

THE
EXERCISE OF ARMS
IN THE
CONTINENTAL INFANTRY

*Being a Study
of the
Manual of the Firelock
as set forth by
Major-General von Steuben
to which is added
the Motions for the Manual of the
Non-Commissioned Officer,
the Esponton and the Sword
as prescribed by contemporary Authorities
and explained in the Minutiae
through the utilization of a live Model
displayed in 1,000 photographic
and artistic Plates*

by
Capt. Ernest W. Peterkin, USNR (Ret.)

MUSEUM RESTORATION SERVICE

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Chapter XII

MANUAL OF THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER

The halberd, the traditional symbol of office for the sergeant before the Revolution, [1] was replaced officially in the American army as a consequence of the requirement of the *Regulations of 1779* arming the non-commissioned officers with "swords, firelocks, and bayonets." [2] The non-commissioned officers so armed in an American Revolutionary War infantry regiment would exclude the Fife and Drum Majors and include the following:

Sergeant Major
Quarter-Master Sergeant
Color Reserve [3]
First Sergeants
Covering Sergeants
Senior Corporals
Platoon Corporals

With the exception of the platoon corporals stationed on the left flank of the front rank of each platoon and the covering sergeants positioned in the rear rank behind the platoon officers, or in the front rank replacing the platoon officers, the remaining non-commissioned officers performed their duties as file closers, or "bringers-up" [4] in the third rank. The color reserve served in the rear rank behind the colors.

Evolution of the Non-Commissioned Officer's Manual of Arms

The espontoon was replaced gradually by the fusil, or fusee, a light military musket, as the principal weapon of the European infantry officer beginning in the 1750's. [5] The *Norfolk Discipline* in 1759 provided a distinct manual exercise for the officer [6] whereby the fusee is carried vertically *advanced* at the right side with the barrel to the rear and supported by the right hand at the small of the stock. A saluting procedure was prescribed also that was similar to the motions used when armed with the espontoon. The French regulations of 1766 also specified a special manual exercise for officers armed with the fusil

carried on the right side. In this case the piece is supported by the right hand with the last three fingers under the cock and the thumb and forefinger embracing the trigger guard. [7] At the same time the French prescribed that the sergeants use the same manual as officers. [8] Pickering's instructions for officers armed with the fusee combined features of the *Norfolk Discipline* and the French regulations of 1766, but eliminated the movements for saluting and fixing the bayonet. Not as definitive as the French, he suggests that:

If the Sergeants be armed with the firelock and bayonet, they ought to learn the officers exercise as well as the manual, and use one and the other occasionally, as they shall have need. [9]

The *Regulations of 1779* make no mention of a specific manual for the non-commissioned officer. The introduction of the French regulations of 1791 into American military texts by Duane and Lacroix in the first decade of the 1800's provided the foundation for the manual of arms for the non-commissioned officers as adopted by General Scott in the regulations of 1815.

On the basis of Pickering's recommendation that the sergeants learn and use the officer's manual, the practice of the French Army for sergeants to carry their arms as officers, and the non-firing role of the covering sergeants, [10] file closers, and von Steuben's instruction for color guards, [11] one may suppose that a distinctive manual was used by these non-commissioned officers of the American infantry during the Revolutionary War. Accordingly, such a manual has been included in this work.

The Deduced Manual

The movements include those motions described by Scott's Regulations of 1835 [12] but made consistent with the *Regulations of 1779*. Duane's instructions of 1814 [13] were used for fixing and unfix-

ing bayonets from the position of order. As non-commissioned officers acting as file closers and color guards carried their pieces with fixed bayonets, [14] the manual begins with the bayonet fixed. The platoon corporals would perform the manual exercise for the ranks. The following movements are described and illustrated:

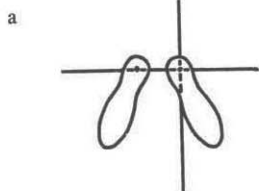
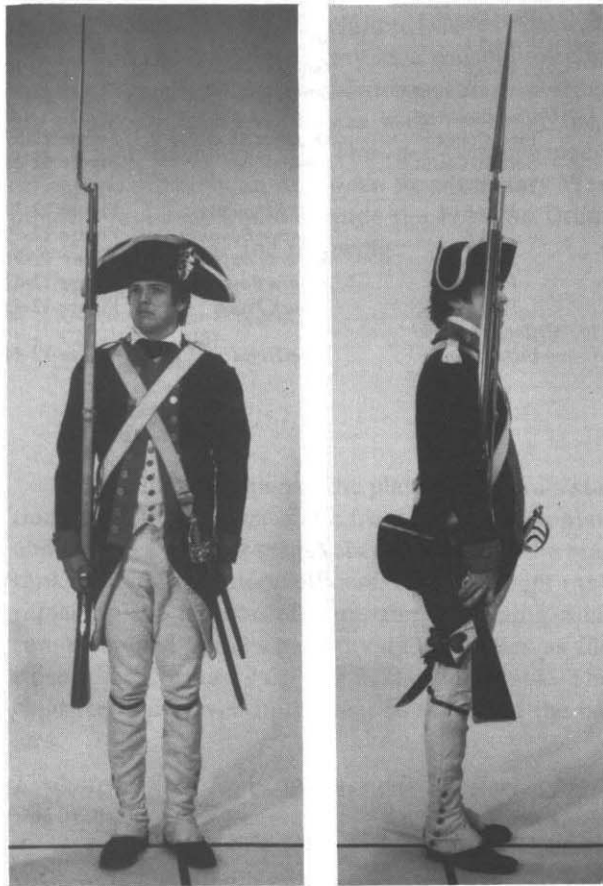
1. <i>Shoulder Firelock</i>		Figure 12-1			
2. <i>Present, Arms!</i>					
First Count					
Part 1	<i>Grasp Swell</i>	Figure 12-2			
Part 2	<i>Grasp Small</i>	Figure 12-3			
Second Count	<i>Poise Piece</i>	Figure 12-4			
Third Count	<i>Present Piece</i>	Figure 12-5			
3. <i>Shoulder, Firelock!</i>					
First Count					
Part 1	<i>Carry to Right Side</i>	Figure 12-6			
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Second Count	<i>Drop Left Hand</i>	Figure 12-8			
4. <i>Order, Firelock!</i>					
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Part 2	<i>Ground Butt</i>	Figure 12-11			
5. <i>Shoulder, Firelock!</i>					
First Count					
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6. <i>Support, Arms!</i>					
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Second Count	<i>Support Cock</i>	Figure 12-17			
7. <i>Ease, Arms!</i>					
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8. <i>Support, Arms!</i>					
First Count	<i>Hand to Small</i>	Figure 12-19			
9. <i>Carry, Arms!</i>					
First Count	<i>Carry to Right Side</i>	Figure 12-20			
Second Count	<i>Drop Hand</i>	Figure 12-21			
10. <i>Charge, Bayonet!</i>					
First Count	<i>Grasp Swell</i>	Figure 12-22			
Second Count	<i>Charge Piece</i>				
	<i>As Front Rank</i>	Figure 12-23			
	<i>As Rear Rank or</i>				
	<i>File Closer</i>	Figure 12-24			
11. <i>Shoulder, Firelock!</i>					
First Count	<i>Raise Piece</i>	Figure 12-25			
Second Count	<i>Drop Hand</i>	Figure 12-26			
12. <i>Fix, Bayonet!</i>					
First Count	<i>Grasp at Shoulder</i>	Figure 12-27			
Second Count	<i>Lower Piece</i>	Figure 12-28			
Third Count					
Part 1	<i>Ground Butt</i>	Figure 12-29			
Part 2	<i>Grasp Bayonet</i>	Figure 12-30			
Part 3	<i>Draw Bayonet</i>	Figure 12-31			
Part 4	<i>Fix Bayonet</i>	Figure 12-32			
Part 5	<i>Grasp Barrel</i>	Figure 12-33			
13. <i>Shoulder, Firelock!</i>					
First Count					
Part 1	<i>Raise Piece</i>	Figure 12-34			
Part 2	<i>Grasp Guard</i>	Figure 12-35			
Second Count	<i>Drop Hand</i>	Figure 12-36			
14. <i>Unfix, Bayonet!</i>					
First Count	<i>Grasp at Shoulder</i>	Figure 12-37			
Second Count	<i>Lower Piece</i>	Figure 12-38			
Third Count					
Part 1	<i>Grasp Bayonet</i>	Figure 12-39			
Part 2	<i>Remove Bayonet</i>	Figure 12-40			
Part 3	<i>Reverse Bayonet</i>	Figure 12-41			
Part 4	<i>Return Bayonet</i>	Figure 12-42			
Part 5	<i>Return Piece</i>	Figure 12-43			
15. <i>Order, Firelock!</i>					
First Count	<i>Drop Hand</i>	Figure 12-44			

BEING A COVERING SERGEANT, FILE CLOSER, OR COLOR GUARD

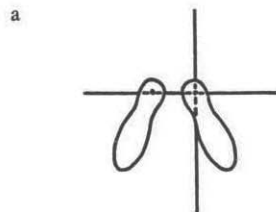
UNDER ARMS, To Shoulder Firelock:

Shoulder — *FIRELOCK!* Figure 12-1

1. Assume the position of a soldier at Attention.
2. Support the piece in the right hand against the hollow of the right shoulder, the:
 - a. Barrel vertical and to the rear.
 - b. Right hand as low as possible without constraint.
 - c. Lower side of the guard resting on the first joint of the forefinger.
 - d. Thumb above the guard.
 - e. Small of the stock between the forefinger and the middle finger.
 - f. Last three fingers under the back of the cock.
 - g. Palm, near the wrist, bearing on the feather spring and the edge of the hammer.
 - h. Back of the hand to the right.
3. Press the side plate against the right thigh.



b



b

BEING AT SHOULDERED FIRELOCK, To Present Arms:

Present — *ARMS!* (Three Counts)

First Count, Part 1 (*Grasp Swell*) Figure 12-2

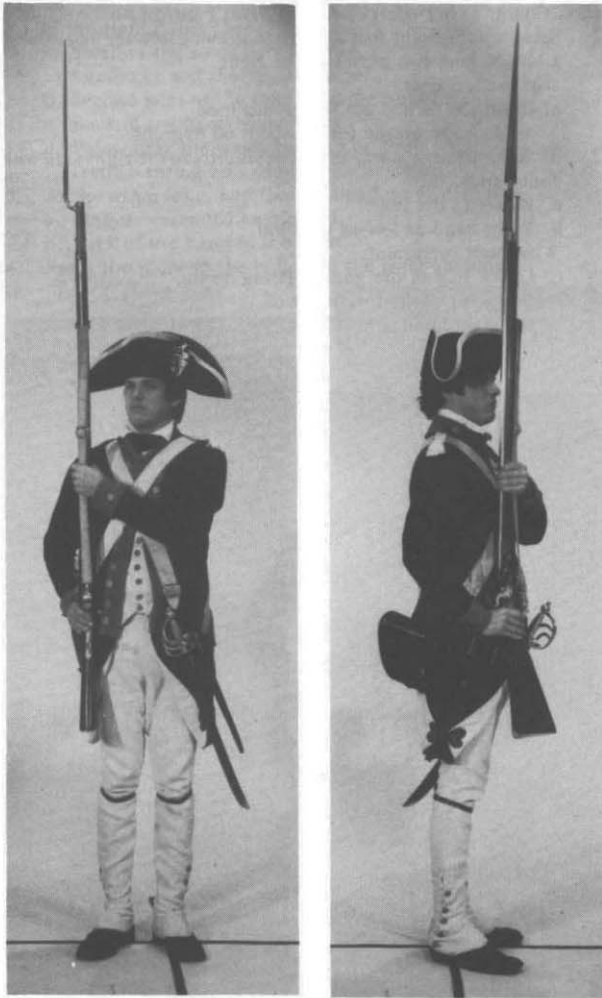
1. Raise the piece slightly with the right hand.
2. Grasp the piece at the swell with the left hand.

Fig. 12-1 Position of a non-commissioned officer under arms as a covering sergeant, file closer, or color guard at *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Fig. 12-2 Position of *Present, Arms, First Count, Part 1* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

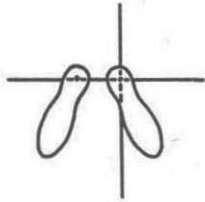
First Count, Part 2 (*Grasp Small*) Figure 12-3

1. Regrasp the small of the stock with the right hand, the:
 - a. Thumb under the cock.
 - b. Guard resting on the forefinger.
 - c. Remaining fingers on the front of the small of the stock under the forefinger.



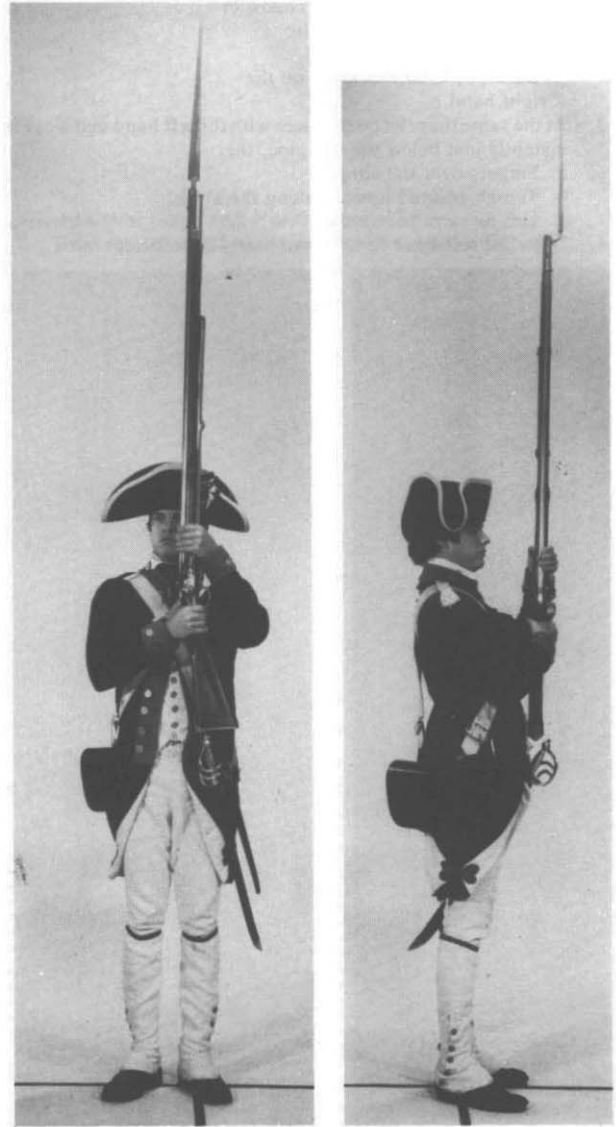
a

b



Second Count, (*Poise Piece*) Figure 12-4

1. Raise the piece with both hands, the:
 - a. Lock to the front.
 - b. Barrel vertical and just before the center of the body.
 - c. Little finger of the left hand resting on the bend of the feather spring.
 - d. Forefinger of the left hand at the height of the eyes.
 - e. Left thumb upright along the stock.
2. Hold the elbows down without constraint.



a

b

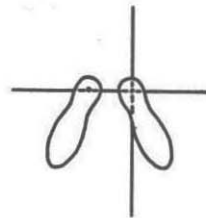


Fig. 12-3 Position of *Present, Arms, First Count, Part 2* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Fig. 12-4 Position of *Present, Arms, Second Count* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Third Count (*Present Piece*) Figure 12-5

1. Step back briskly with the right foot about four inches directly to the rear, the:
 - a. Right knee straight.
 - b. Left knee bent slightly.
2. At the same time, lower the piece as quickly as possible before the left knee, the:
 - a. Butt as far down as the right hand will permit without constraint.
 - b. Barrel to the rear.
 - c. Fingers of the right hand extended downward.
 - d. Forefinger of the right hand under the bottom of the guard.
 - e. Small of the stock in the hollow of the right hand between the forefinger and the thumb.
 - f. Back of the cock bearing on the right hand.
3. At the same time, let go the piece with the left hand and seize it instantly just below the tail pipe, the:
 - a. Fingers over the sling.
 - b. Thumb pointed upward along the stock.
 - c. Left forearm horizontal.
4. Draw the left hand in until the barrel is vertical.

