to tire the horse by forcing him to move on too small a circle.



The horse should have a watering-bridle, and the cavesson should be arranged in such a manner as not to impede the respiration.

An instructor and an assistant are necessary to give this lesson; the assistant holds the longe and places himself at the centre. To start the horse upon the ring, the instructor leads him by the inner rein, holding the whip behind himself with the other hand; he walks with the horse as long as necessary; in proportion as the horse moves with more confidence, he separates from him, holding the longe in the right hand (when moving to the right) and the whip in the left hand, until he is at an equal distance from the horse and the person who holds the longe. He follows the movements of the horse constantly, and uses the longe, or the whip, as may be necessary, to keep him on the ring, or to maintain the pace.

If the horse stops short when the instructor leaves him, if he backs, or pulls upon the longe, and refuses to move on at the cracking of the whip, he is again led upon the ring, that he may better understand what is required of him.

On leaving him again, the instructor shows him the whip, and even touches him with it between the shoulder and the belly, if necessary; he gives the horse more liberty in proportion as he moves with confidence.

If the horse gallops instead of trotting, the instructor shakes the longe lightly by a very gentle horizontal motion of the hand.



After a few turns, the instructor diminishes the ring and tries to stop the horse by the voice, and to make him come to him; he caresses him when he has obeyed, makes him take a few steps to the rear, and leads him upon the ring to the other hand, with the same precautions.

At the end of the lesson, and when the horse has become more docile, he is mounted, not to work in the longe, but to obtain from him that which he has refused to do; if he is submissive, little should be required of him, he should be caressed, and the cavesson should be taken off.

If, in spite of all the precautions and patience of the instructor, the horse still refuses to obey, he is again put in the longe before being sent away, and these lessons are continued until no more resistance is offered.

The longe may also be used (but with great caution) to give suppleness to those horses which are in want of it.

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## ARTICLE NINTH.

### DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

A TROOP is composed of ranks and files.

A RANK is composed of men abreast of each other.

A FILE is composed of two men, one behind the other.

FILE-LEADER is a man of the front rank of a troop, relatively to the one who is behind him in the rear rank.



**FILE-CLOSER** is an officer or sergeant posted behind the rear rank.

**FRONT** is the direction perpendicular to the alignment of a troop and before it, either in column or in line.

**CENTRE** is the middle of a troop.

**WINGS** are the two grand divisions into which any body of men is divided, when in line.

**FLANK** is the right or left side of a column, or line.

**INTERVAL** is the vacant space between two troops, or between the fractions of a troop in line. It refers more particularly to the space which the squadrons of a regiment in line should preserve between each other.

This interval is 12 paces (12 yards,) measured from the knees of the sergeant (not counted in the rank) on the left of a squadron, to the knees of the sergeant on the right of the squadron which follows in order of battle.

On foot, it is measured from the elbows of the same sergeants.

**DISTANCE** is the vacant space from one troop to another in column, or between the ranks of a troop, either in line or in column.

The distance between the open ranks, when mounted, is 6 yards, measured from the croup of the horses of the front rank to the head of the horses of the rear rank; on foot, this distance is 6 paces.

When the ranks are closed, the distance, if mounted, is 2 feet, measured from the croup of the horses of the front rank to the head of those of the rear rank; on foot, it is 1



foot, measured from the breast of a man in the rear rank to the back of his file-leader.

When a troop is formed in column of platoons, or divisions, the distances prescribed are measured from the men of one front rank to those of another front rank; on foot, they are measured from the elbows of the men of one front rank, to the elbows of the men of another front rank.

DEPHT is the space included between the head and the rear of a column.

The depth of a column of platoons is equal to the front which the troop occupied in line; it is measured from the head of the horse of the officer commanding the first platoon, to the croup of the horses of the file-closers of the last platoon.

To estimate the front of a troop, and the depth of a column, it is necessary to know that a horse, when mounted, occupies in breadth one-third of his length; this breadth is a little less than a yard. To avoid fractions, and arrive at the same result by a more simple calculation, having regard also to the room which the men must always preserve in the ranks, it is supposed to be one yard. The length of a horse being 3 yards, the two ranks occupy 6 yards, with a distance of 2 feet between the ranks; a space which is necessary to prevent them from interfering on the march.

Taking the above dimensions for a base, the front of a squadron will consist of as many yards as there are files, plus the two sergeants on the flanks. There will be a difference, however, according to the corps, and the manner in



which the regiment is mounted; commandants of corps should satisfy themselves of it, by causing the front of their squadrons to be measured.

**ALIGNMENT** is the placing of men, or troops, on the same line. There are two kinds: individual alignment, and alignment by troop.

*Individual alignment* is when men are placed abreast of each other, in a parallel direction, and without one being in front or in rear of another.

*Alignment by troop* is when a troop places itself on the prolongation of a line already formed.

Every troop which is to form and align itself on another, halts on a line with the file-closers, parallel to the line of formation, to place itself afterwards on the alignment of the troop which is already formed.

The commandant of a troop places himself, to align it, on the side indicated by the command; it is the same if the troop which he commands serves as base of alignment to another troop. But the commander of a troop which aligns itself on another, moves to the opposite side to align it.

A **PLATOON** is composed habitually of 12 files; it may also be increased to 16; in that case, it is divided into 2 sections.

A **DIVISION** is composed of 2 platoons.

A **SQUADRON** is composed of 2 divisions, or 4 platoons.

A **REGIMENT IN ORDER OF BATTLE (OR LINE)** is composed of its squadrons disposed on the same line,



with their intervals; it is in NATURAL ORDER when the squadrons are placed in the order of their numbers from right to left.

It is in INVERSE ORDER when the first squadrons are on the left of the line, and the last on the right, or when the subdivisions of each squadron are inverted. This order should be used only when circumstances require it.

A COLUMN is the disposition of a troop which has broken, and of which the fractions are placed one behind another.

There are three kinds of column: *column in route*, *column with distance*, and *close column*.

COLUMN IN ROUTE is formed of men by twos, or by fours.

COLUMN WITH DISTANCE is formed of platoons, having between them the distance necessary to form in line in every way. This column may also be formed of divisions; but the proportion of a platoon front is the most advantageous for all movements.

CLOSE COLUMN is formed of squadrons with a distance of 12 Yards from one to another; the object of this disposition is to give the least possible depth to the column.

The column has the *right in front* when its fractions are disposed according to the order of their numbers, from front to rear.

The column has the *left in front* when the last fractions, in the order of their numbers, are in front.



**FIXED POINTS, OR POINTS OF DIRECTION**, serve to point out the direction in which a troop in line, or in column, is to march; or else to mark the right and left of a line.

**INTERMEDIATE POINTS** are those taken between the fixed points. They are used to preserve the desired direction during the march, or to ensure the rectitude of the formation of the lines.

**GENERAL GUIDES** are the two sergeants who, in the formation of a regiment, mark the points where the right and the left are to rest.

They are selected in the first and last squadrons, and are under the orders of the adjutant and sergeant-major, for the tracing of lines.

**PRINCIPAL GUIDES** are the sergeants who serve to mark the intermediate points in the formation in line.

The sergeants, file-closers of the 1st and 4th platoons, are the principal guides of their respective squadrons.

**PARTICULAR GUIDES** are the sergeants who place themselves on the line of formation, to mark the front of their squadrons as they arrive.

The two sergeants of the flanks, who are not counted in the rank, are the particular guides of their respective squadrons.

**GUIDE OF THE MARCH IN LINE** is the sergeant file-closer of one of the wings, who, in the march in line, replaces the particular guide in the front rank, when the





latter places himself on the alignment, to ensure the direction of the march by serving as an intermediate point.

**GUIDE OF THE COLUMN** is the man on one of the flanks of the front rank of a column; he is charged with the direction of the march.

The guide is always left when the right is in front; the exceptions to this general rule are pointed out in the title of the evolutions.

In the oblique march, the guide is on the side towards which the march is made and when the primitive direction is resumed, after having obliqued, the guide is where it was before having obliqued.

In a column composed of cavalry and infantry, the guides of the cavalry cover the second file of the subdivisions of infantry on the side of the guides. In line, the officers who are in front of the squadrons, align themselves on the rear rank of the infantry.

**WHEEL** is a circular movement executed by a man, or troop, returning to the point of departure.

When a troop makes a wheel, it turns upon one of its flanks; each of the men composing it describes a circle, larger in proportion to his distance from the central point.

**ABOUT FACE**, or **WHEEL**, is the half of a wheel.

**RIGHT**, or **LEFT FACE**, or **WHEEL**, is the fourth of a wheel.

**RIGHT HALF**, or **LEFT HALF FACE**, or **WHEEL**, is the eighth of a wheel.



RIGHT QUARTER, or LEFT QUARTER FACE, or WHEEL, is the sixteenth of a wheel.

PIVOT is the front rank man of the flank on which the wheel is made. There are two kinds: the *fixed pivot*, and the *moveable pivot*.

The pivot is *fixed* whenever he turns upon himself; he is *moveable* when he describes an arc of a circle.

The arc of a circle described by the pivot of a rank of two, of four, of eight, or of a platoon making the fourth of a wheel, is 5 Yards; for a division it is 10 yards; and for a squadron it is 20 yards.

PLOYMENT is the movement by which a regiment forms from line into close column.

DEPLOYMENT is the movement by which a regiment forms from close column into line.

FORMATION is the regular placing of all the fractions of a troop either in line or in column.

PACES. There are three kinds: the *walk*, the *trot*, and the *gallop*.

On foot there are two kinds of step: the *common step* and the *quick step*.

When the command does not indicate the pace, the movement is always made at a *walk*, if the troop is halted; if it is marching, the movement is made at the pace at which it was already marching.

On foot the movements are executed habitually at the *quick step*, without the command being given. When they



are to be executed at the *common step*, the command should signify it.

The pace, when used as a measure, is 3 feet. On foot it is 2 feet 4 inches.

A horse passes over about 100 yards per minute at a walk, 240 at a trot, and 300 at a gallop.

On foot the common step is at the rate of 90 per minute; the quick step is at the rate of 120 per minute.

THE DIRECT MARCH is that which is executed by a troop in line or in column, to move off perpendicularly to its alignment.

THE MARCH BY A FLANK is that by which ground is gained to the right or left, after having made the fourth of a wheel.

THE DIAGONAL MARCH is thus called in relation to the front from which it commences by changing direction by the eighth of a wheel to the right or left, in order to arrive at a given point on the right or left.

THE OBLIQUE MARCH is that by which, when moving forward, ground is gained towards one of the flanks without changing the front. There are two kinds; the *individual oblique march*, and the *oblique march by troop*.

The *individual oblique march* is that which is executed by an individual movement of each man.

The *oblique march by troop* is that which is executed by the movement, at the same time, of each of the subdivisions of a troop in line.



THE CIRCULAR MARCH is that which is executed by describing a circle or portion of a circle.

COUNTER MARCH is a movement by which the men of each rank, after having made successively the fourth of a wheel to the right or left, form themselves facing the rear, parallel to the first formation.

THE CHARGE is a direct, quick, and impetuous march, the object of which is to reach the enemy.

SKIRMISHERS (OR FLANKERS) are men dispersed in front, in rear, or on the flanks of a troop, to cover its movements or its position.

OBSTACLE is any thing in the nature of the ground, which obliges a troop in line to ploy a part of its front.

DEFILE is a passage which compels a line to ploy into column, or a column to diminish its front.

EVOLUTIONS are the regular movements by which a regiment passes from one order to another.

*Evolution of line* are these same movements executed by several regiments, on one or several lines. Their application, combined with the position or movements of the enemy, is called *manoeuvres*.

COMMANDS. There are three kinds:

The command of *caution*, which is attention. It is the signal to preserve immobility, and to give attention.

The *preparatory command*. It indicates the movement which is to be executed.

It is at this command that the horses are gathered.



The command of *execution*, which is MARCH or HALT.

The tone of command should be animated, distinct, and of a loudness proportioned to the troop which is commanded.

The command *attention* is pronounced at the top of the voice, swelling on the last syllable.

The commands of *execution* are pronounced in a firmer tone than the *preparatory* commands. They are prolonged, because the movement which is to follow them being communicated from the man to the horse, all jerking or abruptness is thereby avoided.

In the exercise on foot, and the manual of arms, the part of the command which causes an execution should be pronounced in a firm and brief tone.

The commands of caution, and the preparatory commands, are distinguished by *italics*; those of execution, by CAPITALS.

These preparatory commands which, from their length, are difficult to be pronounced at once, must be divided into two or three parts, with an ascending progression in the tone of command, but always in such a manner that the one of execution may be more energetic and elevated—(*the divisions are indicated by a hyphen -*). The parts of commands which are placed in a parenthesis are not pronounced.

TIME, in the detailed instruction, is an action of exercise which is executed at a command or part of command,



and which is divided into *motions*, to demonstrate the mechanism and facilitate the execution of it.

SOUNDINGS are the trumpet signals, which make known to the troop the movements or details of service which are to be executed.

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#### ARTICLE TENTH.

(The book of signals is at the end of the work.)

1. The general.
2. Boots and saddles.
3. To horse.
4. The assembly.
5. To arms.
6. To the standard.
7. The march. (It also answers for a quick step on foot.)
8. The charge.
9. The rally.
10. Reveille.
11. Stable call.
12. Watering call.
13. Breakfast call.
14. Assembly of the guard.
15. Orders for the orderly sergeants.
16. Assembly of the trumpeters.
17. Retreat.



18. Fatigue call.
19. Dinner call.
20. Distributions.
21. Drill call.
22. Officer's call.
23. Common step.
24. To cease firing.
25. For officers to take their place in line after the firing.
26. Sick call.
27. Tattoo.

*For the service of skirmishers.*

1. Forward.
2. Halt.
3. To the left.
4. To the right.
5. The about.
6. Rallying of skirmishers on their chief.
7. Trot.
8. Gallop.
9. To commence firing.
10. The disperse.

*Note.*—To change to a *walk* from a *trot*, *halt* and *forward* are sounded.



## TITLE SECOND.

### INSTRUCTION ON FOOT.

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#### SCHOOL OF THE TROOPER, DISMOUNTED.

1. The object of this school being the individual and progressive instruction of the recruits, the instructor never requires a movement to be executed until he has given an exact explanation of it; and he executes himself the movement which he commands, so as to join example to precept. He accustoms the recruit to take by himself the position which is explained, touches him to rectify it only when required by his want of intelligence, and sees that all the movements are performed without precipitation.

Each movement should be perfectly understood before passing to another. After they have been properly executed in the order laid down in each lesson, the instructor no longer confines himself to that order; on the contrary, he should change it, that he may judge of the intelligence of the men.

2. The instructor allows the men to rest at the end of each part of the lessons, and oftener if he thinks proper,





especially at the commencement; for this purpose he commands REST.

At the command REST, the trooper is no longer required to preserve immobility, or to remain in his place. If the instructor wishes merely to relieve the attention of the recruit, he commands, *in place*—REST; the trooper is then not required to preserve his immobility, but he always keeps one of his feet in its place.

3. When the instructor wishes to commence the instruction, he commands, ATTENTION; at this command, the trooper takes his position, remains motionless, and fixes his attention.

## FIRST LESSON.

### FIRST PART.

4. The first principles of the position and those of the march, are taught, as much as possible, to each man individually, or, at most, to four at a time. In the latter case, they are placed on the same line, one yard from each other, without being required to align themselves.

The trooper is in his stable jacket and forage cap.



*Position of the trooper dismounted*

5. (Pl. 7, fig. A. & B.) The heels on the same line, as near each other as the conformation of the man will permit;

The feet turned out equally, and forming with each other something less than a right angle;

The knees straight without stiffness;

The body erect on the hips, inclining a little forward;

The shoulders square and falling equally;

The elbows near the body;

The palm of the hand turned a little to the front, the little finger on the seam of the pantaloons;

The head erect and square to the front, without constraint;

The chin near the stock, without covering it;

The eyes fixed straight to the front.

When the trooper is armed, the left hand hangs by the side over the sabre.

6. *The heels on the same line:* because, if one were in rear of the other, the shoulder on that side would be thrown back.

*The feet turned out equally:* because if one were turned out more than the other, the shoulder on that side would be thrown back.

*Forming with each other something less than a right angle:* because, if the feet were too much turned out, the



upper part of the body could not be inclined forward without rendering the position unsteady.

*The knees straight without stiffness:* because, if stiffened, constraint and fatigue would result from it.

*The body erect on the hips:* because it is the only means of establishing a perfect equilibrium. (The instructor will observe that most recruits have a bad habit of dropping a shoulder, of drawing in a side, or of advancing a hip.)

*The upper part of the body inclining a little forward:* because recruits are disposed to do the reverse, to project the belly, and to throw back the shoulders. It is important to prevent this fault in the position, or to remedy it, as it throws the recruit out of equilibrium. (To ascertain that the upper part of the body is well placed, the instructor will press his finger against the breast of the recruit; if his position is good, he will resist the pressure.)

*The shoulders square:* because, if the shoulders are thrown forward, and the back arched, which are the common faults of most recruits, the man cannot align himself, or use his arms with ease. (In correcting this defect, care must be taken not to throw the shoulders too far back, which would cause the back to be hollowed.)

*The elbows near the body, and the palm of the hand turned a little to the front:* because this position is equally important to the *carry-arms*, and to prevent the man from occupying more space in a rank than is necessary for a free use of his arms; it also has the effect of throwing back the shoulders.



*The head erect without constraint:* because, if it inclined to either side, the corresponding shoulder would be lowered; and if there were stiffness, it would be communicated to all the upper part of the body, the movements of which would be constrained.

*The eyes fixed straight to the front:* because, if the eyes were turned, the head would at last be turned in the same direction. Too much pains cannot be taken to accustom the men to this position, as it is the surest means of keeping the shoulders in line.

*Eyes right, eyes left.*

7. The instructor commands:

1. *Eyes*—RIGHT.
2. FRONT.

(Pl. 8, fig. A.) At the last part of the first command, which is RIGHT, turn the head gently to the right, so that the corner of the left eye, next to the nose, may be on a line with the buttons of the jacket.

At the command FRONT, turn the head gently to the front.

8. (Pl. 8, fig. B.) The movement *eyes left* is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands:



1. *Eyes*—LEFT.
2. FRONT.

9. The instructor will take particular care that the movement of the head does not derange the squareness of the shoulders, which would happen if it were too sudden, or if the head were turned more than is necessary.

As the trooper should turn the head only to align himself, and in the wheelings, it is important that he should be accustomed to turn it but very little.

*Right face, left face, about face, right-quarter face, left-quarter face.*

10. The instructor commands:

1. *Squad right* (or *left*).
2. FACE.

1 *time.*

(Pl. 9, *fig. A. & B.*) At the second command, which is FACE, raise the right foot slightly, turn on the left heel, raising the toes a little, and then replace the right heel by the side of the left, and in the same line.

11. The instructor commands:



1. *Squad about.*
2. FACE.

*2 times.*

(Pl. 9, fig. C. & D.) 1. At the first part of the command, which is *squad about*, make a *half face to the right*, turning on the left heel, place the right foot square behind the left, the hollow of it opposite to, and three inches from, the left heel.

2. At the last part of the command, which is FACE, turn on both heels to face to the rear, raising the toes a little, the knees straight, and bring the right foot by the side of the left.

12. The instructor commands:

1. *Squad right oblique (or left oblique).*
2. FACE.

*1 time.*

(Pl. 9, fig. E. & F.) At the second command, which is FACE, raise the right foot a little, turn upon the left, raising the toes slightly, and then replace the right heel by the side of the left, on the same line, taking care not to make more than a *quarter face*.



13. The instructor pays particular attention that the position of the body shall not be deranged by these movements.

## SECOND PART.

### *Common step.*

14. The length of the common step is 2 feet 4 inches, measured from heel to heel; its quickness is at the rate of 90 per minute.

15. To explain the principles and mechanism of the step, the instructor places himself 8 or 10 paces in front, facing the squad; he executes the step slowly himself.

He commands:

1. *Squad forward.*
2. MARCH.

(Pl. 10, *fig. A.*) At the command, *squad forward*, throw the weight of the body on the right leg.

At the command MARCH, carry forward the left foot, smartly and without a jerk, 2 feet 4 inches from the right, the knee straight, the toe a little depressed, and, as well as the knee, slightly turned out, the upper part of the body inclined forward: pause an instant in this position; plant the left foot flat, without a shock, precisely at the distance at



which it is from the right, the whole weight of the body being thrown on the foot which is placed on the ground; carry forward the right leg, smartly and without jerk, the foot near the ground; plant it at the same distance, and in the same manner as has just been explained for the left foot, and continue to march without crossing the legs or turning the shoulders, and with the face always to the front.

16. *The weight of the body on the right leg:* to prepare the man to take his first step smartly.

*The toe slightly depressed:* because the depression of the toe extends the ham, and prepares the foot for coming flat to the ground.

*The toe slightly turned out:* because, if the feet were too much turned out, the body would become unsteady, and the men would hook themselves with their spurs.

*The upper part of the body inclined forward:* in order that the weight of the body may be thrown on the foot which is planted on the ground, that the foot which is in rear may be raised easily, and that the step may not be shortened.

*The knee straight:* because a troop cannot march as if each man were isolated, without constraint and without being disunited; it is therefore important that the recruits should learn to march with a marked and cadenced step, without which there will be no unity of movement.

*Plant the foot flat without a shock:* to avoid the swinging of the body and the shortening of the step, which





would take place if the heel came first to the ground, or if there were a shock in planting the foot.

*The foot near the ground:* because, if the men raised the leg too much they would lose time, would fatigue themselves uselessly, and their feet would not be planted together.

*The head erect and square to the front:* because this position of the head prevents the shoulders from turning, and causes the men to march squarely.

17. To halt, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad.*
2. HALT.

At the command HALT, bring the foot which is in rear by the side of the other, without shock.

The instructor gives the command HALT at the moment when one of the feet is coming to the ground.

18. The instructor marks the cadence of the step from time to time by the command *one*, at the moment when the foot is raised, and by the command *two*, when it should be planted; this cadence being regulated at the rate of 90 steps per minute. To judge whether all these principles are exactly followed, he often places himself in front, facing the squad. When the recruit begins to take the step prop-



erly, he is made to march sometime without halting, in order to confirm him in these principles.

*To mark time.*

19. The squad marching, the instructor commands:

1. *Mark time.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, bring the heels by the side of each other, and mark the cadence of the step by raising each foot alternately without advancing.

The instructor gives the command MARCH at the moment when the foot is coming to the ground.

20. To move forward, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad forward.*
2. MARCH

At the command MARCH, the squad resumes the step of 2 feet 4 inches.

The instructor gives the command MARCH at the moment when the foot is coming to the ground.



*To change step.*

21. The squad marching, the instructor commands:

1. *Change step.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, bring the foot which is in rear by the side of that which is in front, and step off again with the foot which was in front.

The instructor gives the command MARCH at the moment when the foot is coming to the ground.

In this manner the men are taught to take the step when they have lost it.

*To face to the right or left when marching.*

22. The squad marching, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad to the right.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, turn the body to the right, and step off with the right foot in the new direction, without losing the cadence of the step.

The instructor gives the command MARCH at the moment when the left foot is coming to the ground.



When it is *to the left*, the command MARCH is given at the moment when the right foot is coming to the ground. By this means the new direction is always commenced with the leg on the side towards which the turn is made.

*Quarter-face to the right or left when marching.*

23. The squad marching, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad right oblique* (or *left oblique*).
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, the men make *a quarter face to the right* (or *to the left*), and march in the new direction.

24. To resume the primitive direction, the instructor commands:

FORWARD.

At this command, the men make *a quarter face to the left*, if they have obliqued to the right, and *a quarter face to the right*, if they have obliqued to the left, and march straight to the front.

The right or left oblique is commanded and executed according to the principles prescribed [No. 22](#).



*Quick step.*

25. The length of the quick step is the same as that of the common step, and its quickness is at the rate of 120 per minute.

26. The squad being at a halt, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad forward.*
2. *Quick time.*
3. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, step off smartly with the left foot, and march at the rate of 120 steps per minute.

27. The impulsion of the quick step disposing the recruit to band the knee, the instructor should regulate the cadence and measure of it, and accustom the man to preserve his balance.

28. The squad is exercised, when marching at the quick step, to halt, mark time, move on, change step, face to the right and left, half face to the right and left, and move off again, at the commands and according to the principles laid down in Nos. 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24.



29. The squad marching in quick time, to change to common time, the instructor commands:

1. *Common time.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, the squad takes the common step.

30. To resume the quick step, the instructor commands:

1. *Quick time.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, the squad resumes the quick step.

31. In all changes of step, the instructor commands MARCH, at the moment when one foot is coming to the ground, in order that the men may have time to take with the other foot the step which is commanded.

*Backward step.*

32. The backward step is 14 inches, measured from heel to heel.



33. The squad being at a halt, the instructor commands:

1. *Squad backwards.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, carry the left foot 14 inches to the rear; then bring the right foot likewise to the rear, and so on successively until the command:

1. *Squad.*
2. HALT.

At the command HALT, bring the foot which is in front by the side of the other.

The instructor requires only a few steps to be taken to the rear; he observes that the men step straight to the rear, that they do not hollow the small of the back by throwing back the shoulders, and that they always preserve the equilibrium and the position of the body.

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## SECOND LESSON.

### FIRST PART.

34. This lesson is given, when possible, to each man individually, or at most to four men at a time. In the latter



case, they are placed in one rank, three feet from each other.

35. The trooper, armed with the carbine, is in his stable-jacket and forage-cap, and has his cartridge-box and gun-sling; the sabre is not worn. The lancer is armed with his lance; the carabiniers and cuirassiers, being without carbines, wear their sabres.

*Principles of carried arms.*

36. (Pl. 10, fig. B.) The carbine in the right hand, against the hollow of the shoulder, the barrel perpendicular, the guard to the front; the arm slightly bent, without separating the elbow from the body, the right hand around the small of the stock, the thumb under the guard.

37. The recruit being inclined to throw back the body, to lower the right shoulder, or to separate the elbow from the body, the carbine should sometimes be taken from him to correct his position.

*Instruction with carried arms at a halt, and marching with carried arms.*

38. The instructor requires the men to execute the movements of the first lesson, observing that the position of carried arms is always perfectly maintained.





The carabiniers and cuirassiers execute the movements laid down in Nos. 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, and 105; they are afterwards exercised with the sabre at a *carry*, at all the movements of the first lesson. The instructor observes that the sabre is always properly carried.

## SECOND PART.

39. The carabiniers and cuirassiers continue to be exercised at the manual of the sabre.

### *Manual of arms.*

40. The execution of each command, or part of command, forms a *time*; but this time is divided into *motions*, to show the mechanism and facilitate the execution of it.

The last syllable of a command, or part of command, causes the quick execution of a time of exercise, or the first motion of this time, when it is divided. The commands *two*, *three*, &c., cause that of the other motions.

When the trooper understands perfectly the motions of a time, he executes them without stopping at each one; but he observes the mechanism of them, in order to avoid what is called *slighting his motions*.

The instructor is very particular that the manual does not derange the position of the body; he devotes to this exercise only half the time of the lesson, and the rest to the marching.



To REST, he commands *order arms*, and *ground arms*, which is executed as prescribed in No. 53.

To REST IN PLACE, he first commands *order arms*; but if the arms are loaded, he commands *support arms*.

41. The squad being at *carry arms*, the instructor commands:

*Order—ARMS.*

*1 time, 3 motions.*

(Pl. 11, *fig. A.*) 1. At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, detach the carbine with the right hand perpendicularly, and 4 inches from the shoulder, seizing it at the same time with the left hand, half-way between the two bands.

2. Seize the carbine with the right hand above the left.

3. Let go of the carbine with the left hand, which is dropped smartly by the side; extend the right arm, bring the carbine to the ground, without shock, the toe of the butt 2 inches from, and on a line with the right toe, the elbow near the body, the barrel between the thumb and the three first fingers extended, the little finger behind the barrel.



*Carry—ARMS.*  
*1 time, 3 motions.*

42. 1. At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, raise the carbine perpendicularly with the right hand, the barrel 4 inches from the shoulder; seize it with the left hand half-way between the two bands.

2. Seize the small of the stock with the right hand, the thumb  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inch below the guard.

3. Press the carbine against the shoulder with the right hand, and drop the left hand smartly by the side.

*Present—ARMS.*  
*1 time.*

43. (Pl. 11, *fig. B.*) At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, carry the carbine with the right hand opposite to the middle of the body, the barrel perpendicular, the guard to the front, the fore-arm pressed against the body without being constrained; seize the carbine with the left hand, the little finger touching the upper part of the guard, the thumb extended against the swivel-bar, the band as high as the elbow; reverse the position of the right hand on the small of the stock, the fingers extended.