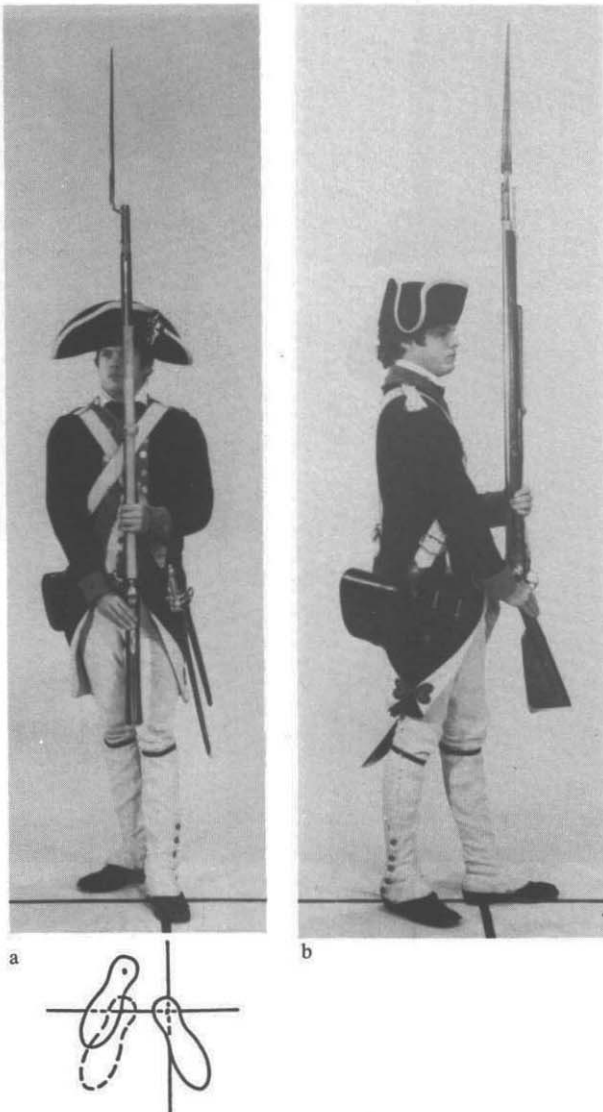


Fig. 12-5 Position of *Present Arms, Third Count* from *Shoulder Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

BEING AT PRESENTED ARMS, To Shoulder Firelock:
Shoulder — FIRELOCK! (Two counts)

First Count, Part 1 (*Carry to Right Side*) Figure 12-6

1. Bring up the right foot and place it alongside the left, the:
 - a. Right heel two inches to the right of the left heel.
 - b. Right toe turned out so the included angle between the feet is about 60 degrees.
2. At the same time, carry the piece smartly to the right side with both hands, the:
 - a. Barrel to the rear.
 - b. Right hand as low as possible without constraint.
 - c. Lower side of the guard resting on the first joint of the forefinger of the right hand.

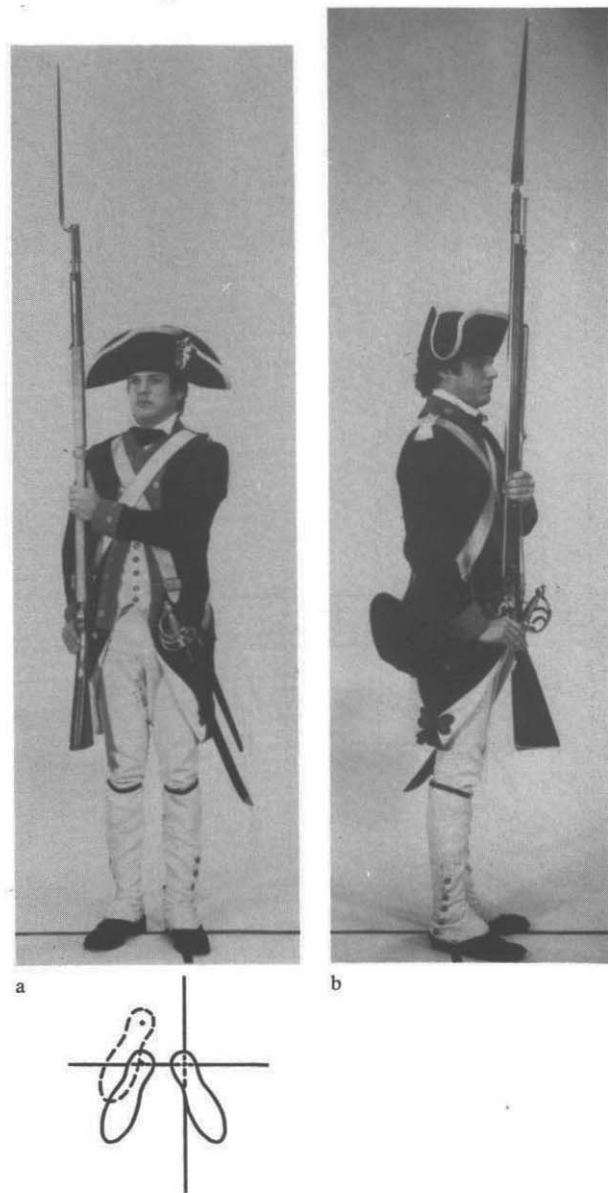
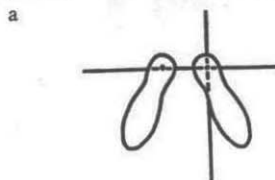
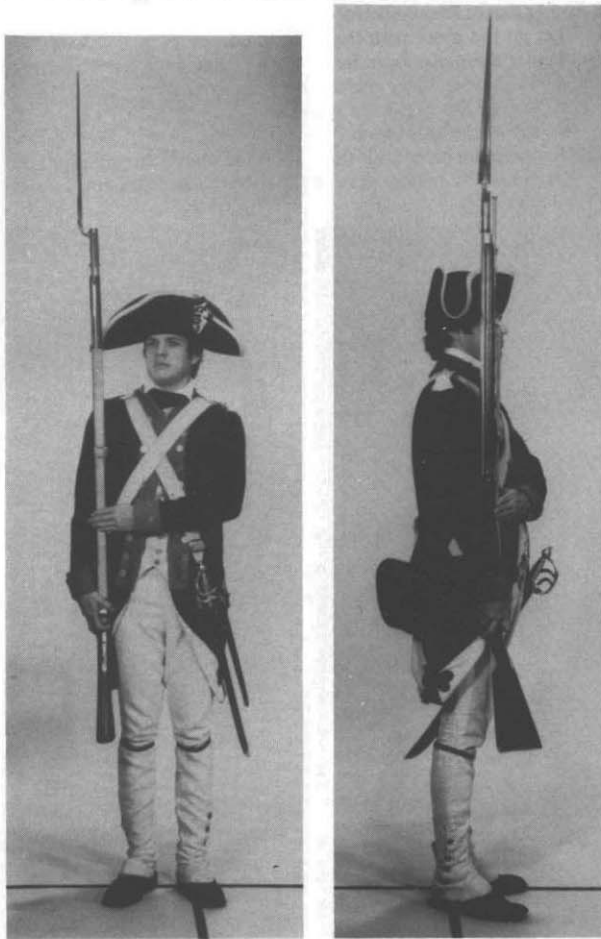


Fig. 12-6 Position of *Shoulder Firelock, First Count, Part 1* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

First Count, Part 2 (*Grasp Guard*) Figure 12-7

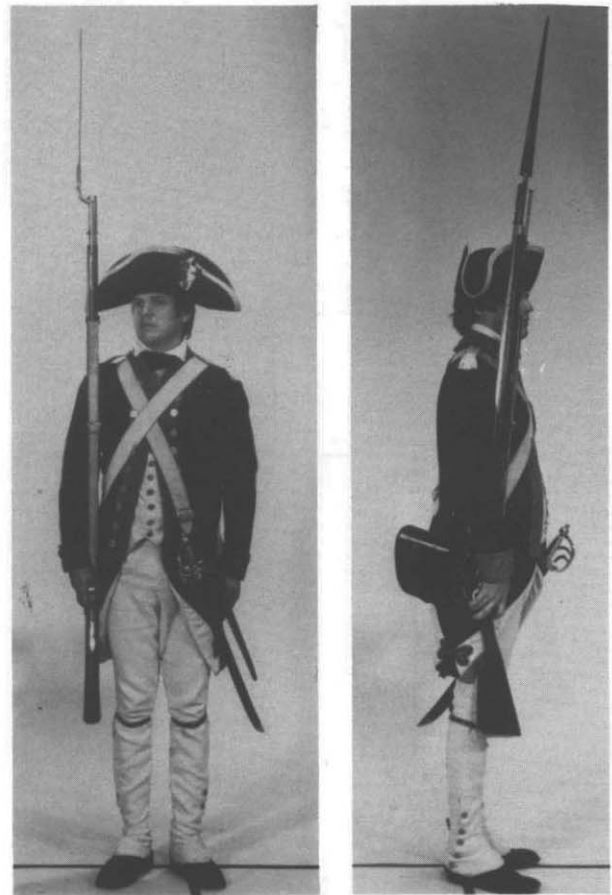
1. Withdraw the:
 - a. Thumb from under the cock and place it above the guard.
 - b. Last three fingers from under the guard and place them under the cock.
2. Support the piece chiefly on the forefinger and the little finger of the right hand, the:
 - a. Small of the stock between the forefinger and the middle finger.
 - b. Second joint of the thumb on the guard.
 - c. Back of the hand to the right.
 - d. Palm, near the wrist, bearing on the feather spring and edge of the hammer.
3. At the same time, slip the left hand up to the swell, the:
 - a. Fingers extended and joined.
 - b. Back of the hand to the front.
4. Press the piece to the hollow of the right shoulder.



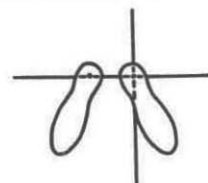
b

Second Count (*Drop Left Hand*) Figure 12-8

1. Drop the left hand to the side, palm toward the thigh.



a



b

Fig. 12-7 Position of *Shoulder, Firelock, First Count, Part 2* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

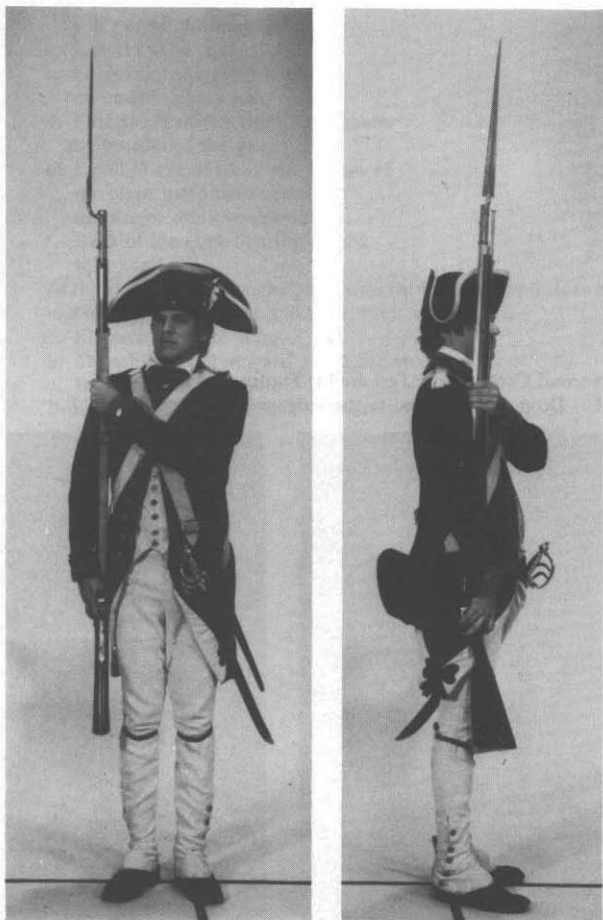
Fig. 12-8 Position of *Shoulder, Firelock, Second Count from Present, Arms* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

BEING AT SHOULDERED FIRELOCK, To Order Firelock:

Order — FIRELOCK! (Two Counts)

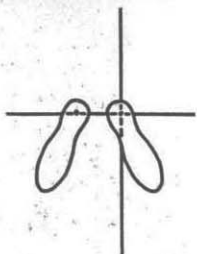
First Count (*Grasp at Shoulder*) Figure 12-9

1. Seize the piece smartly at the height of the shoulder with the left hand.



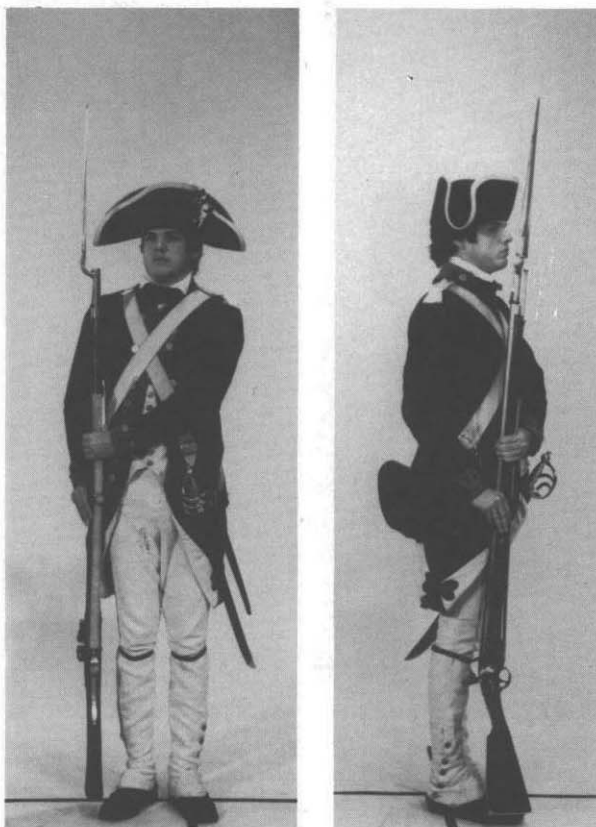
a

b



Second Count, Part 1 (*Lower Piece*) Figure 12-10

1. Let go the piece with the right hand.
2. Lower the piece with the left hand, the:
 - a. Heel plate three inches from the ground.
 - b. Toe of the butt even with the toe of the right foot.
3. Regrasp the piece with the right hand above the tail pipe, the barrel in the hollow between the thumb and fingers.



a

b

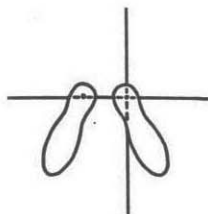


Fig. 12-9 Position of Order, Firelock, First Count from Shoulder, Firelock viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Fig. 12-10 Position of Order, Firelock, Second Count, Part 1 from Shoulder, Firelock viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Second Count, Part 2 (*Ground Butt*) Figure 12-11

1. Open the fingers of the right hand slightly and allow the piece to slip gently to the ground, the:
 - a. Toe of the butt even with the toe of the right foot.
 - b. Flat of the butt against the outside of the right foot.
 - c. Barrel resting against the hollow between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand.
 - d. Fingers pointed downward on the outside of the stock.
 - e. Thumb lying along the barrel.
 - f. Right hand as low as possible, the arm extended without stiffness.
 - g. Piece detached sufficiently from the shoulder to hold the axis of the barrel vertical.
2. Drop the left hand to the side, palm toward the thigh.

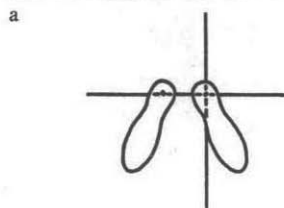
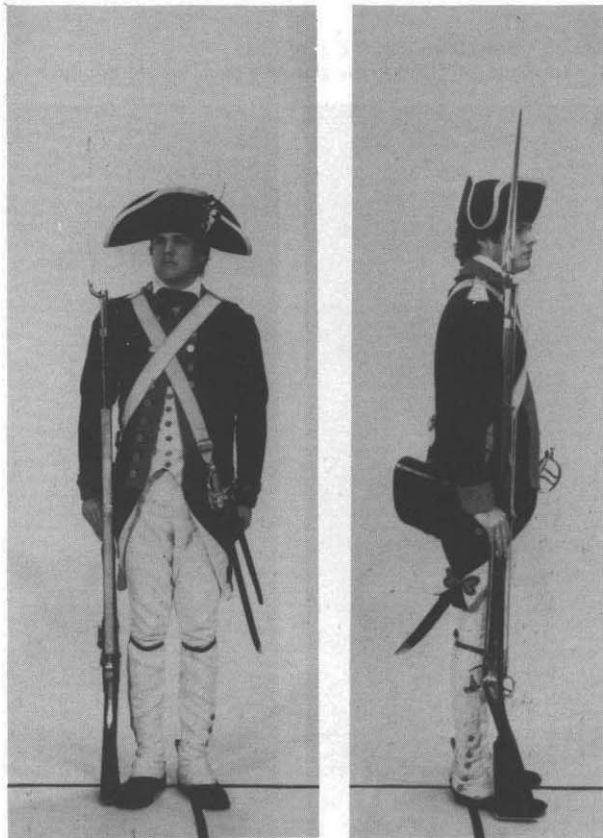


Fig. 12-11 Position of *Order, Firelock, Second Count, Part 2* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

BEING AT ORDERED FIRELOCK, To Shoulder Firelock:

Shoulder — FIRELOCK! (Two Counts)

First Count, Part 1 (*Raise Piece*) Figure 12-12

1. Raise the piece smartly with the right hand in a vertical position before the right shoulder, the:
 - a. Right hand as high as the breast.
 - b. Barrel two inches before the body.
 - c. Right elbow close to the side.
2. At the same time, seize the piece with the left hand under the right just above the tail pipe.

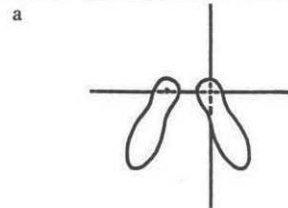
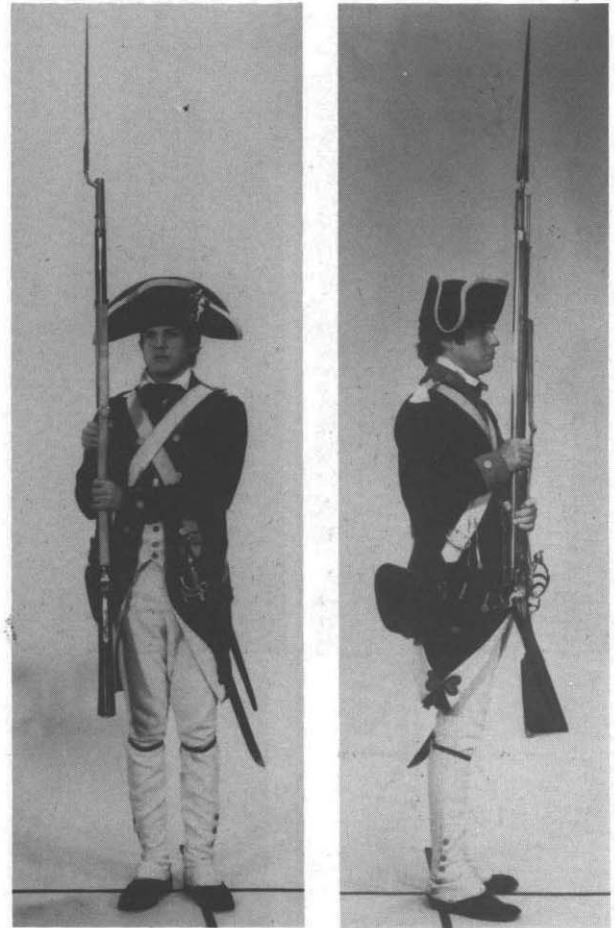
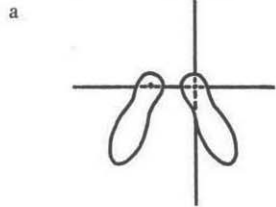
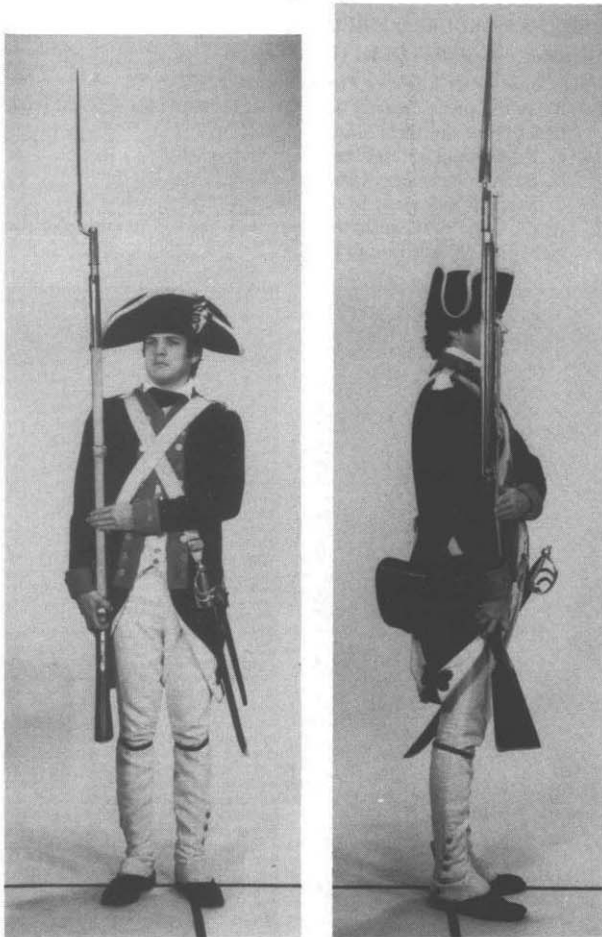


Fig. 12-12 Position of *Shoulder, Firelock, First Count, Part 1* from *Order, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

First Count, Part 2 (*Grasp Guard*) Figure 12-13

1. Let go the right hand and grasp the guard between the thumb and the forefinger, the:
 - a. Thumb above the guard.
 - b. Forefinger under the guard.
 - c. Last three fingers under the cock.
 - d. Right arm extended down nearly straight.
 - e. Sideplate against the right thigh.
2. Press the barrel against the hollow of the right shoulder with the left hand, the fingers extended and joined.



Second Count (*Drop Hand*) Figure 12-14

1. Drop the left hand to the side, the palm toward the thigh.

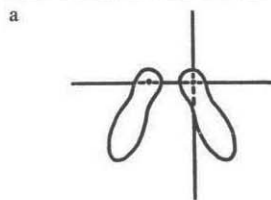
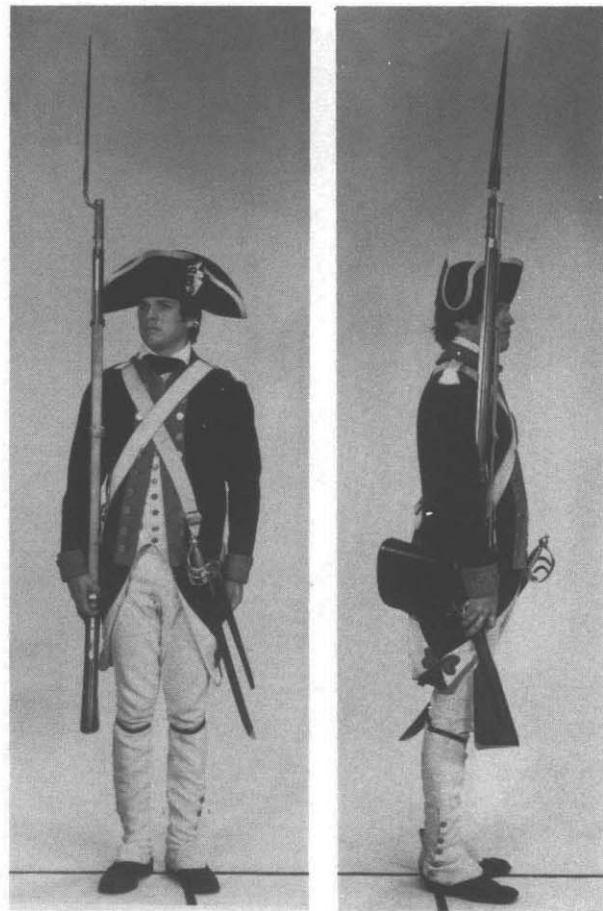


Fig. 12-13 Position of *Shoulder, Firelock, First Count, Part 2* from *Order, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Fig. 12-14 Position of *Shoulder, Firelock, Second Count* from *Order, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

BEING AT SHOULDERED FIRELOCK, To Support Arms:

Support — ARMS! (Two Counts)

First Count, Part 1 (*Center Piece*) Figure 12-15

1. Carry the piece with the right hand to the center of the body, the:
 - a. Barrel vertical and to the rear.
 - b. Piece between the eyes.
 - c. Thumb and forefinger embracing the guard.
2. At the same time, seize the piece at the tail pipe with the left hand.

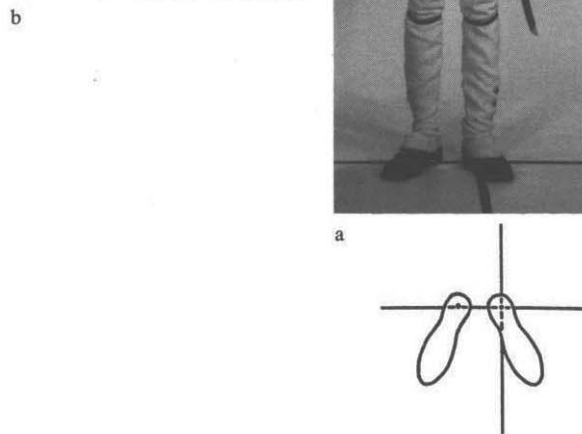
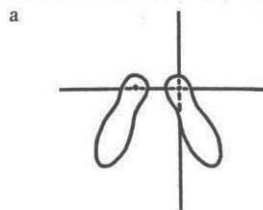


Fig. 12-15 Position of *Support, Arms, First Count, Part 1* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

First Count, Part 2 (*Raise Piece*) Figure 12-16

1. Raise the piece until the left hand is as high as the chin.
2. At the same time, let go the right hand and regrasp the small of the stock with the right hand four inches below the cock, the:
 - a. Hollow of the small of the stock between the forefinger and the thumb.
 - b. Back of the hand to the right.

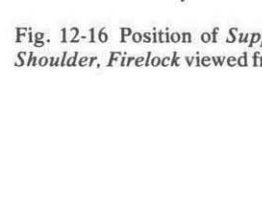
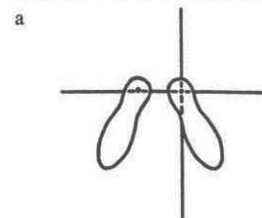
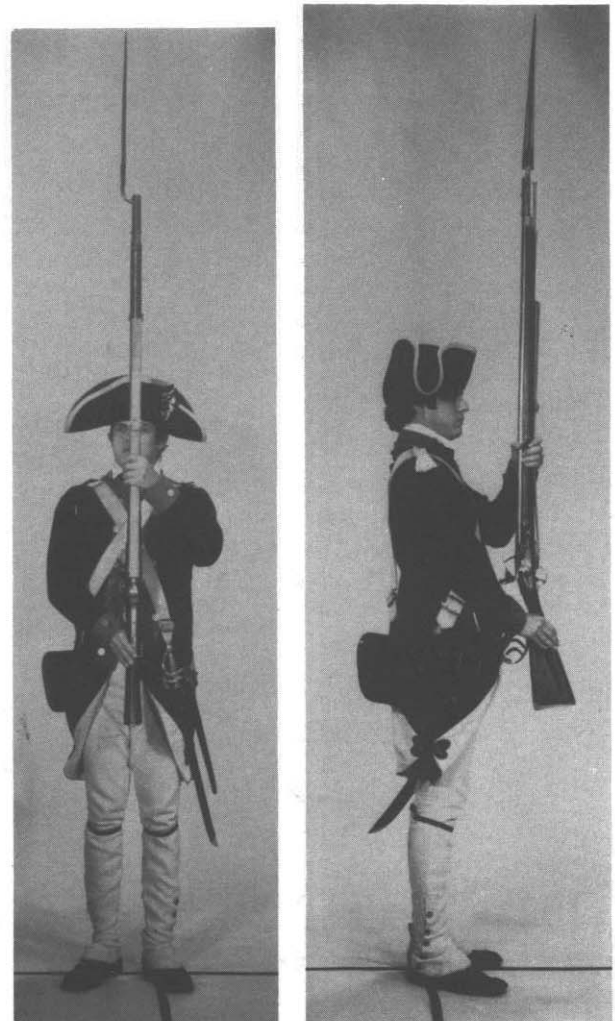
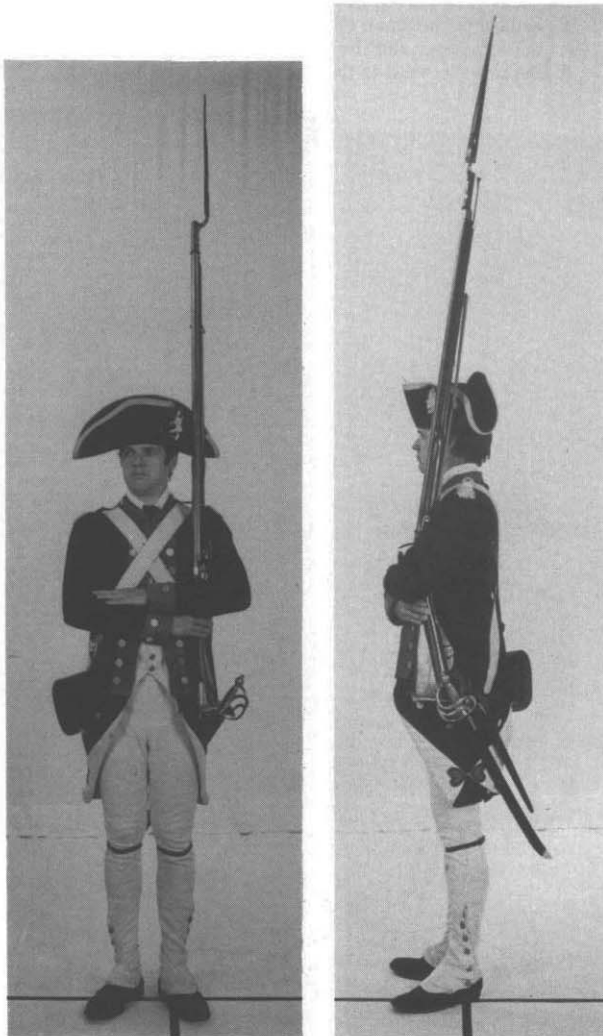