*Carry—ARMS.*  
*1 time.*

44. At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, shift the position of the left hand, bringing the thumb to the front; place the carbine against the shoulder with the right hand, the barrel perpendicular, and drop the left hand at the same time by the side.

*Support—ARMS.*  
*1 time, 4 motions.*

45. (Pl. 12, *fig. A.*) 1. At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, detach the carbine with the right hand perpendicularly, 4 inches from the shoulder, seize it at the same time at the lower band with the left hand.

2. Raise the carbine with both hands, turning the barrel to the front, and place it opposite to the hollow of the left shoulder, the left hand as high as the neck, the thumb extended; reverse the position of the left hand on the small of the stock, the flat of the stock against the hip.

3. Place the left fore-arm on the breast, the cock resting on the fore-arm, the hand extended on the right breast, the fingers joined, and the thumb separated from them.

4. Drop the right hand smartly by the side.



*Carry—ARMS.*  
*1 time, 4 motions.*

46. 1. At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, seize the carbine with the right hand at the small of the stock.

2. Detach the carbine 4 inches from the shoulder, place the left hand at the lower band, the thumb extended, the fore-arm along the stock.

3. Bring down the carbine with both hands, turning the guard to the front; place it perpendicularly opposite to, and 4 inches from the right shoulder, the left hand a little above the right hip, the right hand shifting its position at the small of the stock.

4. Place the carbine against the shoulder with the right hand, and drop the left hand smartly by the side.

*Arms—AT WILL.*  
*1 time, 1 motion.*

47. Carry the carbine at pleasure, on either shoulder, with one or both hands, the muzzle always up.

*Carry—ARMS.*  
*1 time, 1 motion.*

48. Retake smartly the position of carry-arms.



*Secure*—ARMS.  
1 time, 2 motions.

49. 1. At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, raise the carbine about two inches, seize it with the left hand at the right shoulder, grasp it with the right hand a little below the lower band, the thumb extended along the barrel.

2. Lower the muzzle, bring the butt under the right arm, the guard resting on the hip, the barrel uppermost; at the same time drop the left hand to its side.

*Carry*—ARMS.  
1 time, 2 motions.

50. 1. At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, throw up the carbine with the right hand, seize it at the right shoulder with the left hand, and shift the right hand to the small of the stock, as in *carry-arms*.

2. Drop the left hand to the left side.

*Order*—ARMS.

As prescribed, [No. 41](#).



*Sling—CARBINE.*  
*1 time, 2 motions.*

51. (Pl. 12, fig. B.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is CARBINE, raise the carbine perpendicularly with the right hand, and place it in the left hand, which seizes it below the lower hand, the thumb extended, the barrel to the front; incline the carbine to the right, that the rings may hang down, the left hand as high as, and opposite to the neck; slip the swivel to the Front with the right hand, the thumb pressing upon the short side to open it, insert it in the rings.

(Fig. C.) 2. Seize the carbine at the small of the stock with the right hand, let it go with the left hand, which is dropped by the side; pass the carbine behind the back, lowering the muzzle, push the butt to the rear, and drop the right hand by the side.

*Unslung—CARBINE.*  
*1 time, 2 motions.*

52. 1. At the last part of the command, which is CARBINE, seizes the carbine at the small of the stock with the right hand, raise it, seize it again with the left hand below the lower band, the thumb extended, the hand as high as, and opposite to the neck; incline the carbine to the right, free the swivel from the rings with the right hand, and push the swivel to the rear.



2. Seize the carbine with the right hand, above and near the left hand; bring it down, turning it at the same time, and resume the position of *order-arms*, [No. 41](#).

*Ground—ARMS.*

*1 time, 2 motions.*

53. 1. At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, turn the carbine with the right hand, the swivel-bar to the front; bend the body, advance the left foot, lay the carbine on the ground in front of the body, lay the guard near the ground, the toe of the butt on a line with the right toe, the right knee slightly bent, the right heel raised.

2. Rise up, bring the left foot by the side of the right, and drop the hands by the sides.

*Raise—ARMS.*

*1 time, 2 motions.*

54. 1. At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, bend the body, advance the left foot, the heel opposite to the lower band.

2. Raise the carbine, bringing the left foot by the side of the right; at the same time turn the carbine with the right hand, the guard to the front.

When the men have their sabres at the same time that they execute the 1st motion of [Nos. 53](#) and [54](#), they seize





the sabre with the left hand, the point to the front, the hand closed, the thumb extended, and touching the lower ring of the scabbard.

To break the ranks, the instructor commands:

1. *Break ranks.*
2. MARCH.

*Loading in ten times.*

55. The squad being at carry arms, the instructor commands:

1. *Load in ten times—LOAD.*  
*1 time, 2 motions.*

(Pl. 13, fig. A.) 1. At the command LOAD, make a half face to the right on the left heel, carrying the right foot square behind the left, the hollow of it opposite to, and three inches from, the left heel; detach the carbine perpendicularly 4 inches from the shoulder with the right hand, raising it a little, and seize it with the left hand opposite to the right breast, the thumb extended on the stock; change the position of the right hand at the small of the stock, turning the thumb to the rear.

2. Throw the butt under the arm with the right hand; the left hand two inches below the right breast; the left



elbow close to the body; the muzzle is high as the chin; half cock, remove the old cap if there be one, and carry the hand to the cap-box.

2. PRIME.

1 *time*.

56. At the command PRIME, place a cap on the nipple, press it down with the thumb, let down the cock, and carry the right hand to the cartridge-box.

3. *Handle*—CARTRIDGE.

1 *time*.

57. At the last part of the command, which is CARTRIDGE, take a cartridge between the thumb and the two first fingers, then place the end of it between the teeth.

4. *Tear*—CARTRIDGE.

1 *time*.

58. At the last part of the command, which is CARTRIDGE, tear the cartridge to the powder, holding it near the opening between the thumb and two first fingers; carry the right hand to the small of the stock, and seize it with the two last fingers and the palm of the hand, the wrist against the body, the elbow to the rear and slightly separated from the body.



5. *Cast*—ABOUT.  
1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

59. (Pl. 13, fig. B.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is ABOUT, bring the carbine vertical with both hands, extending smartly the right arm; pass the carbine in front of the body, turning it in the left hand, the lock outwards; at the same time face to the front, turning on the left heel and carrying the right foot in front, the heel 8 inches from the hollow of the left foot.

2. Let go the carbine with the right hand, bring it down with the left hand along and near the body, the left arm extended, the guard touching the left leg, the muzzle in the direction of the right eye, four inches from the body; seize the carbine with the two last fingers of the right hand, one inch from the muzzle, the cartridge being still hold between the two first fingers and the thumb.

6. *Charge*—CARTRIDGE.  
1 *time*.

60. (Pl. 14, fig. A.) At the last part of the command, which is CARTRIDGE, cast the eyes upon the muzzle, turn the back of the right hand towards the body, raising the elbow as high as the wrist, and pour the powder into the barrel; shake the cartridge, push it in with the fore-finger, and keep the right hand in its position, the back of it towards the body, the fingers joined and extended.



7. *Draw*—RAMROD.  
1 *time*.

61. At the last part of the command, which is RAMROD, seize the ramrod, draw it, and insert it about six inches into the barrel.

8. *Ram*—CARTRIDGE.  
1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

62. (Pl. 14, *fig. B.*) 1. At the last part of the command, which is CARTRIDGE, push the cartridge to the bottom.

2. Strike it twice smartly with the ramrod, the fingers underneath, the elbow separated from the body.

9. *Return*—RAMROD.  
1 *time*.

63. At the last part of the command, which is RAMROD, draw the ramrod out of the barrel, and return it, the thumb and fore-finger still holding the end of it.



10. *Carry*—ARMS.  
1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

64. 1. At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, raise the carbine vertically with the left hand, turning it at the same time, the barrel four inches from and opposite to the right shoulder; the left hand as high as the hip; place the right hand at the small of the stock, and carry the right foot by the side of the left.

2. Press the carbine against the shoulder with the right hand, and drop the left quickly by the side.\*

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\* FOR HALL'S CARBINE.

Loading in five times.

The squad being at carry arms, the instructor commands:

1. *Load in five times*—LOAD.  
1 *time*, 3 *motions*.

1. At the command LOAD, make a half-face to the right on the left heel, placing the hollow of the right foot opposite to, and three inches behind the heel of the left; seize the carbine at the right shoulder with the left hand.



2. Slip the left hand down to the lower band, and raise the carbine vertically in front of the centre of the body, the barrel towards the right eye; seize the lever with the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand.

3. Spring open the chamber, and carry the hand to the cartridge-box and open it.

2. *Handle*—CARTRIDGE.

*1 time, 1 motion.*

Draw the cartridge, tear it to the powder with the teeth, and carry it to the right side of the muzzle of the chamber, holding it carefully between the thumb and two first fingers.

3. *Charge*—CARTRIDGE.

*1 time, 1 motion.*

Shake the powder well into the chamber, force the paper and ball upon it with the little finger; shut down the chamber with the thumb, half cock, remove the old cap, and carry the hand to the cap-box.

4. PRIME.

*1 time, 1 motion.*

Fix the cap, let down the cock, and seize the piece at the small of the stock with the right hand.



5. *Carry*—ARMS.  
1 *time*, 2 *motions*.

1. Carry the carbine to the right shoulder, the barrel to the rear; reverse the position of the right hand, at the same time face to the front, and bring the right heel by the side of the left.
  2. Drop the left hand to its side.
- 

*Loading at will.*

65. When the men load properly in *ten times*, they are practised to load at will; the instructor commands:

*Load at will*—LOAD.

At the second command, which is LOAD, they execute the times of loading without stopping at any one, and without waiting for each other.

The instructor should require the men to load calmly and without hurry, to preserve the proper position of the body, and to execute all the motions with precision, especially those of *prime*, *charge cartridge*, and *ram cartridge*.



*Firing.*

66. The instructor should always place himself behind the troop to command the firing.

*Position of the front rank.*

The instructor commands:

READY.

*1 time, 2 motions.*

(Pl. 15, *fig. A.*) 1. At the command READY, make a half face to the right on the left heel, carrying the right foot square behind the left, the hollow of it opposite to and three inches from the left heel ; detach the carbine with the right hand vertically four inches from the shoulder, seize it with the left hand below the lower band, the thumb upon the barrel; raise it with both hands, the left as high as the neck; place the right thumb upon the head of the cock, the forefinger upon the guard, the others under it, the elbow as high as the hand.

(*Fig. B.*) 2. Cock the piece by lowering quickly the right elbow, and seize the small of the stock.

AIM.

*1 time.*





67. (Pl. 16, *fig. A.*) At the command AIM, lower the muzzle quickly, slip the left hand to the lower band, holding the carbine with the thumb and fore-finger of this hand, the other fingers closed, press the butt against the shoulder, the muzzle a little lowered, the elbows down without being pressed against the body; place the face against the stock, shut the left eye, direct the right eye along the Barrel to aim, and place the fore-finger of the right hand on the trigger.

68. To recover arms before firing, the instructor commands:

*Recover—ARMS.*

*1 time.*

At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, take the finger from the trigger, raise the carbine quickly, and resume the position of the second motion of READY, No. 66.

69. To carry arms without firing, after having made ready or recovered arms, the instructor commands:

*CARRY—ARMS.*

*2 times.*



1. At the first part of the command, which is CARRY, place the right thumb upon the head of the cock, the fore-finger on the trigger, the others under the guard ; pull back the cock; press the fore-finger on the trigger to uncock, holding the cock with the thumb, let it down until the hammer touches the cap.

2. At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, bring down the carbine with both hands, the right one at the small of the stock; press the carbine against the shoulder, drop the left hand by the side, face to the front, and bring the right foot by the side of the left.

70. The squad being at the position of AIM, to fire, the instructor commands:

FIRE.

*1 time.*

At the command FIRE, press the fore-finger against the trigger and fire, without lowering the head or turning it, and remain in this position.

71. If, after having fired, the instructor does not wish to load, he commands:

CARRY—ARMS.

*2 times.*



1. At the first part of the command, which is CARRY, bring back the carbine quickly, and place the butt under the right arm, the left hand on the lower band, the left wrist two inches below the right breast, the elbow against the body, the muzzle as high as the chin; seize the small of the stock with the right hand.

2. At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, carry arms, facing at the same time to the front, and drop the left hand quickly by the side.

72. If, after having fired, the instructor wishes to load, he commands:

LOAD.

*1 time.*

At the command LOAD, bring down the carbine to the position of *load*, load at will, carry arms, and face to the front.

*Position of the rear rank.*

73. The instructor commands:

READY.

*1 time, 2 motions.*



(Pl. 17, *fig. A.*) 1. At the command READY, execute the first motion of *ready*, No. 66; at the same time step off six inches to the right with the right foot, carrying the left foot 3 inches in front of the hollow of the right, so as to be placed opposite to the interval on the right of the file-leader.

2. Execute the second motion of *ready*, No. 66.

AIM

1 *time.*

74. (Pl. 17, *fig. B.*) At the command AIM, carry the left foot six inches to the front, without bending the right knee; lower the muzzle quickly in such a manner that it small project beyond the front rank, press the butt against the right shoulder; execute the rest of the motion as it is prescribed, No. 67.

*Recover*—ARMS.

1 *time.*

75. As it is prescribed, No. 68, remaining opposite to the interval, and bringing the left foot 3 inches from the hollow of the right.

CARRY—ARMS.

2 *times.*



76. 1. At the first part of the command-, which is CARRY, execute the first motion of *carry arms*, No. 69.

2. At the last part of the command, which in ARMS, bring down the carbine with both hands, the right hand on the small of the stock, press the carbine against the shoulder, drop the left hand quickly by the side; at the same time return behind the file-leader, by stepping six inches to the left with the left foot, face to the front, and carry the right heel by the side of the left.

77. The squad being at the position of AIM, to fire, the instructor commands:

FIRE.

As it is prescribed, No. 70.

78. If, after firing, the instructor does not wish to load, he commands:

CARRY—ARMS.

*2 times.*

1. At the first part of the command, which is CARRY, execute the first motion of *carry arms*, No. 71.

2. At the second command, which is ARMS, execute the second motion of *carry arms*, No. 76.



79. If, after firing, the instructor wishes to load, he commands:

LOAD.

1 *time.*

At the command LOAD, bring down the carbine and load as in No. 65, carry arms, face to the front, and resume the position behind the file-leader.