Fig. 12-16 Position of *Support, Arms, First Count, Part 2* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

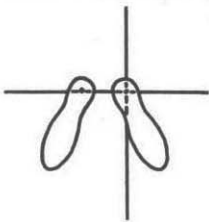
Second Count (*Support Cock*) Figure 12-17

1. Let go the left hand.
2. Turn the piece to the left with the right hand and place it against the hollow of the left shoulder, the barrel to the front.
3. Bring down the left forearm horizontally across the body close up under the cock, the:
 - a. Left hand resting on the swell of the right forearm, the:
 - 1). Palm nearly on the upper side.
 - 2). Fingers mostly on the foreside extended toward the right elbow.
 - 3). Thumb between the arm and the body.
 - b. Comb of the cock resting on the arm near the bend of the elbow.



a

b

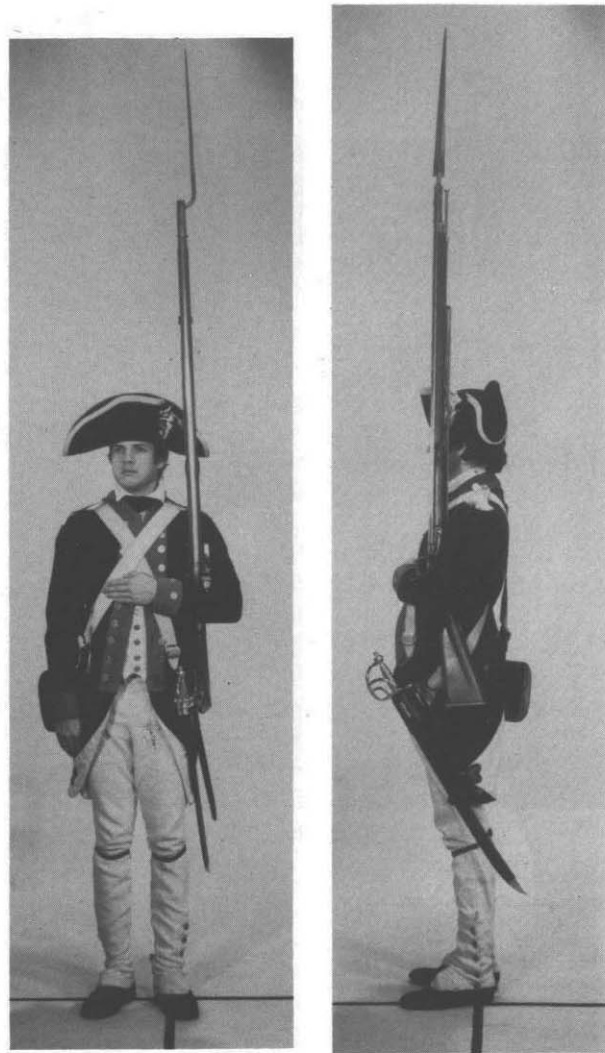


BEING AT SUPPORTED ARMS, To Ease Arms:

Ease — *ARMS!* (One Count)

First Count (*Drop Right Hand*) Figure 12-18

1. Let go the small of the stock with the right hand.
2. Drop the right hand to the side, the palm toward the thigh.
3. Place the palm of the hand flat against the body, the:
 - a. Fingers and thumb joined and extended.
 - b. Left forearm horizontal.
4. Support the piece by the cock resting on the left forearm near the elbow.



a

b

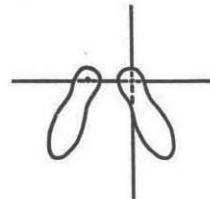


Fig. 12-17 Position of *Support, Arms, Second Count* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the left flank.

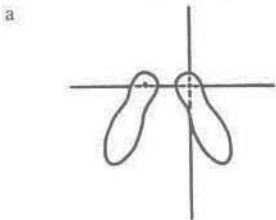
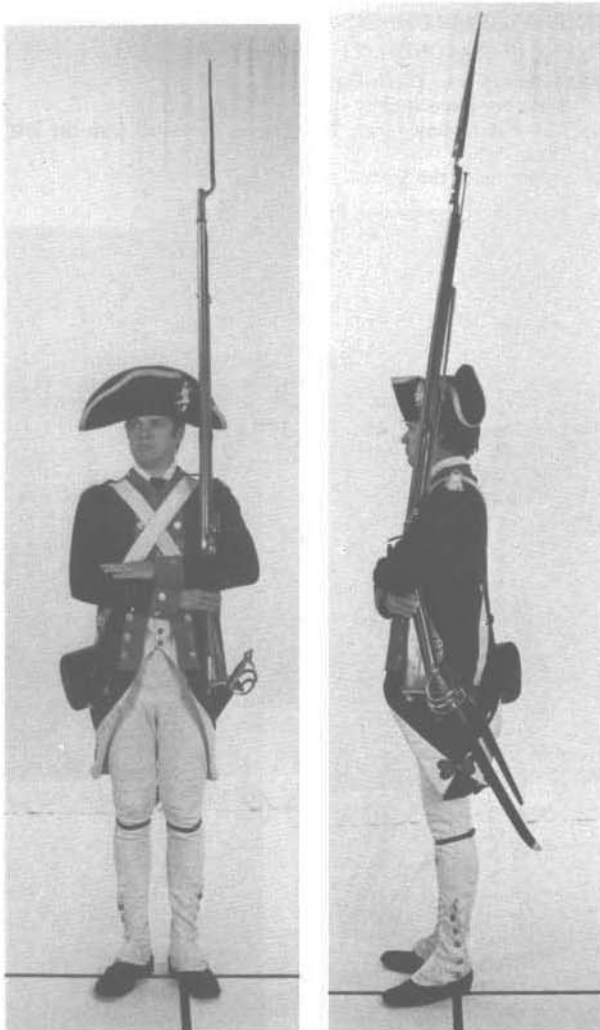
Fig. 12-18 Position of *Ease, Arms, First Count* from *Support, Arms* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the left flank.

BEING AT EASED ARMS, To Support Arms:

Support — ARMS! (One Count)

First Count (*Grasp Small*) Figure 12-19

1. Bring up the right hand smartly to the small of the stock close under the left forearm, the:
 - a. Back of the hand to the front.
 - b. Thumb on the inside pointed upward, the ball only touching the piece near the finial of the shoulder of the sideplate mortise.
 - c. First joints of the fingers clasped around the outside of the small of the stock.
 - d. Second joints of the fingers on the front of the small of the stock.



b

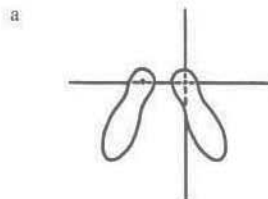
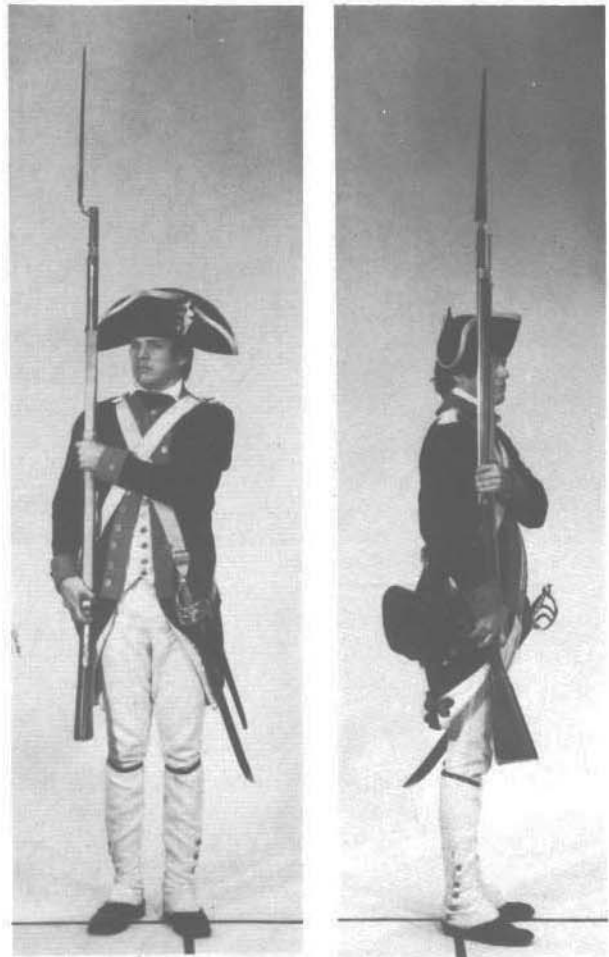
Fig. 12-19 Position of *Support Arms, First Count* from *Ease Arms* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the left flank.

BEING AT SUPPORT ARMS, To Shoulder Firelock:

Carry — ARMS! (Two Counts)

First Count (*Carry to Right Side*) Figure 12-20

1. Carry the piece vertically with the right hand to the right side, the:
 - a. Barrel to the rear and against the hollow of the right shoulder.
 - b. Right arm extended downward without stiffness.
2. At the same time, seize the piece smartly with the left hand at the height of the shoulder.
3. Turn the right hand to grasp the guard and the cock, the:
 - a. Thumb above the guard.
 - b. Forefinger under the guard.
 - c. Last three fingers under the cock.

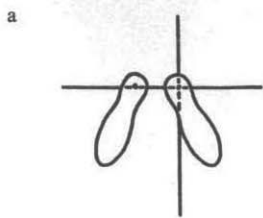
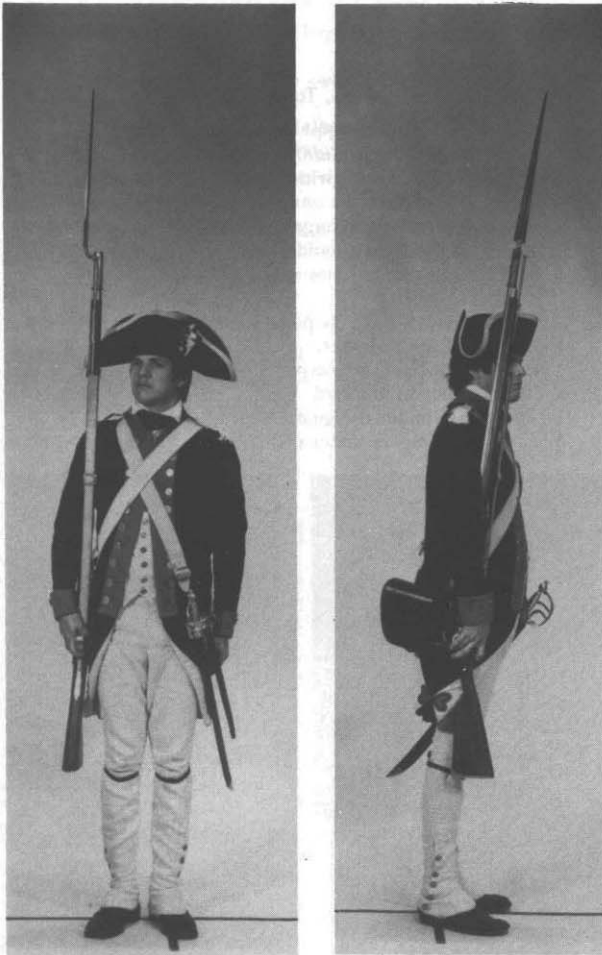


b

Fig. 12-20 Position of *Carry Arms, First Count* from *Support Arms* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Second Count (*Drop Hand*) Figure 12-21

1. Drop the left hand to the side, palm toward the thigh.



b

BEING AT SHOULDERED FIRELOCK, To Charge Bayonet:

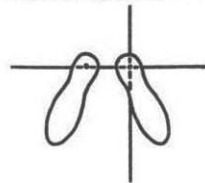
Charge — BAYONET! (Two Counts)

First Count (*Grasp Swell*) Figure 12-22

1. Raise the piece slightly with the right hand.
2. At the same time, grasp the piece at the swell with the left hand.
3. Do not move the feet.



a



b

Fig. 12-21 Position of *Carry, Arms, Second Count* from *Support, Arms* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Fig. 12-22 Position of *Charge, Bayonet, First Count* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

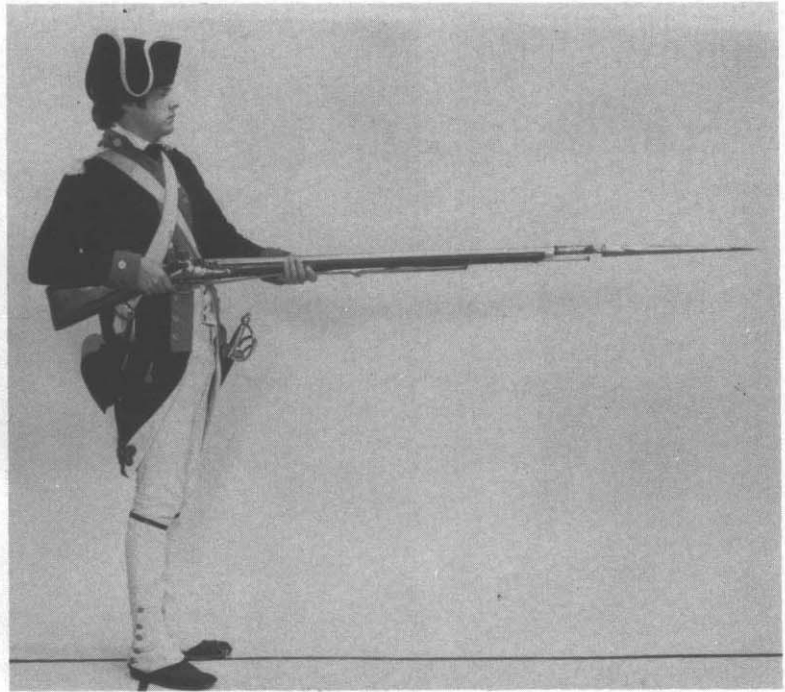
Second Count, As Front Rank [15] (*Charge Piece*)