*Principles of carried lance.*

80. (Pl. 18, *fig. A.*) The lance perpendicular in the right hand, which holds it 2 feet from the butt, the arm nearly extended, the wrist turned in, the thumb in front of the staff, the fore-finger extended on the side, the others in rear, the butt of the lance 2 inches from the ground, the staff against the hollow of the shoulder, the left hand hanging by the side.

*Manual of the lance.*

*Present*—LANCES.

1 *time.*

81. (Pl. 18, *fig. B.*) At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, bring the lance with the right hand four inches from, and opposite to the left eye, the right arm



nearly extended; seize it quickly with the left hand at the height of the elbow, the thumb extended along the staff; change the position of the right hand, extending the fingers in front of the staff, the thumb behind it.

*Carry*—LANCES.

*1 time.*

82. At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, change the right hand to the position of *carried lance*, No. 80; bring the lance to the right shoulder with both hands, and drop the left hand by the side.

CHARGE—LANCES (*as front rank*).

*2 times.*

83. (Pl. 19, *fig. A.*) 1. At the first part of the command, which is CHARGE, make a half-face to the right on the left heel, carrying the right foot square behind the left, the hollow of it opposite to, and 3 inches from the left heel; detach the lance with the right hand perpendicularly, four inches from the shoulder.

2. At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, bring down the lance with the right hand into the left, which seizes it 18 inches from the right, the left elbow near the body, the upper part of the body inclining forward, the right hand resting upon the right hip, the point of the lance as high as the eyes.



CHARGE—LANCES (*as rear rank*).  
2 times.

84. 1. At the first part of the command, which is CHARGE, execute the first time of No. 83, and step off 6 inches to the right with the right foot, bringing the left foot 3 inches in front of the hollow of the right, so as to be placed opposite to the interval on the right of the file-leader.

2. At the second part of the command, which is LANCES, bring down the lance as prescribed for the front rank, No. 83, in such a way that it shall fall between the file-leader and the man on his right, without touching them.

Carry—LANCES (*front and rear ranks*).  
1 time, 2 motions.

85. 1. At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, turn on the left heel to face to the front, carrying the right heel by the side of the left; bring up the lance with the left hand, carrying it to the right shoulder, and place the right hand as in the position of *carried lance*.

2. Let go of the lance with the left hand, which is dropped quickly by the side.

The men of the rear rank resume their places behind their file-leaders.





*Order*—LANCES.  
1 *time*.

86. (Pl. 19, *fig. B.*) At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, let the lance slip to the ground through the right hand, which seizes it immediately at the height of the stock, the elbow and fore-arm pressing against the staff, which is held perpendicularly, the butt on a line with, and one inch from the right toe, the left hand hanging by the side.

*Carry*—LANCES.  
1 *time*.

87. At the last part of the command, which in LANCES, let go of the lance with the right hand, letting it rest against the hollow of the shoulder; extend the right arm downwards to its full length; seize the lance, the wrist turned inwards, the thumb on the front of the staff, the fore-finger extended on the side, the others in rear; raise the butt of the lance about two inches from the ground by slightly bending the arm.

*Shoulder*—LANCES.  
1 *time*.

88. At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, raise the lance with the right hand, and place it



on the right shoulder, the point upwards and directed towards the rear and left; change the position of the right hand, placing the thumb underneath, the fingers on top, the arm half extended, the elbow down, without being pressed against the body.

*Carry*—LANCES.

*1 time.*

89. At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, bring up the lance perpendicularly, placing the right hand in the position of *carried lance*, No. 80.

*Order*—LANCES.

As prescribed, No. 86.

REST.

*1 time.*

90. Let go of the lance, resting it against the shoulder, and replace the right hand extended on the staff.

At the command ATTENTION, resume the position of *order lances*, No. 86.



## THIRD LESSON.

### FIRST PART.

91. This lesson is given to from 4 to 8 men at a time. They are in stable jackets, and schakos, or helmets, and have their cartridge-boxes and gun-slings. They are armed with carbines (or lances), and sabres, and are placed in one rank, three feet from each other.

*Manual of arms, the sabre being worn.*

92. [Pl. 5.] The troopers, having the sabre hooked up with the hilt to the rear, are exercised at the manual of arms after the principles laid down in the second part of the second lesson; they are then taught to draw the sabre, to present it, and to return it.

The squad being at the position of *order arms*, the instructor commands:

*Sling*—CARBINE.

As prescribed, No. 51.

DRAW—SABRE.

*2 times.*



93. (Pl. 20, *fig. A.*) 1. At the first part of the command, which is DRAW, turn the head slightly to the left, without deranging the position of the body; unhook the sabre with the left hand, and bring the hilt to the front; run the right wrist through the sword-knot; seize the gripe, draw the blade 6 inches out of the scabbard, pressing the scabbard against the thigh with the left hand, which seizes it at the upper ring, and turn the head to the front.

(*Fig. B.*) 2. At the last part of the command, which is SABRE, draw the sabre quickly, raising the arm to its full extent; make a slight pause, carry the blade to the right shoulder, the back of it against the hollow of the shoulder, the wrist resting against the hip, the little finger on the outside of the gripe.

This position is the same when mounted, except that the wrist then naturally falls upon the thigh.

*Present—SABRE.*

*1 time.*

94. (Pl. 21.) At the last part of the command, which is SABRE, carry the sabre to the front, the arm half extended, the thumb opposite to, and 6 inches from the neck, the blade perpendicular, the edge to the left, the thumb extended on the right side of the gripe, the little finger by the side of the others.



Carry—SABRE.  
1 *time*.

95. At the last part of the command, which is SABRE, carry the back of the blade against the hollow of the shoulder, the wrist resting against the hip, the little finger on the outside of the gripe.

RETURN-SABRE.  
2 *times*.

96. (Pl. 21.) 1. At the first part of the command, which is RETURN, execute the first motion of *present sabre*, No. 94.

2. At the last part of the command, which is SABRE, carry the wrist opposite to, and 6 inches from, the left shoulder ; lower the blade and pass it across and along the left arm, the point to the rear; turn the head slightly to the left, fixing the eyes on the opening of the scabbard; return the blade, free the wrist from the sword-knot, turn the head to the front, drop the right hand by the side, and hook up the sabre with the hilt to the rear.

*Inspection of arms.*

97. The squad being at the position of *order arms*, the instructor commands:



*Inspection—(of) CARBINE.*  
*1 time, 5 motions.*

(Pl. 22, fig. A.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is CARBINE, raise the carbine with the right hand, turning the barrel to the right; pass it into the left hand, which seizes it below the lower band, the left arm extended, the guard touching the left leg; the muzzle in the direction of the right eye, 4 inches from the body, the right hand seizing the end of the ramrod.

2. Draw the ramrod, insert it into the muzzle, and let it slide in; seize the carbine with the right hand above and near the left, bring it down, turning it at the same time, and resume the position of *order arms*, No. 41.

3. Raise the carbine smartly with the right hand, turning the barrel to the right; place it in the left hand, which seizes it below the lower band, the thumb extended along the stock, the hand opposite to the left shoulder, and as high as the chin, the elbow against the butt.

4. Bring down the carbine with the left hand, draw out the ramrod and return it, raise the carbine again, turning the barrel to the front, the guard as high as, and opposite to the left shoulder; incline it to the right, so that the rings may hang down, the left hand as high as, and opposite to the neck; bring the swivel to the front with the right hand, the thumb pressing on the short side to open it, and insert it into the rings.



5. Seize the small of the stock with the right hand, let go with the left hand, which is dropped by the side, pass the carbine behind the bar, lowering the muzzle, push the butt to the rear, and drop the right hand quickly by the side.\*

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\* With Hall's carbine, the squad being at the position of *order arms*, the instructor commands:

*Inspection—(of) CARBINE.*

1 *time*, 3 *motions*, (which correspond to 3, 4, and 5, with the other carbine.)

(3.) 1. Raise the carbine smartly with the right hand, turning the barrel to the right, place it in the left hand, which seizes it below the lower band, the thumb extended along the stock, the hand opposite to the shoulder, and as high as the chin, the elbow against the butt; carry the right hand to the lever, spring open the chamber, and drop the right hand by the side.

(4.) 2. Bring up the right hand to the chamber, place the thumb upon it and shut it, turn the piece in the left hand to a horizontal position, the muzzle to the right, the barrel to the front, and swivel it.

(5.) 3. Seize the piece with the right hand at the small of the stock, let go with the left hand which is dropped by



the side, lower the piece to the right side, push the butt to the rear, and drop the right hand.

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*Inspection—(of) SABRE.*

*1 time, 7 motions.*

98. (Pl. 22, fig. B.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is SABRE, execute the 1st time of *draw sabre*, No. 93.

2. Execute the 2d time of *draw sabre*, No. 93.

3. Present the sabre as it is prescribed, No. 94.

4. Turn the wrist inwards, to show the other side of the blade.

5. Carry the sabre to the shoulder, as it is prescribed, No. 95.

6. Execute the first time of *return sabre*, No. 96.

7. Execute the second time of *return sabre*, No. 96.

*Unslung—CARBINE.*

As prescribed, No. 52.

99. When the men execute the inspection of arms correctly, to exercise them without the details, the instructor commands:

*Inspection—(of) ARMS.*





At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, the men execute the first and second motions of the *inspection of carbine*, No. 97. (With Hall's carbine, remain steady.)

Each man, as the instructor passes before him, executes the third (first, with Hall's carbine) motion of *inspection of carbine*, No. 97. (*The instructor takes the carbine to examine it, if he thinks proper, but the trooper does not carry it forward to present it to him.*)

As soon as the instructor has passed by two files, the man who has been inspected executes the fourth and fifth motions of *inspection of carbine*, No. 97, and draws the sabre, first and second motions of *inspection of sabre*, No. 98.

Each man, as the instructor passes before him, presents the sabre, and turns the wrist inwards to show the other side of the blade, third and fourth motions of *inspection of sabre*, No. 98.

As soon as the instructor has passed by two files, the man who has been inspected carries the sabre to the shoulder, returns it, fifth, sixth, and seventh motions of *inspection of sabre*, No. 98; unslings the carbine, and resumes the position of *order arms*, No. 41.

100. If, instead of inspecting the arms, the instructor merely wishes to ascertain after firing that no arms remain loaded, the squad being at the position of order arms, he commands:



*Spring*—RAMRODS.  
1 time, 3 motions.

1. At the last part of the command, which is RAMRODS, execute the first motion of *inspection of arms*, No. 97.

Seize the ramrod with the thumb and fore-finger of the right hand, draw it, and insert it in the muzzle, let it slide into the barrel, and place the right hand near the end of the barrel, the thumb extended one inch from the muzzle.

When the instructor has passed, draw out the ramrod and return it; seize the carbine with the right hand above the left, bring it down, turning it at the same time, and resume the position of *order arms*, No. 41.

To satisfy himself that the carbine is not loaded, the instructor takes the ramrod by the end, and springs it in the barrel.

(LANCERS.)

101. The lancer being at the position of *order lances*, the instructor commands:

*Inspection*—(of) LANCES.  
1 time, 4 motions.



1. At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, slip the right hand down along the staff to the height of the hip; raise the lance perpendicularly, the end six inches from the ground.

2. Lower the point to the front, the staff pressing against the elbow, and placed horizontally 2 inches below the right breast; the lance supported under the arm, the thumb extended on the staff, the fingers closed.

3. Turn the hand, the nails downwards, to show the other side of the blade.

4. Bring up the lance, and place the butt of it near the right toe, the hand at the height of the stock.

*Inspection—(of) SABRE.*

*1 time, 7 motions.*

102. (Pl. 22, fig. C.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is SABRE, pass the lance to the left, the butt of it near the left toe, the staff resting against the left shoulder and supported by the left hand ; turn the head slightly to the left, without deranging the position of the body; unhook the sabre, and bring the hilt to the front with the left hand, which holds the scabbard below the upper rings; support the lance with the same hand, by extending the thumb in front of the staff; run the wrist through the sword-knot, seize the gripe, draw the blade 6 inches out of the scabbard, and turn the head to the front.



2. Execute the second motion of *inspection of sabre*, No. 98.
3. Execute the third motion of No. 98.
4. Execute the fourth motion of No. 98.
5. Execute the fifth motion of No. 98.
6. Execute the sixth motion of No. 98.
7. Execute the seventh motion of *inspection of sabre*, No. 98, and carry the lance with the right hand near the right toe, in the position of *order lances*, No. 86.

103. When the lancers execute the inspection of arms correctly, to exercise them without the details, the instructor commands:

*Inspection—(of) ARMS.*

At the last part of the command, which is ARMS, the lancers execute the first and second motions of *inspection of lances*, No. 101.

Each lancer, as the instructor passes before him, executes the third motion of *inspection of lances*, No. 101.

As soon as the instructor has passed by two files, the lancer who has been inspected executes the fourth motion of *inspection of lances*, No. 101, and draws the sabre, first and second motions of *inspection of sabre*, No. 102.

Each lancer, as the instructor passes before him, presents the sabre, and turns the wrist inwards to show the



other side of the blade, third and fourth motions of *inspection of sabre*, No. 98.

As soon as the instructor has passed by two files, the lancer who has been inspected carries the sabre to the shoulder, returns it, fifth and sixth motions of *inspection of sabre*, No. 98, and places the lance in the position of *order lances*, No. 86.

## SECOND PART.

### *Marching with arms at the different steps.*

104. The troopers, having the sabre hooked up, are exercised at the different steps and movements explained in the *second* part of the *first* lesson; those armed with carbines are taught, in addition, to support arms and to carry arms when marching, and to fire with cartridges. The lancers are exercised in a like manner, with the lance carried or shouldered.

105. The instructor orders the arms to be carried before executing an about-face.

106. Whenever the command HALT is given, the troopers will carry arms smartly.

107. When firing with powder, the instructor directs the men to observe, in half-cocking the piece, whether any



smoke comes from the nipple, which is a sign that it has fired. If the smoke does not come out, the man, instead of loading, will pass behind the rear rank, holding the muzzle upwards; he will face to the rear to prick and prime anew.

If the trooper, under the impression that his carbine had fired, has put in a second load on the first, he will perceive it from the size of the charge.

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## FOURTH LESSON.

### FIRST PART.

108. For this lesson the squad is composed of from 8 to 10 men, armed only with sabres; they are placed in one rank, 9 feet from each other. They are in stable jackets, and schakos, or helmets, with their cartridge-boxes and gun-slings. When all the motions of the sabre exercise begin to be executed with regularity, the carabiniers and cuirassiers are exercised with the cuirasses, and the dragoons, chasseurs, and hussars, with the carbine slung.