Figure 12-23

1. Lower the muzzle directly to the front with the left hand, the:
 - a. Barrel horizontal.
 - b. Left thumb along the stock and pointed forward.
 - c. Left arm from shoulder to elbow pressed to the left side.
2. Regrasp the small of the stock strongly with the right hand behind the lock, the:
 - a. Right thumb against the lowest rib.
 - b. Last two fingers bearing on the top of the hip.
 - c. Piece pressed to the right side.



a



b

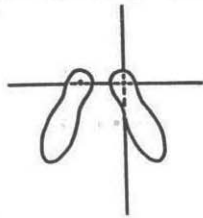


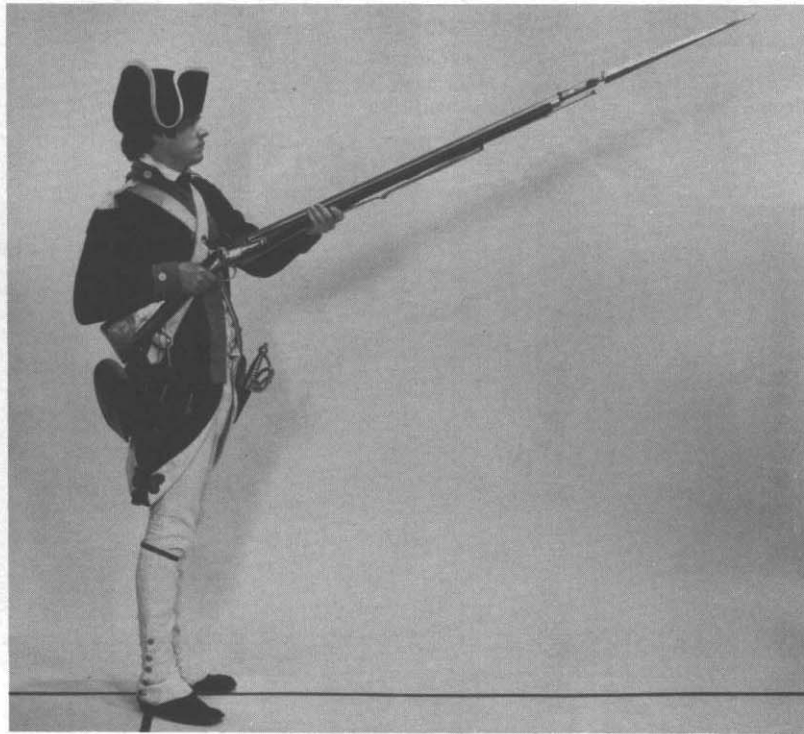
Fig. 12-23 Position of *Charge, Bayonet (As Front Rank), Second Count* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Second Count, As Rear Rank or File Closer (*Charge Piece*) Figure 12-24

1. Lower the muzzle directly to the front with the left hand, the:
 - a. Barrel inclined sufficiently to clear the bayonet above the hat of the file ahead.
 - b. Left thumb along the stock and pointed forward.
 - c. Left arm from shoulder to elbow pressed to the left side.
2. Regrasp the small of the stock strongly with the right hand behind the lock, the:
 - a. Right thumb against the lowest rib.
 - b. Last two fingers bearing on the top of the hip.
 - c. Piece pressed to the right side.



a



b

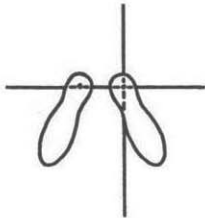


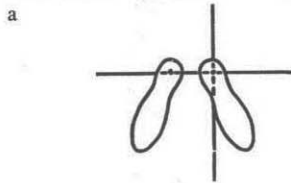
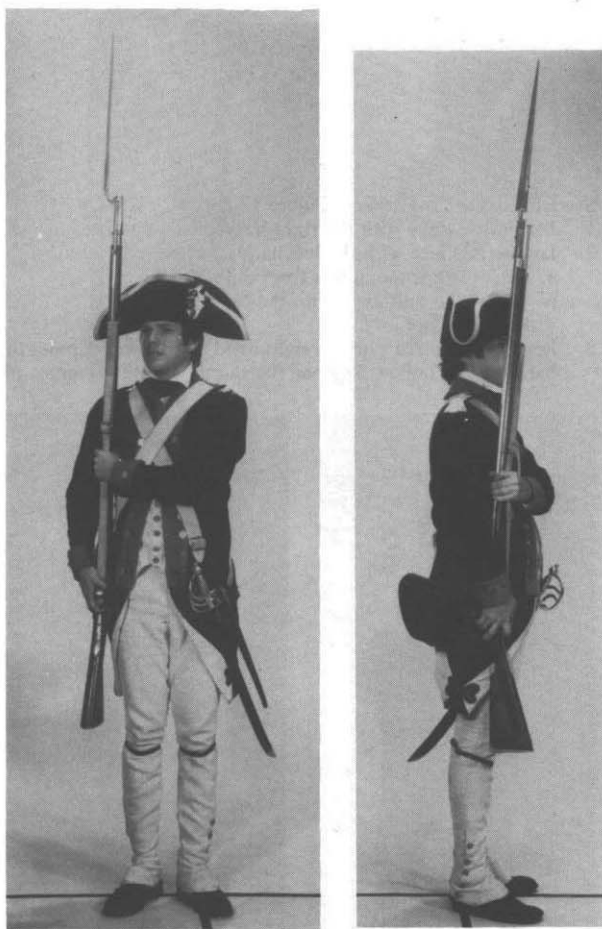
Fig. 12-24 Position of *Charge, Bayonet* (As Rear Rank or File Closer), *Second Count* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

BEING AT CHARGED BAYONET, To Shoulder Firelock:

Shoulder — FIRELOCK! (Two Counts)

First Count (*Raise Piece*) Figure 12-25

1. Raise the piece with the left hand against the right shoulder, the:
 - a. Right hand at the height of the breast.
 - b. Rammer to the front.
 - c. Barrel vertical.
2. At the same time, grasp the guard and the cock with the right hand, the:
 - a. Thumb above the guard.
 - b. Forefinger under the guard.
 - c. Last three fingers under the cock.



Second Count (*Drop Hand*) Figure 12-26

1. Drop the left hand to the side, palm toward the thigh.

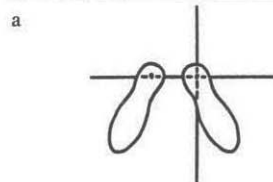
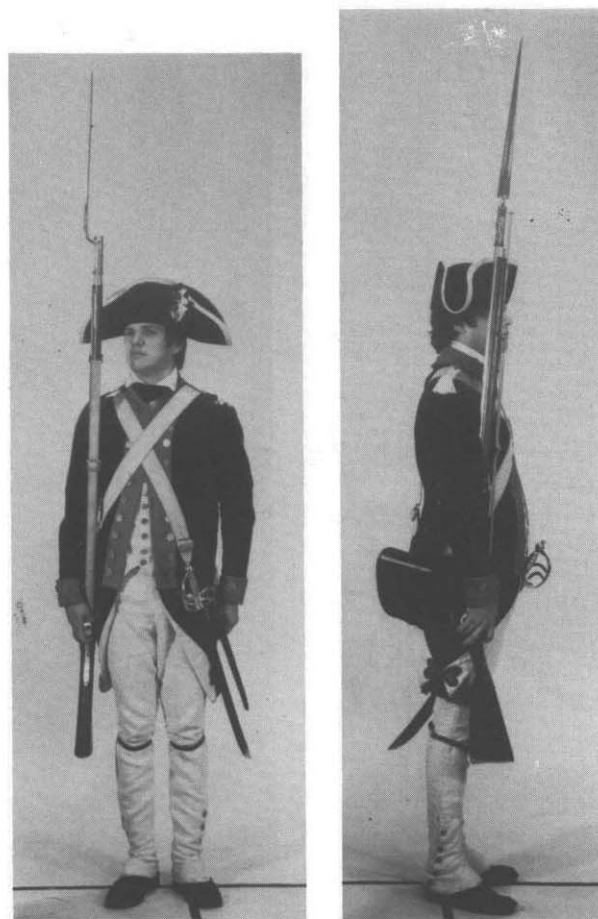


Fig. 12-25 Position of *Shoulder, Firelock, First Count* from *Charge, Bayonet* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Fig. 12-26 Position of *Shoulder, Firelock, Second Count* from *Charge, Bayonet* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

BEING AT SHOULDERED FIRELOCK, To Fix Bayonet:

Fix — BAYONET! (Three Counts)

First Count (*Grasp at Shoulder*) Figure 12-27

1. Seize the piece smartly with the left hand at the height of the shoulder.

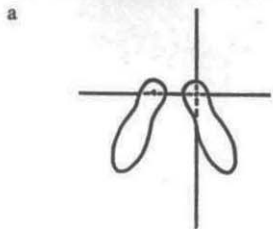


Fig. 12-27 Position of *Fix, Bayonet, First Count* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Second Count (*Lower Piece*) Figure 12-28

1. Let go the piece with the right hand.
2. Lower the piece with the left hand, the:
 - a. Heel plate three inches from the ground.
 - b. Toe of the butt even with the toe of the right foot.
3. Regrasp the piece with the right hand above the tail pipe, the barrel in the hollow between the thumb and the fingers.

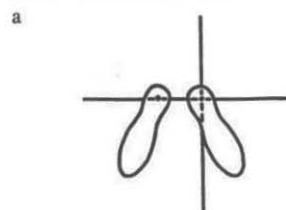


Fig. 12-28 Position of *Fix, Bayonet, Second Count* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

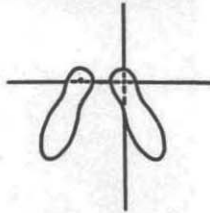
Third Count, Part 1 (*Ground Butt*) Figure 12-29

1. Open the fingers of the left hand slightly and lower the piece gently to the ground with the right hand.



a

b



Third Count, Part 2 (*Grasp Bayonet*) Figure 12-30

1. Incline the piece to the left with the left hand [16] without displacing the butt.
2. At the same time, bring the right hand to the socket of the bayonet, the:
 - a. Thumb in the hollow of the bend.
 - b. Heel of the hand about an inch below the end of the socket.



a

b

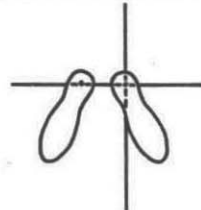
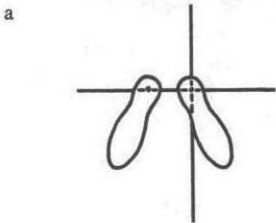


Fig. 12-29 Position of Fix, Bayonet, Third Count, Part 1 from Shoulder, Firelock viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Fig. 12-30 Position of Fix, Bayonet, Third Count, Part 2 from Shoulder, Firelock viewed from (a) the front and (b) the left flank.

Third Count, Part 3 (*Draw Bayonet*) Figure 12-31

1. Draw the bayonet from the scabbard.
2. Turn the point of the bayonet up after it clears the scabbard.
3. Carry the muzzle of the piece to the right side with the left hand without displacing the butt, the barrel to the rear before the right shoulder.
4. Carry the end of the bayonet socket about an inch above the end of the muzzle, the:
 - a. Bridge of the notch to the rear.
 - b. Axis of the socket aligned with the axis of the barrel.
 - c. Thumb on the flat of the blade.
 - d. Palm to the front.



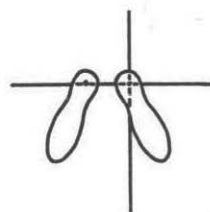
b

Third Count, Part 4 (*Fix Bayonet*) Figure 12-32

1. Thrust the bayonet down over the muzzle until the sight strikes the end of the longitudinal slot of the mortise, taking care to avoid pinching the heel of the hand between the sight and the mortise.
2. Turn the bayonet to the right until the sight strikes the end of the transverse slot of the mortise.
3. Press down on the shank of the bayonet with the thumb until the sight strikes the end of the second longitudinal slot of the mortise.



a



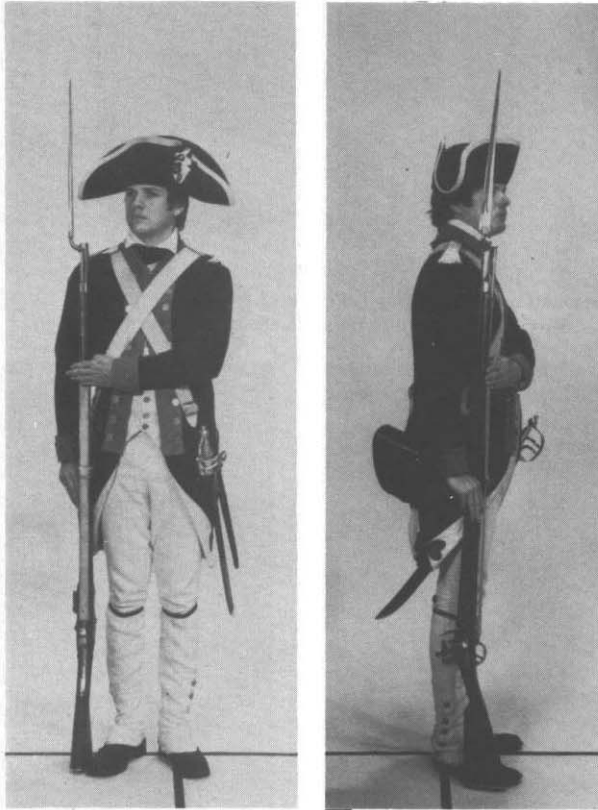
b

Fig. 12-31 Position of *Fix, Bayonet, Third Count, Part 3* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Fig. 12-32 Position of *Fix, Bayonet, Third Count, Part 4* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

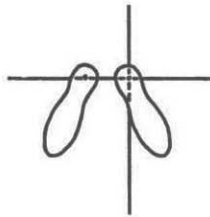
Third Count, Part 5 (*Grasp Barrel*) Figure 12-33

1. Let go the bayonet with the right hand.
2. Grasp the piece with the right hand, the:
 - a. Right arm extended down without constraint.
 - b. Barrel between the thumb and the forefinger.
3. Press the barrel against the right shoulder with the left hand, the:
 - a. Barrel vertical.
 - b. Left arm horizontal.
 - c. Fingers of the left hand extended and joined.



a

b



BEING AT FIXED BAYONET, To Shoulder, Firelock:

Shoulder — *FIRELOCK!* (Two Counts)

First Count, Part 1 (*Raise Piece*) Figure 12-34

1. Raise the piece smartly with the right hand in a vertical position before the right shoulder, the:
 - a. Right hand as high as the breast.
 - b. Barrel two inches before the body.
 - c. Right elbow close to the side.
2. At the same time, seize the piece with the left hand under the right just above the tail pipe.