The object of the moulinet is to render the joints of the arm and wrist supple, and as it adds to the confidence of the men when isolated, by increasing their dexterity, they should first be exercised at it, as a preparation for the other motions.

Each lesson is therefore commenced and ended with moulinets, executed with a quickness proportioned to the



progress of the troopers. The instructor pays particular attention that the men do not employ a degree of force in the sabre exercise, which not only is less necessary than skill and suppleness, but which is even prejudicial. He observes, also, that they do not lean to one side, in such a manner as to lose the seat, when mounted; he requires more especially, in the motions of the sabre to the rear, that the blade shall not fall too near the body, for fear of wounding the horse. In describing a circle, the flat of the blade should be to the side, and the edge to the front, and it should be so directed as not to touch either the horse's head, or his haunches, or the knees of the rider.

When the troopers execute all the motions with regularity, the instructor requires each cut to be given without decomposing it; the last syllable of a command is the signal for the quick execution of it. All the cuts are then terminated by a half-moulinet, which brings back to the position of GUARD.

Thrusts should always be used in preference, as they require less force, and their result is more prompt, sure, and decisive. They should be directed quickly *home* to the body of the adversary, the sabre being held with the full grasp, the thumb pressing against the guard in the direction of the blade.

The parries against the lance are the same as against the point.



109. The instructor explains what is meant by *right and left side of the gripe*; by *tierce*, and by *quarte*.

The *right side of the gripe* is the side opposite to the guard.

The *left side of the gripe* is the side next to the guard.

*Tierce* is the position in which the edge of the blade is turned to the right, the nails downwards.

*Quarte* is the position in which the edge of the blade is turned to the left, the nails upwards.

To *rest*, the instructor conforms to what is prescribed, No. 2. In this case, he causes the sabre to be returned.

*Sabre exercise.*

110. The troopers being placed as prescribed, [No. 108](#), the instructor orders the sabres to be drawn.

111. He commands:

GUARD.

1 *time*.

(Pl. 23.) At the command GUARD, carry the right foot 2 feet from the left, the heels on the same line; place the left hand closed, 6 inches from the body, and as high as the elbow, the fingers towards the body, the little finger nearer than the thumb (*position of the bridle hand*); at the same time, place the right hand in tierce at the height of, and 3





inches from, the left hand, the thumb extended on the back of the gripe, the little finger by the side of the others, the point of the sabre inclined to the left, and 2 feet higher than the hand.

*Left—MOULINET.*

*1 time, 2 motions.*

112. (Pl. 24.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is MOULINET, extend the right arm to the front to its full length, the hand in tierce and as high as the eyes.

2. Lower the blade in rear of the left elbow; graze the horse's neck quickly, describing a circle from rear to front, and return to the position of guard.

*Right—MOULINET.*

*1 time, 2 motions.*

113. (Pl. 25.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is MOULINET, extend the right arm to the front to its full length, the hand in quarte, and as high as the eyes.

2. Lower the blade in rear of the right elbow; graze the horse's neck quickly, describing a circle from rear to front, and return to the position of guard.

114. To execute the moulinet without stopping, if the instructor wishes to begin by the left, he commands:



*Left and right*—MOULINET.  
1 time, 2 motions.

115. If he wishes to begin by the right, he commands:

*Right and left*—MOULINET.  
1 time, 2 motions.

At either of these commands, the troopers, commencing from the position of GUARD, execute alternately what is laid down in Nos. 112 and 113, without stopping at any motion.

*Rear*—MOULINET.  
1 time, 2 motions.

116. (Pl. 26.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is MOULINET, raise the arm to the right and rear to its full extent, the point of the sabre upwards, the edge to the right, the thumb extended an the back of the gripe, the body slightly turned to the right.

2. Describe a circle in rear from left to right, the hand as far as possible from the body, and return to the position of guard.

When the troopers execute the moulinets well, the instructor requires them to execute several in succession, until the command GUARD.



*In tierce*—POINT.  
1 time, 3 motions.

117. (Pl. 27.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is POINT, raise the hand in tierce as high as the eyes, throw back the right shoulder, carrying the elbow to the rear, the point of the sabre to the front, the edge upwards.

2. Thrust to the front, extending the arm to its full length.

3. Return to the position of guard.

*In quarte*—POINT.  
1 time, 3 motions.

118. (Pl. 28.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is POINT, lower the hand in quarte near the right hip, the thumb extended on the right side of the gripe, the point a little higher than the wrist.

2. Thrust to the front, extending the arm to its full length.

3. Return to the position of guard.

*Left*—POINT.  
1 time, 3 motions.

119. (Pl. 29.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is POINT, turn the head to the left, draw back the hand in



tierce towards the right, at the height of the neck, the edge upwards, the point directed to the left.

2. Thrust to the left, extending the arm to its full length.

3. Return to the position of guard.

*Right—POINT.*

*1 time, 3 motions.*

120. (Pl. 30.) At the last part of the command, which is POINT, turn the head to the right, carry the hand in quarte near the left breast, the edge upwards, the point directed to the right.

2. Thrust to the right, extending the arm to its full length.

3. Return to the position of guard.

*Rear—POINT.*

*1 time, 3 motions.*

121. (Pl. 31.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is POINT, turn the head to the right and rear, bring the hand in quarte opposite to the right shoulder, the arm half extended, the blade horizontal, the point to the rear, the edge upwards.

2. Thrust to the rear, extending the arm to its full length.

3. Return to the position of guard.



*Against infantry left—POINT.*  
*1 time, 3 motions.*

122. (Pl. 32.) At the last part of the command, which is POINT, turn the head to the left, raise the hand in tierce near the neck, the point of the sabre directed at the height of the breast of a man on foot.

2. Thrust down in tierce.
3. Return to the position of guard.

*Against infantry right—POINT.*  
*1 time, 3 motions.*

123. (Pl. 33.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is POINT turn the head to the right, carry the hand in quarte near the right hip, the point of the sabre directed at the height of the breast of a man on foot.

2. Thrust in quarte.
3. Return to the position of guard.

*Front—CUT.*  
*1 time, 3 motions.*

124. (Pl. 34.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is CUT, raise the sabre, the arm half extended, the hand a little above the head, the edge upwards, the point to the rear and higher than the hand.

2. Cut, extending the arm to its full length.



3. Return to the position of guard.

*Left—CUT.*

*1 time, 3 motions.*

125. (Pl. 35.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is CUT, turn the head to the left, raise the sabre, the arm extended to the right, the hand in quarte, and as high as the head, the point higher than the hand.

2. Cut diagonally to the left.

3. Return to the position of guard.

*Right—CUT.*

*1 time, 3 motions.*

126. (Pl. 36, fig. A.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is CUT, turn the head to the right, carry the hand opposite to the left shoulder, the point of the sabre upwards, the edge to the left.

2. Extend the arm quickly to its full length, give a back-handed cut horizontally.

3. Return to the position of guard.

The cuts Nos. 124, 125, and 126, are also used against infantry, observing to direct them vertically.

*Rear—CUT.*

*1 time, 3 motions.*



127. (Pl. 36, fig. B.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is CUT, turn the head to the right, throwing back the right shoulder; carry the hand as high as, and opposite to the left shoulder, the sabre perpendicular, the edge to the left.

2. Extend the arm quickly to its full length, and give a back-handed cut horizontally to the rear.

3. Return to the position of guard.

*Right, in tierce and quarte—CUT.*

*1 time, 4 motions.*

128. 1. At the last part of the command, which is CUT, execute the 1st motion of *right cut*, No. 126.

2. Execute the 2d motion of *right cut*, No. 126.

3. Turn the hand in quarte, and cut horizontally.

4. Return to the position of guard.

*Left, in quarte and tierce—CUT.*

*1 time, 4 motions.*

129. 1. At the last part of the command, which is CUT, execute the 1st motion of *left cut*, No. 125.

2. Execute the 2d motion of *left cut*, No. 125.

3. Turn the hand in tierce, and cut horizontally.

4. Return to the position of guard.



*Rear, in tierce and quarte*—CUT.  
1 time, 4 motions.

130. 1. At the last part of the command, which is CUT, execute the 1st motion of *rear cut*, No. 127.  
2. Execute the 2d motion of *rear cut*, No. 127.  
3. Turn the hand in quarte, and cut horizontally.  
4. Return to the position of guard.

*In tierce*—PARRY.  
1 time, 2 motions.

131. (Pl. 37, fig. A.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is PARRY, carry the hand quickly a little to the front and right, the nails downwards, without moving the elbow; the point inclined to the front, as high as the eyes, and in the direction of the right shoulder; the thumb extended on the back of the gripe, and pressing against the guard.  
2. Return to the position of guard.

*In quarte*—PARRY.  
1 time, 2 motions.

132. (Pl. 37, fig. B.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is PARRY, turn the hand and carry it quickly to the front and left, the nails upwards, the edge to the left, the point inclined to the front, as high as the eyes, and in the





direction of the left shoulder; the thumb extended on the back of the gripe, and resting against the guard.

2. Return to the position of guard.

*For the head—PARRY.*

*1 time, 2 motions.*

133. (Pl. 38.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is PARRY, raise the sabre quickly above the head, the arm nearly extended, the edge upwards, the point to the left, and about 6 inches higher than the hand.

The hand is carried more or less to the right, left, or rear, according to the position of the adversary.

2. Return to the position of guard.

*Against infantry right—PARRY.*

*1 time, 3 motions.*

134. (Pl. 39.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is PARRY, turn the head to the right, throwing back the right shoulder, raise the sabre, the arm extended to the right and rear, the point upwards, the hand in tierce, the thumb tended on the back of the gripe, the edge to the left.

2. Describe a circle quickly on the right, from rear to front, the arm extended ; turn aside the bayonet with the back of the blade, bringing the hand as high as the head, the point upwards.

3. Return to the position of guard.



*Against infantry left—PARRY.*  
1 time, 3 motions.

135. (Pl. 40.) 1. At the last part of the command, which is PARRY, turn the head to the left, raise the sabre, the arm extended to the front and right, the point upwards, the hand in tierce, the thumb extended on the back of the gripe, the back of the blade to the front.

2. Describe a circle quickly on the left, from front to rear along the horse's neck, the arm extended; turn aside the bayonet with the back of the blade, bringing the hand, still in tierce, above the left shoulder.

3. Return to the position of guard.

When the troopers begin to execute correctly the above cuts, thrusts, and parries, the instructor requires them to make the application of them by combined motions, as follows:

136. *In tierce*—POINT AND FRONT CUT.

137. *In quarte*—POINT AND FRONT CUT.

138. *Left*—POINT AND CUT.

139. *Right*—POINT AND CUT.

140. *Rear*—POINT AND CUT.

141. *Against infantry right*—POINT AND CUT.

142. *Against infantry left*—POINT AND CUT.

CARRY—SABRE.



143. As it is prescribed, [No. 95](#), and carry the right foot by the side of the left.

*Lance exercise.*

144. The squad is composed of from 8 to 10 men, armed only with the lance; they are in stable-jackets, schakos, and cartridge-boxes, and are placed in one rank, 15 feet from each other. After they have executed all the motions several times, they are exercised, having the sabre, which is unhooked at the command, LANCE EXERCISE.

145. The lancers being at the position of *carry lance*, [No. 80](#), the instructor commands:

LANCE EXERCISE.

*1 time.*

At the command LANCE EXERCISE, carry the right foot 2 feet from the left, the heels on the same line; let the lance slip to the ground through the right hand, which seizes it at the height of the neck, the elbow and fore-arm pressed against the staff, the staff held perpendicularly, the butt on a line with, and one inch from the right toe; place the left hand closed 6 inches from the body, as high as the elbow, the fingers towards the Body, the little finger nearer than the thumb.

This position is the same as that of the lancer mounted.



*Rest*—LANCES.  
1 *time*.

146. At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, throw the lance into the left hand with the right hand, without removing the butt of it from the ground (*mounted*, without taking it from the boot); seize it with the thumb and fore-finger of the left hand, the other fingers closed (to hold the reins); pass the right arm through the sling above the elbow; then let go of the lance with the left hand, throw it in rear by a motion of the right arm, and drop the right hand by the side.

*After this motion, adjust the reins.*

*Carry*—LANCES.  
1 *time*.

147. (Pl. 41.) At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, bring the lance to the front by a motion of the right arm, seize it with the thumb and fore-finger of the left hand, the other fingers closed (to hold the reins); free the arm from the sling, seize the lance quickly with the right hand, let go of it with the left, place it perpendicularly, the right hand as high as the neck, the elbow and fore-arm pressing against the staff.



## CHARGE—LANCES.

*2 times.*

148. (Pl. 42.) 1. At the first part of the command, which is CHARGE, slip down the right hand along the staff opposite to the hip, raise the lance perpendicularly, to free it from the boot.

2. At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, lower the point to the front, the staff pressing against the elbow and held horizontally 2 inches below the right breast, the lance well supported under the arm, the thumb extended on the staff, the fingers closed.

When mounted with closed ranks, the rear rank executes only the first motion of charge lances, and remains in that position.

## FRONT—POINT.

*2 times.*

149. (Pl. 43.) 1. At the first part of the command, which is FRONT, carry the right arm to the rear to its full length, throwing back the right shoulder, the staff resting above the hip, the point as high as the right breast.

2. At the last part of the command, which is POINT, carry forward the upper part of the Body, throw forward the lance with force, bringing the arm to the front, the wrist passing near and a little below the right breast, extend the



arm to its full length, the hand in quarte, the point directed at the height of a man's breast; make a slight pause, and resume the position of *charge lances*.

RIGHT—POINT.

*2 times.*

150. The same as to point to the front, except that the lancer, in throwing back the right shoulder, carries the right arm over the horse's croup, in rear and a little to the left, the point of the lance directed to the right, taking care not to lower the hand, for fear of hooking the sling on the cantle.

LEFT—POINT.

*2 times.*

151. The same motions as to point to the front, except that the lancer draws back the arm to the right and rear, and that he directs the point of the lance to the left.

RIGHT REAR—LANCES.

*2 times.*

152. 1. At the first part of the command, which is RIGHT REAR, raise the point of the lance as high as, and opposite the left eye.



At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, lower the point of the lance along the horse's neck, raising the right elbow, the arm half extended; make the point describe a semi-circle, grazing the right leg, place the lance horizontally under the right arm, the point to the rear; press the staff under the arm-pit, and change the position of the right hand, placing the thumb on the staff the fingers closed under it.