a

b

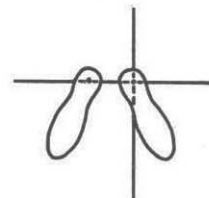
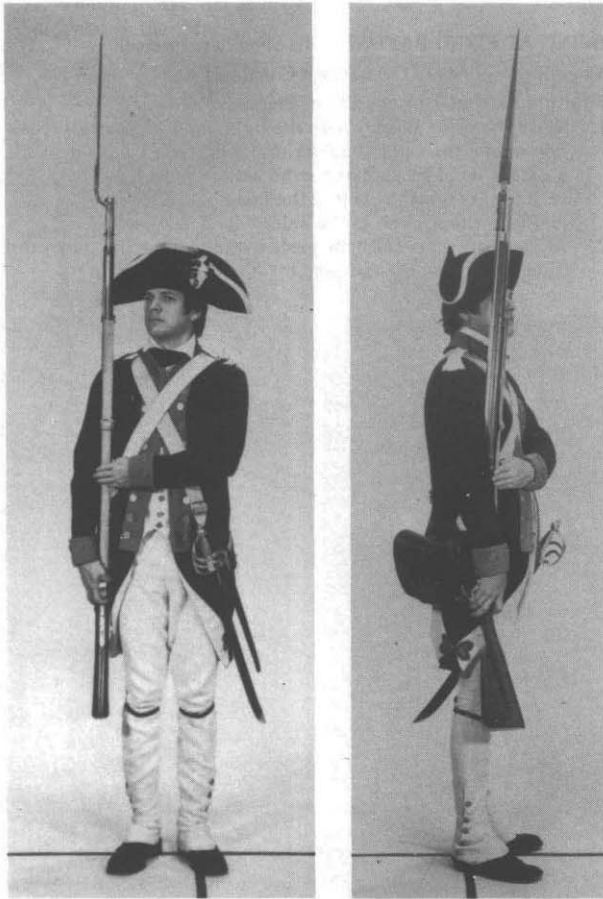


Fig. 12-33 Position of *Fix. Bayonet, Third Count, Part 5* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Fig. 12-34 Position of *Shoulder, Firelock, First Count, Part 1* from *Fix, Bayonet* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

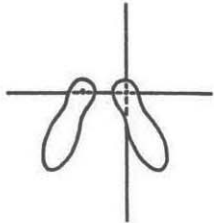
First Count, Part 2 (*Grasp Guard*) Figure 12-35

1. Let go the right hand and grasp the guard between the thumb and the forefinger, the:
 - a. Thumb above the guard.
 - b. Forefinger under the guard.
 - c. Last three fingers under the cock.
 - d. Right arm extended down nearly straight.
 - e. Sideplate against the right thigh.
2. Press the barrel against the hollow of the right shoulder with the left hand, the fingers extended and joined.



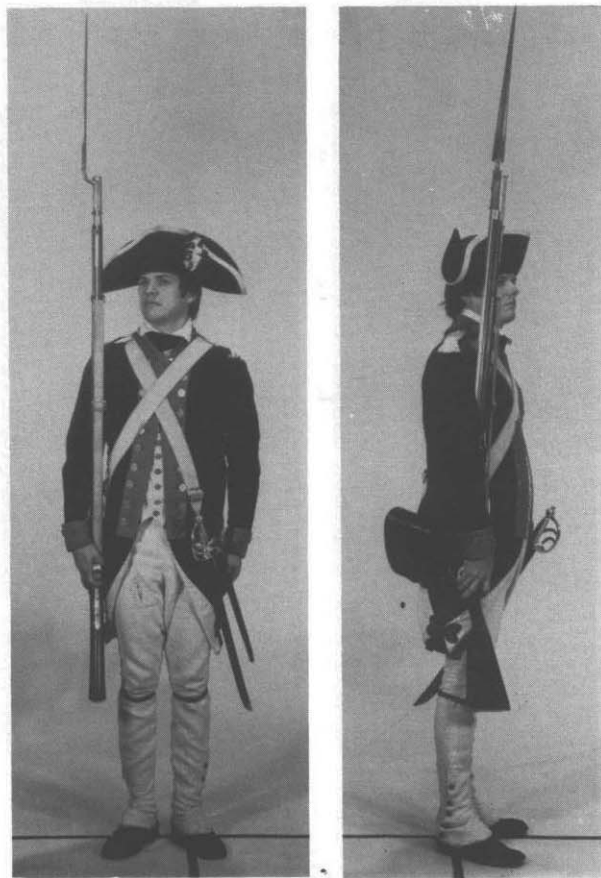
a

b



Second Count (*Drop Hand*) Figure 12-36

1. Drop the left hand to the side, the palm toward the thigh.



a

b

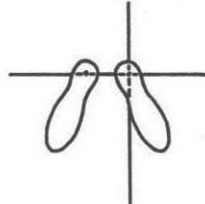


Fig. 12-35 Position of *Shoulder, Firelock, First Count, Part 2* from *Fix, Bayonet* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

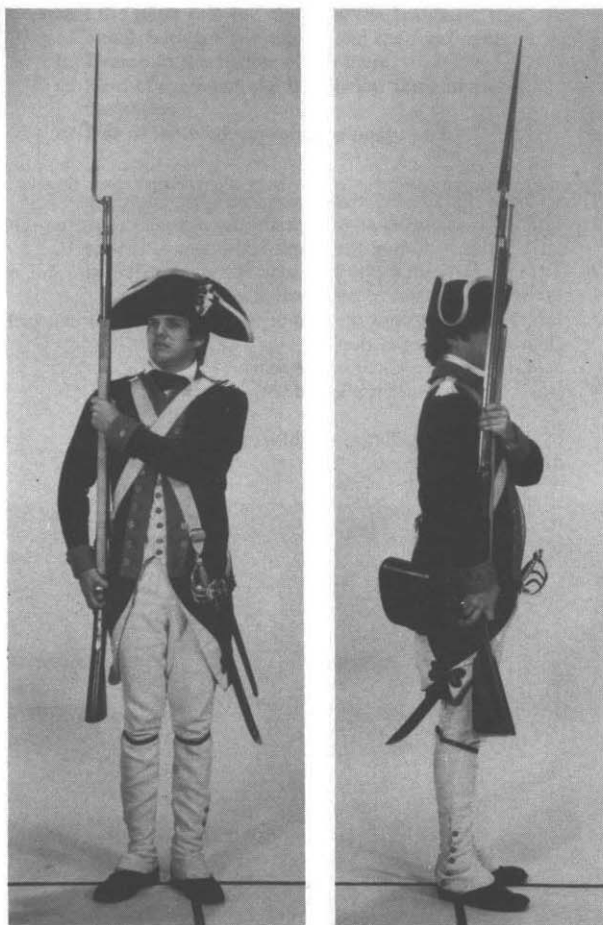
Fig. 12-36 Position of *Shoulder, Firelock, Second Count* from *Fix, Bayonet* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

BEING AT SHOULDERED FIRELOCK, To Unfix Bayonet:

Unfix — BAYONET! (Three Counts)

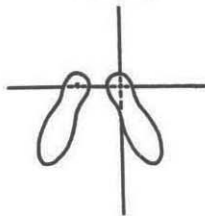
First Count (*Grasp at Shoulder*) Figure 12-37

1. Seize the piece smartly with the left hand at the height of the shoulder.



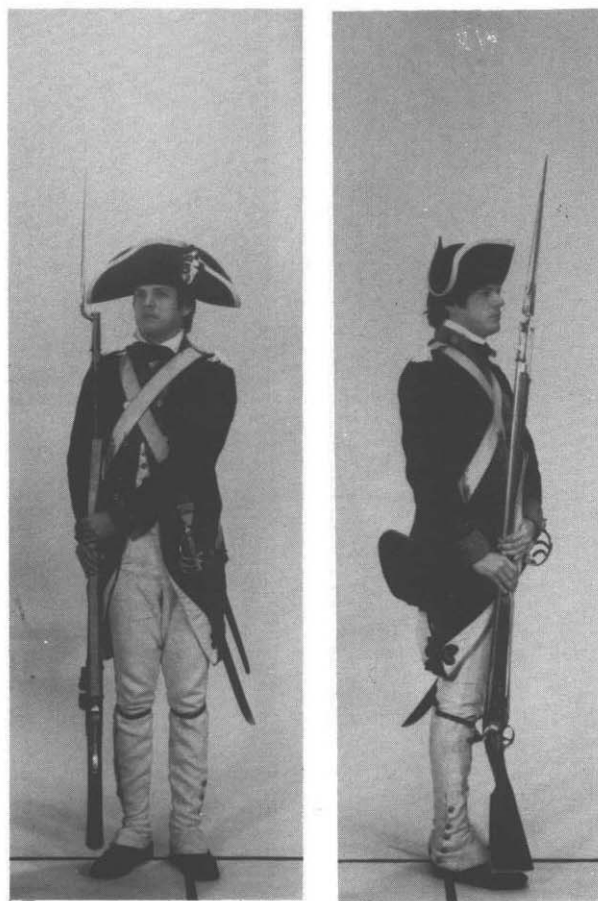
a

b



Second Count (*Lower Piece*) Figure 12-38

1. Let go the piece with the right hand.
2. Lower the piece with the left hand, the:
 - a. Heel plate three inches from the ground.
 - b. Toe of the butt even with the toe of the right foot.
3. Regrasp the piece with the right hand above the tail pipe, the barrel in the hollow between the thumb and fingers.



a

b

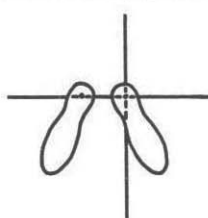


Fig. 12-37 Position of *Unfix, Bayonet, First Count* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Fig. 12-38 Position of *Unfix, Bayonet, Second Count* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

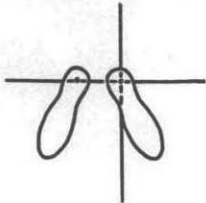
Third Count, Part 1 (*Grasp Bayonet*) Figure 12-39

1. Open the fingers of the left hand slightly and let the piece slip gently to the ground.
2. At the same time, bring the right hand to the bayonet, the:
 - a. Thumb over the bend of the shank of the bayonet.
 - b. Back of the hand to the right.



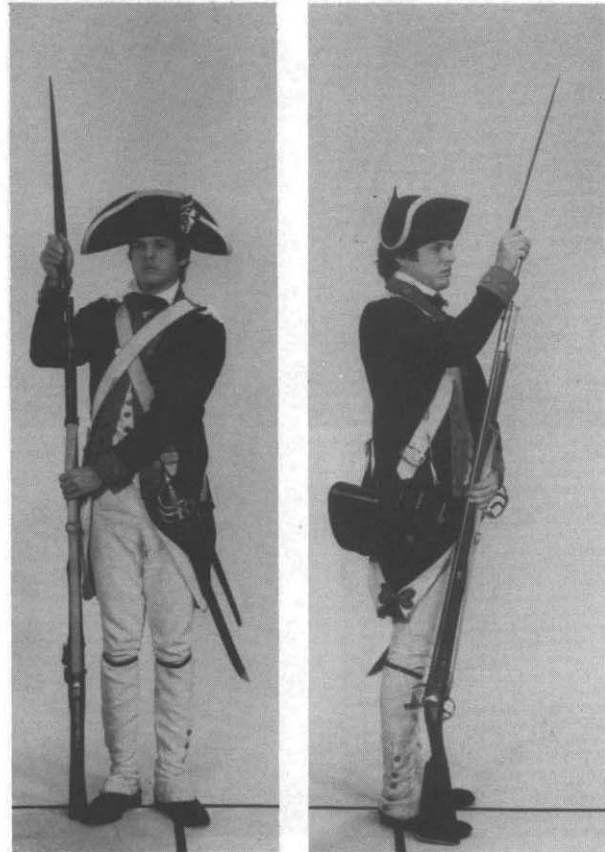
a

b



Third Count, Part 2 (*Remove Bayonet*) Figure 12-40

1. Lift the bayonet smartly with the forefinger until the sight strikes the bottom of the longitudinal slot of the mortise.
2. Turn the bayonet to the rear until the sight strikes the side of the transverse slot of the mortise.
3. Lift the bayonet until the end of the socket is about one inch clear of the muzzle, the:
 - a. Bridge of the notch to the rear.
 - b. Axis of the socket aligned with the axis of the barrel.
 - c. Thumb on the flat of the blade.
 - d. Palm to the front.



a

b

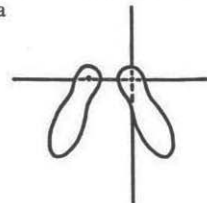
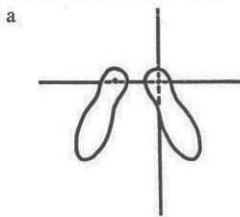
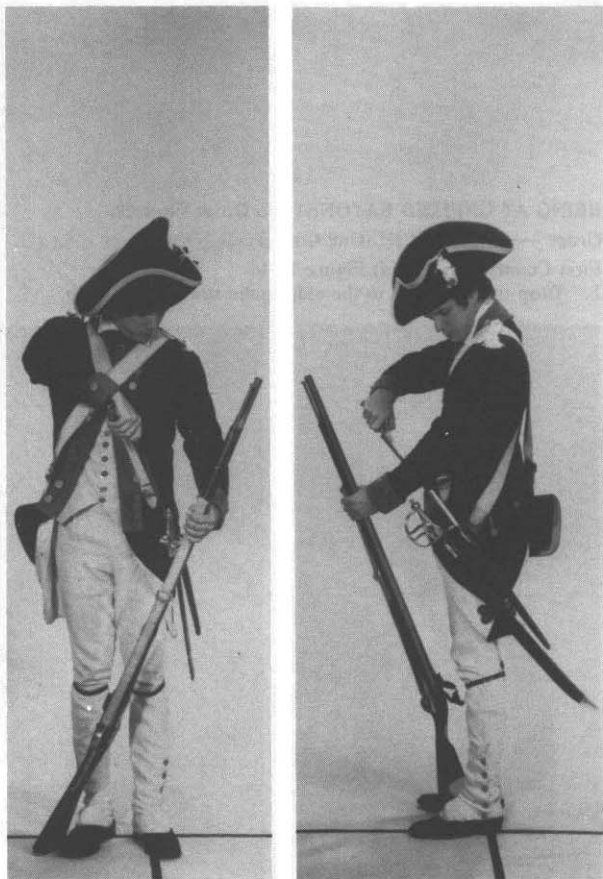


Fig. 12-39 Position of *Unfix, Bayonet, Third Count, Part 1* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Fig. 12-40 Position of *Unfix, Bayonet, Third Count, Part 2* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Third Count, Part 3 (*Reverse Bayonet*) Figure 12-41

1. Incline the piece to the left with the left hand without displacing the butt.
2. Turn the point of the bayonet down.
3. Look at the mouth of the scabbard.
4. Pass the bayonet between the left arm and the body [17] and insert the point into the mouth of the scabbard, the:
 - a. Shank between the thumb and the forefinger.
 - b. Thumb in the hollow of the bend.
 - c. Heel of the hand one inch below the end of the socket.
 - d. Flat of the blade toward the body.



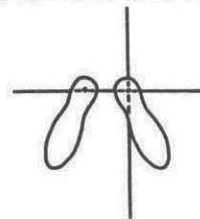
b

Third Count, Part 4 (*Return Bayonet*) Figure 12-42

1. Thrust the bayonet into the scabbard.
2. Look up, the:
 - a. Head turned to the right.
 - b. Left eye over the center of the body.
 - c. Eyes on the fugleman.



a



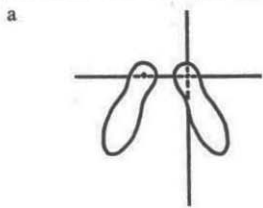
b

Fig. 12-41 Position of *Unfix, Bayonet, Third Count, Part 3* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the left flank.

Fig. 12-42 Position of *Unfix, Bayonet, Third Count, Part 4* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the left flank.

Third Count, Part 5 (*Return Piece*) Figure 12-43

1. Carry the muzzle of the piece to the right side without displacing the butt, the:
 - a. Barrel vertical.
 - b. Left arm horizontal.
 - c. Fingers of the left hand extended and joined, pressing the piece to the hollow of the left shoulder.
2. Grasp the piece with the right hand, the:
 - a. Right arm extended down without stiffness.
 - b. Barrel be' the thumb and forefinger.



b

BEING AT UNFIXED BAYONET, To Order Firelock:

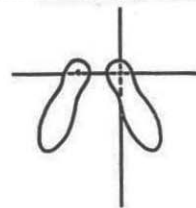
Order — *FIRELOCK!* (One Count)

First Count (*Drop Hand*) Figure 12-44

1. Drop the left hand to the side, palm toward the thigh.



a



b

Fig. 12-43 Position of *Unfix, Bayonet, Third Count, Part 5* from *Shoulder, Firelock* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Fig. 12-44 Position of *Order, Firelock, First Count* from *Unfix, Bayonet* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

MANUAL OF THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICER

1. Harold L. Peterson, *Arms and Armor in Colonial America*, New York: Bramhall House, 1956, p. 279.
2. *Regulations*, 1779, p. 1.
3. Color guards are not mentioned specifically in the *Regulations* but non-commissioned officers are indicated in the diagrams for the formation of a one-and two-battalion regiment in the second rank covering the Color Ensigns. Cf. *Regulations*, 1779, Plate I, Figures II and III. The posting of sergeants to the color reserve is discussed in the ninth chapter of "Instructions for Firing and Charging Bayonets" of "Baron Steubens Instruction," *Orderly Book No. 17*, 1778, p. 152.
4. "Baron Steubens Instruction," *Orderly Book No. 17*, 1778, p. 177.
5. Peterson, *op. cit.*, p. 287.
6. Windham, *Norfolk Discipline*, 1759, Part I, pp. 23-26.
7. *Ordonnance du Roi. 1766*, "Du maniemment du Fusil pour les Officiers," pp. 5-10.
8. *Ibid.*, p. 16.
9. Pickering, *Discipline*, 1775, Part I, p. 37.
10. *Ibid.*, Part III, p. 112. "During the firings the officers and sergeants carry their fusees advanced."
11. *Orderly Book No. 17*, "Baron Steubens Instructions," p. 153. "N.B. The Reserves does Neither fire not Charge Bayonets."
12. Major-General Scott, *Infantry Tactics*, 1835, New York: Harper and Brothers, Publishers, 1861, Vol. 1, pp. 179-186.
13. William Duane, *Handbook for Infantry*, Philadelphia: William Duane, 1814, pp. 101, 104.
14. Scott, *op. cit.*, pp. 170-180.
15. This would apply only to a covering sergeant in the front rank.
16. Duane, *loc. cit.*
17. Baxter, *Volunteer's Manual*, 1861, p. 135.

Chapter XIII

MANUAL OF THE ESPONTOON

The espontoon, spontoon, or half-pike was the symbol of office of the 17th and 18th century dismounted infantry officer. Washington's concern for the proper arming of his officers with this weapon was expressed throughout the war and is recounted to emphasize the actual use of this polearm by the American infantry during the Revolution. In addition to the ready identification the espontoon gave to the officers, Washington's insistence that the officers be equipped with them demonstrates the importance he placed on the administrative and leadership roles of the officers rather than the contribution they might make with firearms to the firepower of their unit.

Espontoon in the Continental Army

At Valley Forge Washington began his effort to arm the officers with espontoons:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head-Quarters, Valley Forge,
December 22, 1777

As the proper arming of the officers would add considerable strength to the army, and the officers themselves derive great confidence from being armed in time of action, the General orders every one of them to provide himself with a half-pike or spear, as soon as possible; firearms when made use of with drawing their attention too much from the men; and to be without either, has a very aukward and unofficer-like appearance. That these half-pikes may be of one length and uniformly made, the Brigadiers are to meet at General Maxwell's quarters tomorrow at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and direct their size and form. [1]

Not satisfied with the response, he issued:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head-Quarters, Valley Forge,
Saturday, January 17, 1778.

The Brigadiers and Officers commanding Brigades are to meet this evening at Genl. Varnum's Quarters . . . : The General desires that they will likewise agree upon the most proper and speedy measure to have all the Officers in their Brigades furnish'd with half Pikes agreeable to the General Order of the 22nd. of December last. [2]

With a view toward uniformity, specifications were issued the following day:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head-Quarters, V. Forge,
Sunday, January 18, 1778.

Third. That the Quarter Master General be directed to cause Espontoons or Pikes made for the Officers, the Staff six feet and one half in length, and one inch and a quarter diameter in the largest part and the iron part be one foot long. [3]

In preparation for the coming campaign he re-asserts in:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, V. Forge,
Monday, March 23, 1778.

As the Season is approaching fast when every thing should be in the most perfect readiness for the field, the Commander in Chief reminds the Brigadiers of the former order to provide Bayonets for their men and the officers the necessity of procuring Espontoons. [4]

In the late spring Washington implores in a letter:

TO WILLIAM HENRY

Head Quarters, Valley Forge,
Thursday, May 14, 1778.

If the Espontoons for the Officers are finished be pleased to send them down. If they are not, let them be compleated as soon as possible. [5]

Washington's additions to von Steuben's draft of the *Regulations* were transmitted by letter:

TO BARON STEUBEN

Head Quarters,
February 26, 1779

Chap. 1st. Officers who receive their functions on horseback are to wear Swords. Platoon officers are to be armed with Swords and Espontoons. [6]

In the fall of 1779 efforts were still being made to arm the officers according to the new *Regulations*:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Moore's House,
Tuesday, October 12, 1779.

Such officers of the line whose duty is to act on foot in time of an engagement and who are not already provided with Espontoons are to use their utmost exertions to get them, and it is expected from commanding officers of Corps

that they will use every means in their power to complete them with bayonets; In a word, they will take care that their corps are in the most perfect order for actual service. [7]

Two days later the officers are reminded again:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Moore's House,
Thursday, October 14, 1779.

Such officers as are not furnished with Espontoons are to apply immediately through the Brigade Quarter Masters to the Quarter Master General for a supply. [8]

The following spring an accounting was requested:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Morristown,
Sunday, February 13, 1780.

The Quarter Master General and Commissary of Military stores will forthwith make a return of all the Espontoons in their possession and of the deliveries since the 1st. of June last. [9]

In anticipation of favorable weather for maneuvers and instruction of the troops in the discipline of the new *Regulations* established by Congress, an emphatic order was issued to the officers concerning the esponton:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Morristown,
Tuesday, April 4, 1780.

All battalion officers, to captains inclusively are, without loss of time, to provide themselves with Espontoons, they are to apply in the first instance to the Quarter Master General for such as may be in his possession, and if not furnished there, to the Field Commissary of Military Stores. Those who have been already supplied by the public, and are now destitute, are to provide themselves.

None are to mount guard or go on detachment without being armed with Espontoons, to which the officers of the day will be particularly attentive; nor after a reasonable time being allowed to procure them, is any officer to appear with his regiment under arms, without an Esponton, unless he can show that he has not been able to obtain one.

For the execution of this order the Commandants of regiments will be responsible. [10]

Another accounting was requested in mid-summer:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Morristown,
Saturday, June 13, 1780.

Brigade Returns (regimentally digested) of all Espontoons actually wanting in the several regiments to be made at Orderly Time. [22]

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Orangetown,
Thursday, August 10, 1780.

Brigade returns of the Espontoons wanting are to be transmitted to the orderly office 12 o'clock tomorrow. [12]

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Tean Neck,
Sunday, August 27, 1780.

The Brigade Quarter masters are to apply immediately at the Quarter master Generals Store for the number of Espontoons specified in the last Returns. [13]

Even after the end of major operations, the army was still not completely armed and a final order was issued:



Fig. 13-1 An officer of the Knyphausen Regiment depicted in 1784 standing at ordered or "planted" esponton.

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Newburgh,
Friday, August 9, 1782.

The acting Quartermaster with the army will have a sufficient number of Espontoons made to furnish each platoon officer who has never received one.

Commandants of corps will make returns of that deficiency immediately. The general expects those officers who have once been supplied will keep themselves equip'd with that useful and ornamental Weapon. [14]

Six years after the first order establishing the use of espontoons compliance was still a problem and caused Washington to send down as part of one of his most severe reprimands following an inspection:

TO MAJOR THOMAS LANSDALE
(MARYLAND DETACHMENT)

Newburgh, January 25, 1783

I observe with concern that none of your Officers had Espontoons . . .; from these considerations I am led to point you to the Genl. Orders of the 9th. of August and 1st. of September; [15]

The use of the esponton continued after the Revolution as approved on May 8, 1792 in Article 1 of the *Militia Laws of the United States*:

That the commissioned officers shall severally be armed with a sword or hanger and esponton. [16]

Manual of the Esponton

Washington's orders and correspondence corroborate the use of the esponton by the officers of the American infantry, but there is no reference made in the *Regulations* to the use of these weapons in maneuvers, ceremonies, or combat. There are two references to American practice of the manual of the esponton as described by Pickering in 1775:

The manner in which the pike, esponton, and halberd



Fig. 13-2 A 1784 drawing of an officer of the Prinz Carl Regiment marching with his espontoon carried "underhanded."

are now usually ordered, with an outstretched arm, to the right, as far as a man can reach, it altogether unnatural, as it is a constrained, uneasy position, when it ought to relieve and refresh. Barriffe's [17] words concerning it are somewhat remarkable. — "It is only useful (says he) to make a gallant shew." [18]

This description of the "planted" espontoon is demonstrated in Figure 13-1 by a contemporary painting of a German officer. Duane in 1809 remarks about the American infantry officer:

Officers who carry pikes or espontoons, when the battalion is in open ranks, stand with their pikes or espontoons perpendicular, fixed on the ground, held at arms length, in a line with their bodies; they perform no part of the exercise but the salute while the line is exercising. [19]

The *Standing Orders* of the First Regiment of Infantry stationed in Detroit in 1802 specified for the:

... *Standing Orders*: From a trail, the Espoonon is to be pointed forward, then back, stepping back at the same time with the right foot, and bringing the left hand near the lower end of the Espoonon, which is to be brought forward to the first position, and the Officers to pull off their Hats. — The *Marching Salute* is to be done in the same manner paying attention that the legs and Arms move together:— [20]

"Proposed Amendments and Additions" to the *Regulations of 1779* included in an American manual of 1810 published on the order of the Senate confirms the position of order, but introduces a version of the "Salute of the Espoonon" that bears a resemblance to the 1794 British fusée salute of Figure 4-4:

Standing at an order, with the right arm extended, holding the espontoon perpendicular, the reviewing officer within eight paces, bring the espontoon to the right side, slipping down the right hand. 2d. Let fall the point half to the right, stepping back the right foot. When the reviewing officer has passed, recover the espontoon to the right side. 3d. Carry the espontoon to an order.

On the march, having the espontoon trailed, within eight paces of the reviewing officer, let fall the point, half to the right. Having passed, come to a trail. [21]

Maltby's instruction of 1813 for the Massachusetts militia amplify the 1810 manual of the espontoon for the occasion of review and inspection:

The platoon officers assume the soldier's position; the right arm only excepted, which plants the butt of the espontoon at arms length exactly in the line of officers; the body and the espontoon perfectly erect. [22]

Platoon officers saluting with the espontoon, standing in the position already described, may perform it in four motions.

1. Bring up the butt to the side of the foot, keeping the espontoon perpendicular; at the same time slip down hand upon it nearly arm's length.

2. Raise the espontoon from the ground; at the same time drop the point nearly in the same manner as the second motion of sword salute; the butt not pointed upward, above the arm, but placed under it in such a manner as to be straight with, and touching the arm; the palm of the hand upwards, and the espontoon resting easy upon it.

3. Raise the point, and bring the espontoon near the body by a somewhat circular motion; when perpendicular, and near the body, let slip the espontoon through the hand, placing the butt by the side of the right foot; slide up the hand to the proper point of the espontoon for the standing position.

4. Carry the espontoon arm's length, and resume the standing position.

Note. Many persons make another motion, and bring up the espontoon before the face, as in the first motion of the sword salute; but the espontoon is so large an instrument, that unless the officer is very expert, and much experienced in the use of it, the motion will appear clumsy and awkward, rather than graceful. [23]

The salute, when marching, is similar to that when standing, except for the espontoon, which is carried trailed. From this position the espontoon is carried to the position of the second motion of standing salute; and to finish the salute, the marching attitude of trailed arms is resumed. [24]

As there appears to be no American source that describes the complete manual of the espontoon used during the Revolution, it is necessary, therefore, to examine earlier military works to provide guidelines for what may have been practiced by infantry officers in the Revolutionary War army. Grose, describing the salute with the espontoon during an English military review in 1686, relates that:

In marching, both colonel and lieutenant-colonel, and all officers, are to march with their pikes under hand comported, taking care not to drop the spears too much, not to swing their hands in marching, but to keep them steady.

As soon as they are near the King or person they are to salute, they are to shoulder their pikes, and take care to do it together, that is, every rank of officers as they approach the King, to shoulder their pikes together, and to carry them level upon their shoulder, and when they come to salute, to be very exact in doing it together, that it may seem as if but one man saluted.