#### REAR-POINT.

*2 times.*

153. (Pl. 44.) 1. At the first part of the command, which is REAR, turn the head to the right and rear, extend the right arm in front to its full extent, the hand in tierce and as high as the neck, the fore-finger extended on the staff, the staff touching the arm-pit.

2. At the last part of the command, which is POINT, carry the arm quickly to the rear to its full length, throwing back the right shoulder, thrust with force, the point directed at the height of a man's waist; make a slight pause, and resume the position of *right rear lances*.

#### RIGHT REAR—POINT.

*2 times.*

154. (Pl. 45.) 1. At the first part of the command, which is RIGHT REAR, turn the head to the right, extend



the arm in front to its full length, the hand in tierce, as high as the neck, and opposite to the left shoulder, the fore-finger extended an the staff, the staff touching the elbow, the point directed to the right.

2. At the last part of the command, which is POINT, carry the arm quickly to the rear to its full length, thrust with force, the point directed at the height of the waist of a man; make a slight pause, and resume the position of *right rear lances*.

This motion, above all others, requires the lancer to preserve his seat with care.

#### TO THE GROUND—POINT.

*2 motions.*

155. (Pl. 46.) 1. At the first part of the command, which is TO THE GROUND, turn the head to the right, raise the arm to its full extent, lower the point of the lance towards the ground, the staff pressing against the fore-arm.

2. At the last part of the command, which is POINT, thrust with force towards the ground, and resume the position of *right rear lances*.

#### FRONT—LANCES.

*2 times.*





156. 1. At the first part of the command, which is FRONT, raise the butt of the lance as high as the eyes.

2. At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, separate the arm from the body, make the point of the lance describe a semi-circle, the end of it grazing the right leg, replace the lance and the hand in the position of *charge lances*.

*Left rear*—LANCES.

1 *time*.

157. (Pl. 47.) At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, separate the elbow from the body; make the point of the lance describe an arc of a circle, above the horse's ears, the staff falling into the bend of the left arm, the hand opposite to, and 6 inches from the right breast, the butt of the lance as high as, and on the right of the horse's head, the point to the rear; change the position of the hand, turning the nails upwards, without taking the thumb from the staff.

LEFT REAR—POINT.

2 *times*.

158. (Pl. 48.) 1. At the first part of the command, which is LEFT REAR, turn the head to the left and rear, extend the right arm to its full length towards the right, the wrist in



quarte, as high as the neck; the staff resting lightly above the bend of the arm.

2. At the last part of the command, which is POINT, thrust with force to the rear, the point directed at the height of a man's waist; make a slight pause, and resume the position of *left rear lances*.

#### TO THE GROUND—POINT.

*2 times.*

159. (Pl. 49.) 1. At the first part of the command, which is TO THE GROUND, turn the head to the left, raise the arm to its full length, lower the point of the lance towards the ground, the staff pressing against the left forearm.

2. At the last part of the command, which is POINT, thrust with force to the ground, and resume the position of *left rear lances*.

#### *Front*—LANCES.

*1 time.*

160. At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, change the position of the left hand, turning the nails downwards, without taking the thumb from the staff; make the point of the lance describe an arc of a circle above the horse's ears, and resume the position of *charge lances*.



## RIGHT REAR—LANCES.

As prescribed, [No. 152](#).

## LEFT REAR—LANCES.

*2 times.*

161. 1. At the first part of the command, which is LEFT REAR, lower the butt of the lance on a line with the horse's nose.

2. At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, raise the arm to its full length, describe a circle with the lance, the point of it passing near the right leg of the lancer and along the horse's neck; the staff then falling into the bend of the left arm, the hand opposite to, and 6 inches from, the right breast, the butt of the lance as high as, and on the right of the horse's head, the point to the rear.

## BY MOULINET FRONT—LANCES.

*2 times.*

162. 1. At the first part of the command, which is BY MOULINET FRONT, raise the butt of the lance towards the left, the right hand one foot from, and opposite to the left shoulder, the staff still resting on the left arm.

2. At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, hold the lance squarely in the hand, describe a circle and a half with the point of it, the butt grazing twice the right side



of the horse's neck and the lancer's right leg; replace the lance and the hand in the position of *charge lances*.

BY MOULINET LEFT REAR—LANCES.

*2 times.*

163. 1. At the first part of the command, which is BY MOULINET LEFT REAR, carry the point of the lance a little to the right, and 6 inches higher than the head, change the position of the hand, the thumb downwards, the fingers upwards.

2. At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, lower the point of the lance to the left, along the horse's neck; carry the hand to the left, as high as the stock; describe a circle and a half with the point, grazing the left leg twice, and resume the position of *left rear lances*.

RIGHT REAR—LANCES.

*2 times.*

164. 1. At the first part of the command, which is RIGHT REAR, raise the butt of the lance towards the left, the right hand one foot from, and opposite to the left shoulder, the staff still resting on the left arm.

2. At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, lower the butt of the lance to the right along the horse's neck, grazing the right leg, and carrying the hand to the



right; describe a circle with the butt of the lance, and resume the position of *right rear lances*.

### FRONT—LANCES.

As it is prescribed, [No. 156](#).

### LEFT PARRY—AND RIGHT POINT.

*2 times.*

165. At the first part of the command, which is LEFT PARRY, raise the point of the lance towards the right 6 inches higher than the head; lower the lance with force from right to left, grazing the horse's neck, and extending the arm to the left, so as to strike forcibly the weapon or body of a man on foot, and bring the lance quickly back under the right arm.

2. At the last part of the command, which is, AND RIGHT POINT, draw the right arm back to its full extent, to the rear and a little to the left, throwing back the right shoulder, the staff resting above the hip, the point a little lower than the hand; throw forward the upper part of the body, thrust with force, bringing the arm to the front, the wrist passing near and a little below the right breast; extend the arm to its full length, the hand in tierce, the point directed to the right at the height of the breast of a man on foot, and resume the position of *charge lances*.



## RIGHT PARRY—AND LEFT POINT.

*2 times.*

166. 1. At the first part of the command, which is RIGHT PARRY, raise the point of the lance towards the left, 6 inches higher than the head; lower the lance with force from left to right, grazing the horse's neck, and extending the arm to the right, so as to strike forcibly the weapon or body of a man on foot, and bring the lance quickly back under the right arm.

2. At the last part of the command, which is AND LEFT POINT, draw the right arm back to its full extent, throwing back the right shoulder, the staff resting below the right breast, the point little lower than the hand; throw forward the upper part of the body, thrust with force, extending the arm to its full length, the hand in quarte, the point directed to the left at the breast of a man on foot, and resume the position of *charge lances*.

## LEFT AND RIGHT PARRY—AND FRONT POINT.

*2 times.*

167. 1. At the first part of the command, which is LEFT AND RIGHT PARRY, raise the point of the lance towards the right, 6 inches higher than the head; lower the lance with force from right to left, above the horse's neck; describe a circle on the left with the point, bringing it back to the front; then lower it with force from left to right, to



turn aside the adversary's weapon, and bring the lance quickly back under the right arm.

2. At the last part of the command, which is AND FRONT POINT, extend the right arm to the rear to its full length, throwing back the right shoulder, the staff resting above the hip, the point a little lower than the hand; throw forward the upper part of the body; thrust with force to the front, extending the arm to its full length, the hand in quarte, the point directed at the breast of a man on foot, and resume the position of *charge lances*.

#### RIGHT AND LEFT PARRY—AND FRONT POINT.

168. The same principles and inverse motions.

If the parries and thrusts are to be used against cavalry, it is necessary to parry horizontally, and thrust at the height of the waist.

#### AROUND—PARRY.

*2 times.*

169. 1. At the first part of the command, which is AROUND, carry the point of the lance towards the right, as high as the eyes.

2. At the last part of the command, which is PARRY, move the lance with force from right to left, and from left



to right, still holding it under the arm, until one of the commands, FRONT, LE.FT, or RIGHT—POINT.

*Carry*—LANCES.

1. *time*.

170. At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, bring up the lance; place the butt of it on a line with the right toe, one inch from it, the right hand as high as the neck; (*mounted*, the butt is placed in the boot at the stirrup.)

171. To terminate the lesson, the instructor commands:

1. *As dismounted*.
2. *Carry*—LANCES.

1 *time*.

At the last part of the command, which is LANCES, bring the right foot by the side of the left, and the butt of the lance by the side of the right toe; let go of the lance; let it fall against the hollow of the shoulder, and seize it again with the right hand, as it is prescribed for *carried lance*, *dismounted*, No. 80; hook up the sabre, the hilt to the rear.





## SECOND PART.

### *Target practice.*

172. Officers and instructors should thoroughly understand the theory of firing, to be able to teach the men to use their fire-arms in the most advantageous manner.

In firing, three kinds of lines are considered.

(Pl. 16, fig. B.) *The line of sight* ( $A B$ ) is the visual ray, which, passing through the highest points of the breech and muzzle, is directed towards the object which is to be hit.

*The line of fire* ( $C D$ ) is the axis or middle of the barrel; this line represents the direction which the ball is inclined to follow at the moment it is forced from the muzzle.

The curve (or trajectory),  $C E F G$ , is the one which the ball actually follows, as the force of gravity operates constantly to sink it farther and farther below the line of fire, which is the primitive direction.

As the barrels are generally made, the line of sight and that of fire form, beyond the muzzle, an angle ( $A o C$ ) more or less acute according to the relative thickness at the breech and muzzle. The ball on leaving the barrel, first cuts the line of sight (at  $E$ ) a short distance from the muzzle, passed above this line, approaches it again, cuts it a second time (at  $G$ ), and describes a curve until its fall. This second point of intersection is called the *point blank*. *The point*



*blank range* is the distance from this point to the muzzle, when the line of sight is horizontal.

To accustom the men to fire with accuracy, they are practised at the target. This practical instruction is divided into two parts. For the first part, the target is a plank 5 feet 6 inches long, by 1 foot 9 inches wide. There is a black band 3 inches wide across the middle of it, at which the shots are aimed. A similar band is painted one foot and a half below the first.

The point blank range of Hall's carbine is about 90 yards, at which distance the aim is directly at the middle band. Within that distance the aim must be below, and beyond it above this band.

The squad being assembled, the instructor requires the men to go in succession to the point from which they are to fire. He places himself by the side of the man, to explain to him the manner of aiming so as to hit the mark. Each man fires three times in succession at each distance, in order to apply the principles thoroughly.

After the men have been sufficiently instructed, they are made to fire with the carbine slung, and the legs separated as if mounted.

When the men have learnt how much the balls vary from the line of sight, at the different distances, they are practised at a target of the same dimensions as the first, but having only one black band in the middle.

In this second part of the instruction, the men judge for themselves of the height at which they must aim to strike



the middle band; they are practised, if possible, on uneven ground.

The instructor requires them to press the butt firmly against the right shoulder when aiming, to support the carbine well with the left hand, to habituate themselves to take sight quickly; finally, to press upon the trigger with the forefinger to fire, without moving the head, or changing the direction of the piece. He occasionally gives the command, *recover arms*, that the men may acquire the habit of aiming promptly.

All the non-commissioned officers and privates pass through this school each year.

The best shots are noted down.

The greater part of the ammunition furnished for the exercise is used for target practice.

To fire with the pistol, the instructor follows the same progression as with the carbine. The men commence at 10 yards from the target, and remove progressively to 30 yards. They are practised to fire to the front, to the right, to the left, and finally, to the rear.

The instructor observes that the men do not put more powder than is necessary in the pistol.

In the position of aim, the arm should be half extended (except in firing to the rear,) and the fingers should not be tightly closed; by this means, the shaking of the hand is diminished; the finger should be pressed gradually on the trigger, without a jerk, which would destroy the aim.



## SCHOOL OF THE PLATOON, DISMOUNTED.

### ARTICLE FIRST.

173. The troopers composing the platoon are in undress, schakos or helmets, and are armed; the sabre is hooked up to the belt.

When the platoon is in line, the assistant instructor is posted one pace in front of the centre; he marches at the head of the column, when the platoon is by file or broken by fours.

The troopers regulate the step by that of the assistant instructor, the file-closer attending especially thereto.

Each movement is executed first in common time, then in quick time.

All movements are made in two ranks, except the march by single file, and the wheelings, which are at first by rank. All movements of breaking and formation are, moreover, executed from a halt, decomposing them that their mechanism may be better understood.

The instructor requires the men to change ranks every day, and places those in the rear rank who the day before were in the front, that they may become equally accustomed to both ranks.

Each movement must be repeated by the left, after it has been correctly performed by the right.



The instructor directs the men to count by fours, as soon as the platoon is formed. They do not count again during the instruction; but if any man should change his place, his new number is given to him, and if a man of the front rank should be wanting, he is replaced by one from the rear rank, whose place remains vacant.

174. The platoon being formed in two ranks, close order, the arms carried, the instructor commands:

*In each rank—Count (by) FOURS.*

At the last part of the command, which in FOURS, the men count in each rank, from right to left, pronouncing in a loud and distinct voice, in the same tone, without hurry, and without turning the head: *one, two, three, four*, according to the place which each one occupies.

*General principles of alignment.*

175. In order to align themselves, the troopers must regulate their shoulders by those of the men next to them on the side of the alignment, and must fix their eyes on the line of eyes, so as to see the breast of the second man of their rank on that side; for this purpose, they must turn the head, remaining square in the ranks, and must feel lightly the elbow of the man next to them on the side of the alignment.



The men of the rear rank, independently of the alignment, must be exactly behind their file-leaders, preserving a distance of 13 inches, measured from the shoulders of the front rank men to the breast of those of the rear rank.

*Successive alignment of files in the platoon, and alignment of the platoon.*

176. The instructor causes the different alignments to be made, conformably to what is prescribed in [No. 426](#), and the succeeding articles, with this difference: that the right or left files move only 3 paces to the front, and in the alignment to the rear, 3 steps to the rear.

The arms will always be carried before the alignment is commanded.

*To open and close the ranks.*

177. As it is prescribed, [Nos. 436, 437](#), except that the rear rank takes 12 steps to the rear, and the assistant instructor moves 6 paces to the front.

The assistant instructor faces the platoon and fronts by right-about face.

The arms will always be carried before the ranks are opened or closed.



*To march the platoon backwards.*

178. As prescribed, [No. 438](#). The men take the backward step.

*Direct march in single file.*

Each rank is at first practised separately in marching in single file; for this purpose, the ranks being opened, the instructor directs the assistant instructor to command the rear rank, and he commands the front rank himself.

179. The command is given:

1. *Platoon right.*
2. FACE.

As it is prescribed, [No. 10](#).

The command is then given:

1. Column forward.
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, the men step off together with the left Foot. Each man preserves, as far as possible, the same distance from the one who precedes him, and



remains exactly behind him, that his head may conceal those of the men in front.

The men must not turn their heads or look at the feet of the man who precedes, as they would thereby lose their distance; they must keep the shoulders square in the direction, must not turn out the toes too much, and must march without swinging.

180. To halt the column when marching, the command is given:

1. *Column.*
2. HALT.

At the command COLUMN, the man who is in front marks time, and the others close up to the proper distance.

At the command HALT, all the column halts, and no one moves afterwards.

The instructor observes that the men do not close too much in regaining their distances.

181. To face the platoon to the proper front, the command is given:

1. FRONT FACE.
2. *Right (or left)*—DRESS.
3. FRONT.





At the command, FRONT FACE, each man faces to the front by a right or left face.

At the command, FRONT, turn the head to the front.

182. When the men have faced to the right, at the command FRONT FACE, they face to the left; when they have faced to the left, they front by a *right face*.

When the platoon faces to the front by a *left face*, the alignment is to the right ; when it faces to the front, by a *right face*, the alignment is to the left.

*Change of direction.*

183. Each rank marching separately, the command is given:

1. *Right (or left)*—TURN.
2. FORWARD.

At the last part of the first command, which is TURN, the first man turns in the direction indicated, without shortening the step; the others turn in succession on the same ground where the first one turned.

At the second command, which is FORWARD, the first man marches straight to the front in the new direction: he is followed by the others.



*Individual oblique march.*

184. Each rank marching separately, the command is given:

1. *Right (or left) oblique.*
2. MARCH.

The movement is performed as prescribed, [No. 23](#).

To resume the primitive direction, the command is given: FORWARD, which is executed as prescribed, [No. 24](#).

The oblique march is practised from a halt, before being executed while marching, conforming to what is laid down in [No. 12](#), for the command.

185. When each rank executes properly all these movements, the two are united, and are taken through them again together.

186. The men of the front rank are guides, when marching by a flank. They preserve the proper distance, and keep in the direction of those who precede; the men of the rear rank march on a line with their file-leaders, touching the elbow lightly, and yielding to pressure.

187. In the changes of direction, the man on the side towards which the wheel is made, turns as prescribed,



No. 183, and the one on the opposite side lengthens the step in turning, touches the elbow of the man next to him, and yields to all pressure.

188. In the oblique march, the men on the side towards which they oblique are guides, and conform to the principles laid down, No. 460. The men on the opposite side regulate their movements by those of the guide of their rank, casting their eyes in his direction to keep on a line with him; their shoulders, on the side towards which they oblique, are in rear of his.

The men no longer touching elbows in this movement, they can only preserve the alignment by taking perfectly parallel directions, and maintaining the regularity of the step.

*The platoon marching by a flank, to form it front or on right into line.*

189. The column marching with the right in front, to form it front into line, the instructor commands:

1. *Front into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Right—DRESS.*
5. FRONT.



At the command MARCH, the first man of the front rank continues to march straight forward. The first man of the rear rank, who is marching on a line with his file-leader, shortens the step and places himself behind him by obliquing to the left; the other men oblique immediately to the left, and form in succession on the left of the first; each man halts on a line with the rank to which he belongs, carries arms, and dresses to the right.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

The instructor commands HALT, after the first man has marched 20 paces.

He gives the command *right* DRESS, immediately after that of HALT, and does not command FRONT, until after the last file is aligned.

190. When the column marches with the left in front, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Front into line*; 2. MARCH; 3. HALT; 4. *left* DRESS; 5. FRONT.

191. The column marching with the right in front, to form it into line on the prolongation to the front of its right flank, the instructor commands:



1. *On right into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Right*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

At the command MARCH, the two first men turn to the right and march in the new direction ; immediately after having turned, the first man of the rear rank, who is marching on a line with his file-leader, shortens the step and places himself behind him, by obliquing to the left. The other men continue to march straight forward, and turn successively one pace beyond those who precede, the rear rank men shortening the step after having turned, to place themselves behind their file-leaders; each file places itself on the left of those already formed. Each man halts on a line with the rank to which he belongs, carries arms, and dresses to the right.

In giving the commands HALT, *right* DRESS, and FRONT, the instructor conforms to what is laid down in [No. 189](#).

192. When the column marches with the left in front, the movement is executed according to the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *On left into line*; 2. MARCH; 3. HALT; 4. *left* DRESS; 5. FRONT.



193. These movements are first executed from a halt. The instructor requires the men to march well together until after they have turned, and the rear rank men not to slacken the step until then, to place themselves behind their file-leaders.

The instructor remains on the side of the formation, in rear of the new line, until the last file is formed; he sees that the men execute the movement correctly, and that they do not mistake their ranks.

*To form the platoon left into single rank.*

194. The platoon being formed in two ranks with carried arms, the instructor commands:

1. *Left into single rank.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. FRONT FACE.
5. *Right*—DRESS.
6. FRONT.

At the command MARCH, the men of the front rank do not move; the rear rank men face to the left, and step off together.

At the command HALT, they all halt.

At the command FRONT FACE, they face to the right.



At the command *right*—DRESS, the rear rank men advance to the line of the front rank, and align themselves on it.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.

The instructor does not give the command HALT, until the man on the right of the rear rank arrives opposite the left elbow of the man on the left of the front rank.

*To form the platoon right into two ranks.*

195. The platoon being in one rank, with carried arms, the instructor commands:

1. *Right into two ranks.*
2. MARCH
3. *Right*—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

At the command MARCH, the men of the front rank step one pace to the front; those of the rear rank, face to the right and step off together ; each man halts behind his file-leader, and fronts without command.

At the command *right*—DRESS, the men align themselves to the right.

At the command FRONT, turn the head to the front.



*Manual of arms.*

196. The platoon is exercised in line at the manual of arms, first with open, then with closed ranks. The instructor endeavors to make the men execute the motions together, and if he thinks proper, he takes them through the manual of arms by times and motions, giving the commands, 2, 3, 4, &c., but without explanations.

197. When the ranks are closed, at the first part of the command, *draw sabre*, or *return sabre*, the rear rank steps back 6 steps to the rear, and after having carried the sabre to the shoulder, or returned it to the scabbard, closes again without a command.

During this movement, the assistant instructor moves 3 paces to the front, and the file-closer 6 steps to the rear.

When the movement is finished, they both resume their places.

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ARTICLE SECOND.

*The platoon being in line, to break by fours to the right.*

198. The instructor commands:





1. *By fours right wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.

At the first command, the assistant instructor places himself one pace in front of the four right files.

At the command MARCH, numbers 1 of the front rank, who are the *pivots*, turn on their own ground, marking time; numbers 4, who are the *marching flanks*, step out smartly and wheel to the right, turning the head towards the pivot, that they may neither separate from, nor approach it; numbers 2 and 3 turn the head towards the marching flank, and regulate their step by it, keeping up the touch of the elbow towards the pivot, so as not to separate from it.

The rear rank men follow those of the front rank, inclining towards the marching flank as soon as it has broken.

At the command HALT, the men halt; the rear rank men resume their places behind their file-leaders, at their proper distances.

The instructor commands HALT at the moment when the wheel is about to finish.

In this column, a distance is maintained between all the front ranks equal to their front.

199. To break the platoon by fours to the left, the movement is executed according to the same principles and



by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By fours left wheel*; 2. MARCH;; 3. HALT.

200. The column being halted, with the right in front, to form the platoon into line, the instructor commands:

1. *By fours left wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Right*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

Which is executed as prescribed, [No. 198](#), and by inverse means.

*Direct march in column of fours.*

201. When a column of fours marches with the right in front, numbers 4 are guides; when the left is in front, numbers 1 are guides.

The guide of the first rank of fours, who is the guide of the column, should march straight to the front, and should regulate his step so that the first rank of fours which dresses on him, may be always one pace in rear of the assistant instructor who marches at the head of the column.

The guide of each rank should keep the head to the front, and remain always at his proper distance, and in the direction of the guide of the front rank of the four files



which precede him. The three other men of each rank of fours dress upon the guide of their rank, touching the elbow lightly, and casting their eyes occasionally towards him; they yield to the pressure which comes from his side, and resist that from the opposite side.

In marching in column of fours, the instructor sees that the guides of the front ranks preserve their distances, in order to be able to form into line by a general movement.

202. To put the column in motion, the instructor commands:

1. *Column forward.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

At the command MARCH, the men step off together, regulating by the guide.

After having given a point of direction to the column, the instructor allows it to march some time without changing direction, in order to give the men an opportunity to practise the principles of the direct march.

203. To halt the column, the instructor commands:

1. *Column.*
2. HALT.



At the command HALT, the men all halt, and do not stir even to regain their distances.

The men are practised to pass from the common step to the quick step, and from the quick step to the common step.

*Change of direction.*

204. The column marching, the instructor commands:  
*Head of column to the left.*

At this command the assistant instructor commands:

1. *Left*—TURN.
2. FORWARD.

At the last part of the first command, which is TURN, the first rank of fours turns to the left; the pivot, without slackening the pace, describes an arc of 5 paces; the man on the marching flank lengthens the step in turning. Numbers 2 and 3 touch the elbow towards the pivot, and turn the head towards the marching flank so as to regulate their pace by it.

At the last command, which is FORWARD, the first rank of fours marches straight forward, and the men all resume the step at which they were marching before having turned.



Each rank of fours turns in succession on the same ground where the first turned.

The assistant instructor gives the command FORWARD at the moment when the first rank has nearly finished its turn.

In these changes of direction, the instructor requires all the ranks of fours to march straight, without towards the side opposite to the turn, and he sees that the pivot man, and the one on the marching flank, do not shorten or lengthen the step before arriving at the turning point.

To change direction to the right, the movement is executed according to the same principles and by inverse means, at the command: *head of column to the right*.

*Individual oblique march.*

205. The column marching, the instructor commands:

1. *Left (or right) oblique.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, each man makes a *quarter-face to the left*; the man on the left of the first rank of fours, who is the guide of the column, marches in the new direction, and parallel to the assistant instructor.

The man on the left of each of the other ranks, who is the guide of his rank, marches also in this direction, casting his eyes upon the guide of the column, to remain on a line



with him while following a parallel direction. The other men of each rank, no longer keeping up the touch of the elbows, give a glance to the line of the shoulders of the men next to them on the side of the guide, and regulate their step so that their shoulders may always be in rear of that of the man next to them on that side, and that his head may hide those of the other men of that rank. The men should, moreover, preserve the regularity of the step, and should oblique in the same degree.

To resume the primitive direction, the instructor commands:

#### FORWARD.

At this command each man makes a quarter face to the right, while advancing, and marches to the front, conforming to the principles of the direct march.

*The platoon marching in column of fours, to form it to the front or on right into line.*

206. The platoon marching in column of fours, with the right in front, to form it front into line, the instructor commands:



1. *Front into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Right*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

Which is executed as it is prescribed, [No. 462](#), the instructor commanding HALT, when the four first files have marched 20 paces.

207. The column marching left in front, the movement is executed as prescribed, [No. 463](#), at the commands: 1. *Front into line*; 2. MARCH; 3. HALT; 4. *Left*—DRESS; 5. FRONT.

208. The column marching with the right in front, to form it into line on the prolongation of its right flank, the instructor commands:

1. *On right into line.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT
4. *Right*—DRESS.
5. FRONT

Which is executed as it is prescribed, [No. 466](#).



209. The column marching with the left in front, to form it into line on the prolongation to the front of its left flank, the movement is executed as prescribed, [No. 467](#), at the commands: 1. *On left into line*; 2. MARCH; 3. HALT; 4. *Left*—DRESS; 5. FRONT.

*Manual of arms.*

210. The platoon is exercised in line at the manual, with open and with closed ranks.

*Firing.*

211. The platoon being in line, the instructor commands:

1. *Fire by platoon.*
2. COMMENCE FIRING.

At the first command, the assistant instructor moves quickly behind the centre of the platoon, 6 paces in rear of the file-closer.

At the second command, the assistant instructor commands:





1. *Platoon.*
2. READY.
3. AIM
4. FIRE (or *recover*—ARMS.)
5. LOAD (or *carry*—ARMS.)

Which is executed as in the *school of the trooper dismounted* [No. 66, and the succeeding paragraphs].

212. The arms being carried, the assistant instructor recommences the firing by the same commands, and it continues until the signal to *cease firing*; if there is no trumpet, the instructor commands: CEASE FIRING.

At the signal, or at this command, the men finish loading their pieces, and carry arms; the assistant instructor resumes his place in line.

213. To fire to the rear, the instructor commands:

1. *Fire to the rear.*
2. PLATOON ABOUT—FACE.

At the first command, the file-closer passes quickly by one of the flanks of the platoon, and places himself one pace in rear of the front rank, which has now become the rear rank, and opposite to his place in line. The assistant instructor also moves to the rear, to command the firing.



At the second command the men face about and the instructor commands:

1. *Fire by platoon.*
2. COMMENCE FIRING.

Which is executed as prescribed, [No. 211](#), the rear rank taking the position pointed out for the front rank, and the front rank that prescribed for the rear rank.

The instructor stops the firing as prescribed, [No. 212](#).

214. To face the platoon to its proper front, the instructor commands:

#### PLATOON ABOUT—FACE.

During this movement, the assistant instructor and file-closer resume their places.

215. The instructor observes that the men of the rear rank place themselves exactly opposite to the intervals to fire, and that they resume their places in rear of their file-leaders, when they carry arms. He cautions the assistant instructor to leave between the commands AIM and FIRE, only the interval which is necessary to permit the men to aim properly. He places himself where he can see both ranks, to observe their faults.



The instructor cautions the men to be perfectly cool during the firing, without, however, rendering them less active in the execution of it.

When the men fire correctly and together, they are practised with powder.

*Sabre and lance exercise.*

216. For the sabre and lance exercise, the instructor opens the ranks and commands:

1. *By the left* (or *by the right*)—OPEN FILES.
2. MARCH.
3. *Right* (or *left*)—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

At the last part of the first command, which is OPEN FILES, all face to the left except the first file.

At the command MARCH, the men step off together. The second man from the right, after having marched, for the sabre exercise 5 paces and for the lance exercise 7 paces, halts, fronts by a right-face, and dresses on the right file who has not moved. The others march on, and each one glancing over his right shoulder, halts in succession and fronts when he has arrived at his place. The rear rank men regulate themselves by their file-leaders, and remain exactly behind them.



When the third man from the right has fronted, the instructor dresses the front rank the assistant instructor dresses the rear rank, and the instructor commands FRONT.

217. When the instructor wishes to form the platoon, he commands:

1. *To the right (or to the left)*—CLOSE FILES.
2. MARCH.

At the last part of the first command, which is CLOSE FILES, the men all face to the right (or left), except the file on which they close.

At the command MARCH, they step off together, and each one fronts in succession by a right face (or left face), when he has closed up to the man who precedes him.

After the ranks are formed, the instructor closes and dresses them.

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### ARTICLE THIRD.

#### *March of the platoon in line.*

218. The platoon being in line, the instructor commands:



1. *Platoon forward.*
2. *Guide right (or left).*
3. MARCH.

Which is executed as prescribed, [No. 498](#), the men stepping off together at the command MARCH.

The men regulate the step by that of the assistant instructor, who marches in front of the platoon; if they lose it, the instructor commands: STEP.

219. While marching in line, the men are practised to *mark time, change step, pass from quick to common time, and from common to quick time.*

The instructor conforms to what is laid down in [No. 494](#) and the succeeding articles, to open and close the ranks, to teach the men to open the files when too close, and to close when too open, and to align themselves when they are in advance or in rear.

220. To halt the platoon, the instructor commands:

1. *Platoon.*
2. HALT.
3. *Right (or left)*—DRESS.
4. FRONT.



*Counter-march.*

221. The platoon being in line, the instructor commands:

1. *Counter-march by the right flank.*
2. *Platoon right.*
3. FACE.
4. *By file right.*
5. MARCH.

At the first command, the file-closer moves 3 paces in rear of the left file, and a little to his left, turning his back to him.

At the third command, the men face to the right; the instructor moves opposite to the first file, and directs him to make a half face to the right.

At the command MARCH, the men step off together; the first file turns immediately to the right, and guided by the instructor, passes in rear of the rear rank. The other men turn in succession on the same ground where the first file turned.

When the head of the column arrives opposite to the guide who is placed on the new alignment, the instructor commands:



1. HALT.
2. *Front*—FACE.
3. *Right*—DRESS.
4. FRONT.

At the command FRONT, the assistant instructor, and the file-closer, resume their places in line.

222. The counter-march is executed by the left, after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *Counter-march by the left flank*; 2. *Platoon left*; 3. FACE; 4. *By file left*; 5. MARCH; and, 1. HALT; 2. *Front*—FACE; 3. *Left*—DRESS; 4. FRONT.

### *Wheelings.*

223. The platoon is exercised at the wheelings, first by rank, and afterwards with the two ranks united, according to the principles laid down in [No. 511](#), and the succeeding articles.

In wheeling on a fixed pivot, the pivot man turns on his own ground, marking time.

In wheeling on a moveable pivot, he describes an arc of a circle, *taking steps of six inches*.

The man on the marching flank lengthens the step as much as possible when turning.

The other men take steps proportioned to the place which they occupy in the rank, that is, shorter as they are



nearer to the pivot. At the command, FORWARD, the men all march straight forward with the step which they were taking before the wheel commenced.

224. In all the wheelings, the men are careful not to turn the head too much, to keep the shoulders square in the ranks, to touch towards the pivot without separating the elbow from the body, and to rectify mistakes without precipitation.

*Individual oblique march.*

225. The platoon marching in line, the instructor commands:

1. *Right (or left) oblique.*
2. MARCH.

At the command MARCH, each man makes a quarter face to the right or left, and marches in the new direction. As the men no longer touch elbows, they must regulate the march in such a manner that the head of the man next to them towards the guide, may hide the heads of the rest of the rank; the alignment is preserved by taking equal steps, and by obliquing in the same degree. The rear rank men preserve their distance and follow the man next to their proper file-Leader. To resume the primitive direction, what is prescribed, [No. 205](#), is conformed to.





*The platoon being in line, to break by fours to the right, and to move off after the wheel.*

226. The instructor breaks the platoon to the right by fours, as prescribed, [No. 198](#), and when the wheel is nearly finished, he commands:

1. FORWARD.
2. *Guide left.*

At the first command, which is forward, the men march to the front, conforming to the principles of the direct march by fours.

227. The movement is executed by the left, after the same principles, and by inverse means.

*To form the platoon.*

228. The platoon marching in column of fours, right in front, the instructor commands:

1. *Form platoon.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*



At the command MARCH, the movement is executed as prescribed for front into line, No. 206, except that the four first files continue to march straight forward, shortening the step, until the last files arrive on a line with them; the men then all take the step at which they were marching in the first place, and conform to the principles of the direct march.

The instructor does not command the guide until the platoon is formed.

When the platoon is formed from a column marching left in front, the guide is given to the left.

*The platoon marching in line, to break by fours to the right, and to form in line again without halting.*

229. The instructor commands:

1. *By fours right wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide left.*

And to form into line again:

1. *By fours left wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide right.*



These movements are executed as prescribed, **No. 198**. If the instructor wishes to halt, instead of marching after the wheel, he commands:

3. HALT.
4. *Right*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

230. The movement is executed by the left, after the same principles and by inverse means.

*The platoon marching by fours, to form column by the flank without halting.*

231. The instructor commands:

1. *Fours to the right—and by file left.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide left.*

At the command MARCH, each man faces to the right, and the first file of each rank of fours turns immediately to the left, and places itself in file behind the men of the rank of fours which precedes it. They are then in column of twos.



In this movement the four first files should lengthen the step, so as not to retard the other ranks of fours which enter the column behind them.

232. When the column is left in front, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means.

*The platoon marching by the flank, to face it to the front without halting.*

233. The column being right in Front, the instructor commands:

1. *Platoon to the left.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide right.*

At the command MARCH; each man faces to the left, and at the command FORWARD, marches straight to the front.

If the instructor wishes to halt after the movement, instead of marching to the front, he commands:

3. HALT.
4. *Right*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.



234. When the column is left in front, the movement is made by the same principles and by inverse means.

235. The platoon marching in line, to form column by the flank without halting, the instructor commands:

1. *Platoon to the right.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide left.*

At the command MARCH, each man faces to the right and moves off in the new direction.

236. To form column by the flank, with the left in front, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means.

*The platoon being in line, to face it to the rear.*

237. The instructor commands:

PLATOON ABOUT—FACE.

When the platoon has faced about, if the instructor wishes to march, after having aligned it he commands:



1. *Platoon forward.*
2. *Guide right.*
3. MARCH.

Which is executed as prescribed, [No. 218](#). To face the platoon to the proper front, the instructor commands:

#### PLATOON ABOUT—FACE.

After the platoon has faced about, the instructor commands, *right dress*.

#### *Manual of arms.*

238. The platoon is exercised at the manual of arms with open and with closed ranks, and the two ranks are practised in firing both as front and as rear rank, by facing to the rear as in the preceding article.

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#### ARTICLE FOURTH.

#### *Rallying and skirmishers.*

239. The platoon is exercised in line after the principles laid down in the *school of the platoon, mounted*, [No. 571](#), and the succeeding paragraphs.



The movements are made at a moderate pace, with *arms at will*.

At the commencement, the platoon is not marched to the front after having rallied; but the instructor sees that each man has taken his proper place and rank. When the men are accustomed to these movements, the platoon is marched to the front as soon as a portion of it has rallied; the other men rally while marching.

The instructor takes pains to teach the men the rallying signals, and the movements which they are to execute. They are practised, most especially, to rally with order at the point where the instructor is.



## SCHOOL OF THE SQUADRON, DISMOUNTED.

240. The squadron is always exercised at the quick step, which, in this school, is the habitual step without being commanded; if it is wished to march at the common step, the indication of it should precede the command MARCH.

The principles of the breaking and formation being the same as when mounted, that which is prescribed for the *school of the squadron, mounted* is conformed to, to exercise the squadron on foot, with the following modifications.

241. The squadron being formed in two ranks, close order, the men at carry arms, the officers and non-commissioned officers posted as prescribed in [Title 1st, art. 1st](#), the captain commanding orders them to count by fours.

For the alignments, what is laid down in the *school of the squadron, mounted*, is conformed to; and to open and close ranks, what is prescribed, [No. 177](#).

242. The squadron is exercised at the manual of arms, first with open, then with closed ranks; firing by platoon, by division, and by squadron, is also practised, both to the front and rear.

The platoon firing is executed alternately, by the first and second platoon of each division; the first platoon fires





first; the chief of the second does not give the command until he sees one or two carbines carried in the first; the chief of the first platoon, in his turn, observes the same rule towards the second, and they continue to fire thus alternately.

The same rule is observed in firing by division; and by the even and uneven squadrons, when several squadrons are united for firing by squadron.

243. To fire by platoon, the captain commanding commands:

1. *Fire by platoon.*
2. COMMENCE FIRING.

At the first command, the chiefs of platoons move to the places pointed out in [No. 211](#), the officers of the first division passing by the right flank, and those of the second by the left flank.

At the second command, the uneven platoons commence firing, their chiefs giving the commands prescribed in [No. 211](#), and observing to prefix always to that of platoon, the number *first* or *third*, as the case may be.

The chiefs of the even platoons give the same commands in their turn, prefixing the number *second* or *fourth*.

The chiefs of the uneven platoons, for the first fire only, command FIRE, one after the other. Thus the chief of



the third platoon does not command AIM and FIRE, until he has heard the fire of the first platoon.

244. To fire by divisions, the captain commanding commands:

1. *Fire by divisions.*
2. COMMENCE FIRING.

At the second command, the uneven divisions commence to fire; each lieutenant commanding prefixes to the command *division* the number *first* or *second*, and conforms for the rest to what is prescribed, [No. 242](#).

245. To fire by squadrons, the captain commanding commands:

1. *Fire by squadron.*
2. *Squadron.*
3. READY.
4. AIM.
5. FIRE.
6. LOAD.

When there are several squadrons, each captain prefixes the number of his squadron to the second command, and conforms to what is prescribed above for the order of firing by the even and uneven squadrons.



246. The captain commanding observes that the body, the feet, and the carbine, are always in their proper positions; that the commands are executed with life, and that the men do not slight their motions.

247. The squadron being in line, to break by fours, the captain commanding commands:

1. *By fours right wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.

At the first command, the chief of the first platoon, and the particular guide of the right, place themselves in front of the four right files.

At the command MARCH, the movement is executed as prescribed, [No. 198](#).

If, instead of halting, the captain wishes to move off after the wheel, he conforms to what is laid down [No. 226](#). The officers and sergeants, except the chief of the first platoon, and the particular guide of the right, post themselves on the flank of the column.

248. The squadron being in column of fours, the men are exercised to step off and to halt together, to change from the *quick step* to the *common step*, and from the *common step* to the *quick step*.



249. The squadron being in column of fours, with the right in front, either halted or marching, to form it into line on its left flank, the captain commanding commands:

1. *By fours left wheel.*
2. MARCH.
3. HALT.
4. *Right*—DRESS.
5. FRONT.

Which is executed as prescribed, [No. 200](#).

250. The squadron being in column of fours, with the left in front, to form it into line on its right flank, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means, at the commands: 1. *By fours right wheel*; 2. MARCH; 3. HALT; 4. *Left*—DRESS; 5. FRONT.

251. In the alignment, the particular guides touch with their elbows the breasts of the sergeants who are placed on the line.

Before the squadron moves off, the command is given to *support arms*, unless there should be a contrary order.

At the command HALT, the men carry arms without a command.

After the command FRONT, the command is given to support arms.



252. The squadron marching in column of fours, right front, to form platoons, the captain commanding commands:

1. *Form platoons.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide left.*

At the first command, the chiefs of platoons command at the same time: *Form platoon.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by these same officers, all the platoons are formed as prescribed, [No. 228](#).

The captain does not announce the guide until all the platoons are formed.

253. When the platoons are formed from the squadron marching by fours with the left in front, the guide is commanded right.

When the squadron is marching in column with distance, each platoon regulates the step by that of its chief, and each chief of platoon by that of the chief of platoon who precedes him.

254. The squadron being in column with distance, with the right in front, either at a halt or marching, to break the platoon by fours, the captain commanding commands:



1. *By fours right wheel—and in each platoon—head of column to the left.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. Guide left.

At the command MARCH, the movement is executed as it is prescribed, [No. 198](#), each chief of platoon commanding at the moment when the wheel is nearly finished: FORWARD; and then, 1. *Left*—TURN; 2. FORWARD.

The captain does not command the guide until the head of each platoon is on the new direction.

255. The squadron being in column with distance, left in front, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means.

256. The squadron being in column of fours, right in front, either at a halt or marching, to form it into column by the flank, the captain commanding commands:

1. *Fours to the right—and by file left.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide left.*

Which is executed as it is prescribed, [No. 231](#).



257. The squadron being in column of fours, left in front, the movement is executed after the same principles and by inverse means.

258. The movement of *about face* is substituted for the *right about wheel by fours* of the *school of the squadron, mounted* [No. 670].

259. The counter-march is executed as it is prescribed, Nos. 221, 688, and 689.

260. The oblique march by troop is executed after the same principles as when mounted, except that each chief of platoon marching one pace in front of the centre of his platoon, keeps himself two paces in rear of the rear rank of the platoon which precedes him.

261. The squadron marching in line, to pass a defile by the head of each platoon, the captain commanding commands:

1. *By fours right wheel—and in each platoon—head of column to the left.*
2. MARCH.
3. FORWARD.
4. *Guide right.*



At the command MARCH, repeated by the chiefs of platoons, the movement is executed in each platoon as prescribed, [No. 254](#); the chiefs of platoons march by the side of the head of their column to direct it, and to preserve their intervals from the right.

The platoons being broken by twos, or by fours, with the right in front, to form them again, the captain commanding commands:

1. *Form platoons.*
2. MARCH.
3. *Guide right.*

At the first command, the chiefs of platoons command: *Form platoon.*

At the command MARCH, repeated by these same officers, each platoon forms as prescribed, [No. 228](#).

262. The squadron is exercised in rallying and in the service of skirmishers, after the principles prescribed, [No. 239](#), and those of the *school of the squadron, mounted* [[No. 735](#), and the succeeding paragraphs].

END OF VOLUME I.