As soon as the officers have saluted, they must pull off their hats, and keep them off until they are past by the person they salute, without bowing, and when they are past at a convenient distance, they are to bring their pikes again underhanded. [25]

The saluting procedure described by Grose is essentially identical to the motions specified by the

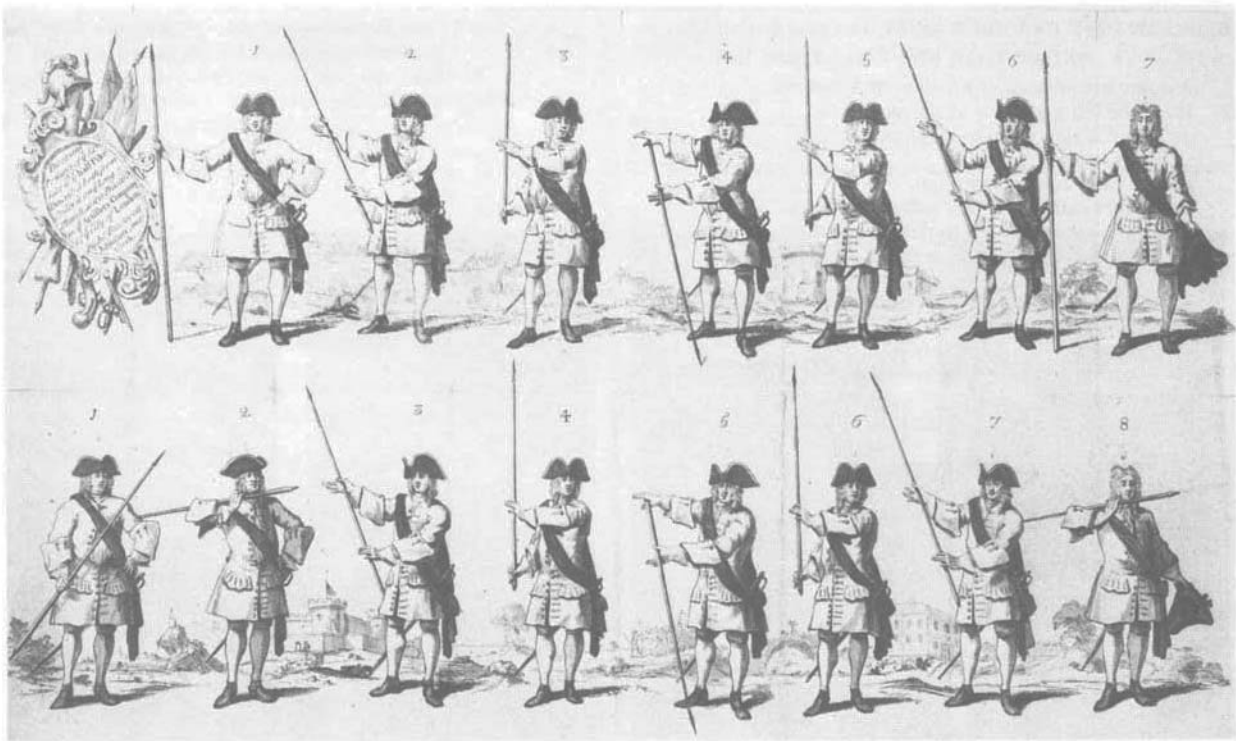


Fig. 13-3 William Hogarth's rendition of the manual of the esponentoon, probably for John Blackwell's *Compendium of Military Discipline*, 1726. The cartouche reads "The several Postures of ye Salute with ye half-pike Describ'd both from Order & on ye Long March as it is Praeit's'd in ye Artillery Company of ye City of London. By Jno. Blackwell Adjutant and Clerk"

English Military Discipline of 1686, [26] the Hessian regulations of 1754, [27] and the Prussian of 1759. [28] The underhanded position of carrying the esponentoon is not described in these manuals but is illustrated typically in the 1784 drawing of an officer of the Prinz Carl Regiment in Figure 13-2. Hogarth's engravings provide the most complete representation of the manual of the esponentoon and, as shown in Figure 13-3, agree closely with the instructions given for the manual of the esponentoon for the Prussian infantry.

The manual in this work follows the procedures of the Prussian regulations except that the instruction for "clubbing" the esponentoon, where the point is reversed and the staff is supported on the left shoulder, for both standing and marching have been omitted to agree with von Steuben's manual for the firelock. The following movements are included in this work:

1. <i>Order, Esponentoon!</i>		Figure 13-4	
2. <i>Advance, Esponentoon!</i>			
First Count	<i>Front Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-5	
Second Count			
Part 1	<i>Raise Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-6	
Part 2	<i>Join Hands</i>	Figure 13-7	
Third Count			
Part 1	<i>Shoulder Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-8	
Part 2	<i>Drop Left Hand</i>	Figure 13-9	
3. <i>Order, Esponentoon!</i>			
First Count			
Part 1	<i>Grasp Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-10	
	Part 2	<i>Front Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-11
	Second Count		
	Part 1	<i>Lower Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-12
	Part 2	<i>Raise Left Hand</i>	Figure 13-13
	Third Count	<i>Plant Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-14
4. <i>Present, Arms! (Standing)</i>			
First Count	<i>Incline Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-15	
Second Count	<i>Raise Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-16	
Third Count	<i>Lower Point</i>	Figure 13-17	
Fourth Count	<i>Raise Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-18	
Fifth Count	<i>Incline Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-19	
Sixth Count	<i>Plant Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-20	
Seventh Count	<i>Remove Hat</i>	Figure 13-21	
Eighth Count	<i>Return Hat</i>	Figure 13-22	
Ninth Count	<i>Drop Hand</i>	Figure 13-23	
5. <i>Trail, Esponentoon! (Marching)</i>		Figure 13-24	
6. <i>Present, Arms! (Marching)</i>			
First Count	<i>Level Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-25	
11th Count	<i>Incline Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-26	
12th Count	<i>Raise Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-27	
13th Count	<i>Lower Point</i>	Figure 13-28	
14th Count	<i>Raise Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-29	
15th Count	<i>Incline Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-30	
16th Count	<i>Level Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-31	
17th Count	<i>Trail Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-32	
18th Count	<i>Grasp Hat</i>	Figure 13-33	
19th Count	<i>Remove Hat</i>	Figure 13-34	
22nd Count	<i>Return Hat</i>	Figure 13-35	
23rd Count	<i>Drop Hand</i>	Figure 13-36	
7. <i>Advance, Esponentoon! (Marching)</i>		Figure 13-37	
8. <i>Present, Arms! (Marching)</i>			
First Count	<i>Grasp Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-38	
Second Count	<i>Raise Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-39	
Third Count	<i>Lower Point</i>	Figure 13-40	
Fourth Count	<i>Raise Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-41	
Fifth Count			
Part 1	<i>Shoulder Esponentoon</i>	Figure 13-42	
Part 2	<i>Drop Hand</i>	Figure 13-43	
Sixth Count	<i>Grasp Hat</i>	Figure 13-44	
Seventh Count	<i>Remove Hat</i>	Figure 13-45	
10th Count	<i>Return Hat</i>	Figure 13-46	
11th Count	<i>Drop Hand</i>	Figure 13-47	

BEING AN OFFICER UNDER ARMS, To Order Espontoon:

Order — ESPONTOON! [29] (One Count) Figure 13-4

1. Assume the position of a soldier at Attention.
2. Place the left hand behind the sword, the:
 - a. Arm hanging down in a natural, unconstrained position.
 - b. The palm against the thigh.
 - c. Fingers extended down without stiffness.
3. Grasp the espontoon in the right hand, the:
 - a. Right arm outstretched to the right and horizontal.
 - b. Thumb as high as the shoulder.
 - c. Back of the hand to the rear.
 - d. Shaft of the espontoon vertical.
 - e. Butt of the espontoon in line with the right heel.
 - f. Flat of the blade to the front.

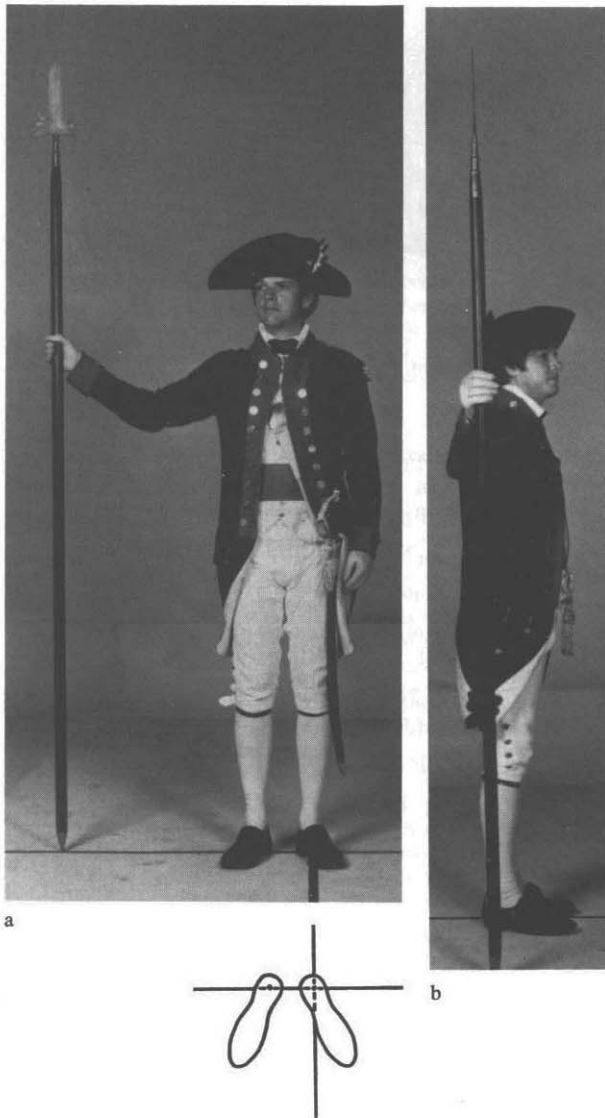


Fig. 13-4 Position of an *Officer Under Arms* at *Order, Espontoon* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

BEING AT ORDERED ESPONTOON, To Advance Espontoon:

Advance — ESPONTOON! (Three Counts) Figure 13-5

First Count (*Front Espontoon*)

1. Carry the espontoon to the center of the body with the right hand, the:
 - a. Arm outstretched.
 - b. Thumb as high as the mouth.
 - c. Shaft vertical.
 - d. Edge of the blade to the front.
2. Seize the shaft with the left hand as low down as possible, the:
 - a. Fingers on the front of the shaft.
 - b. Thumb behind the shaft.

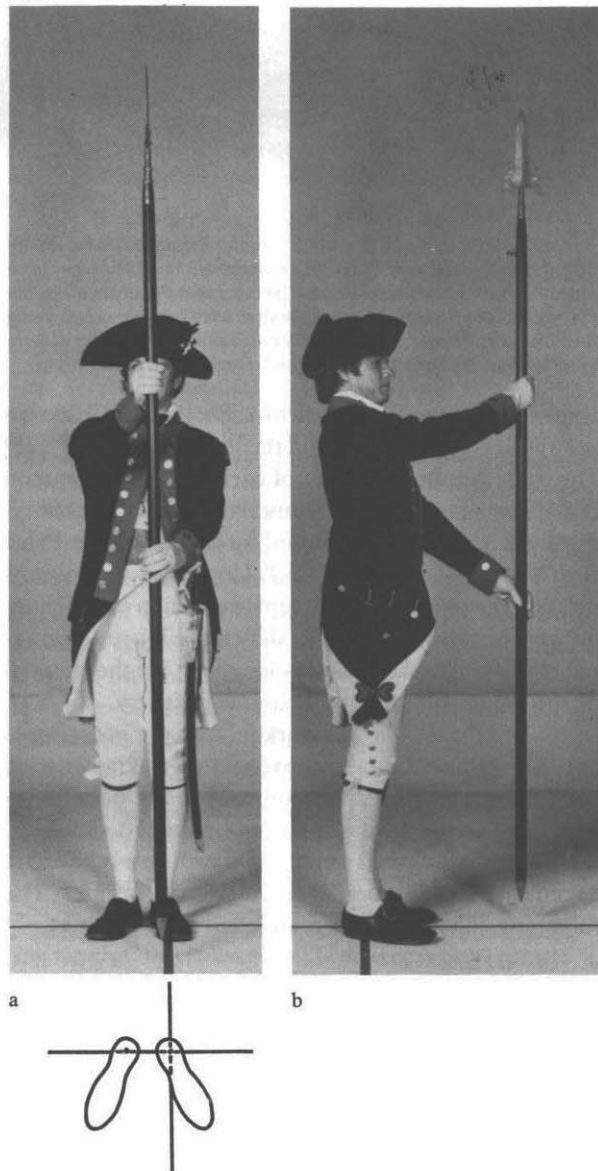


Fig. 13-5 Position of *Advance, Espontoon, First Count* from *Order, Espontoon* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Second Count, Part 1 (*Raise Espontoon*) Figure 13-6

1. Let go the espontoon with the right hand.
2. Raise the espontoon vertically with the left hand.
3. Seize the espontoon under the butt with the right hand, the:
 - a. Right arm stretched down.
 - b. Shaft vertical.
 - c. Back of the hand to the front.
 - d. Thumb behind the butt.

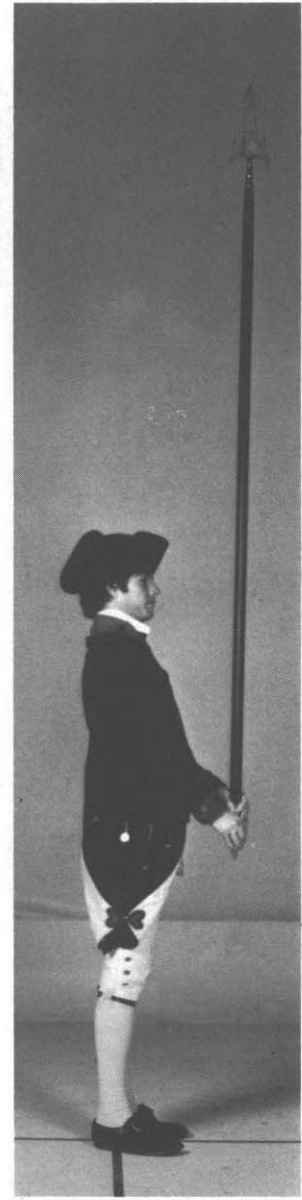
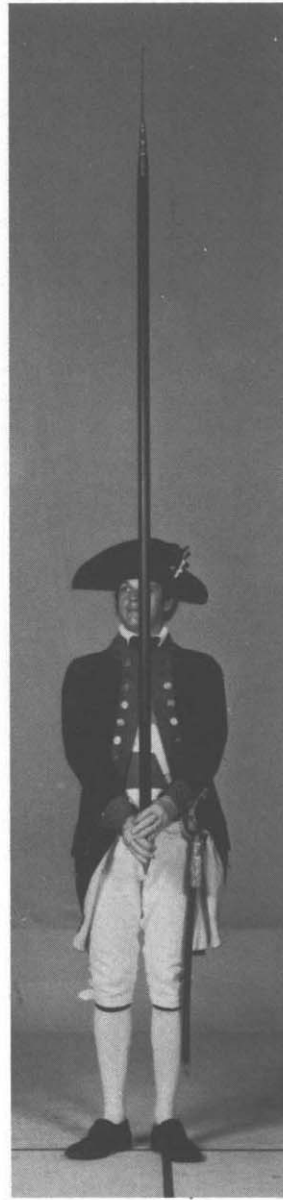
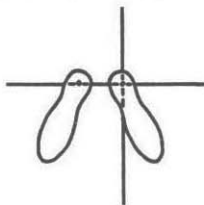
Second Count, Part 2 (*Join Hands*) Figure 13-7

1. Slip the left hand down to the right hand.
2. Hold the espontoon vertical and directly before the center of the body.



a

b



a

b

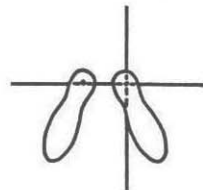


Fig. 13-6 Position of *Advance, Espontoon, Second Count, Part 1* from *Order, Espontoon* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Fig. 13-7 Position of *Advance, Espontoon, Second Count, Part 2* from *Order, Espontoon* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Third Count, Part 1 (*Shoulder Espontoon*) Figure 13-8

1. Draw the espontoon briskly against the right shoulder with both hands, the:
 - a. Right arm stretched down without constraint.
 - b. Shaft vertical.
 - c. Flat of the blade to the front.

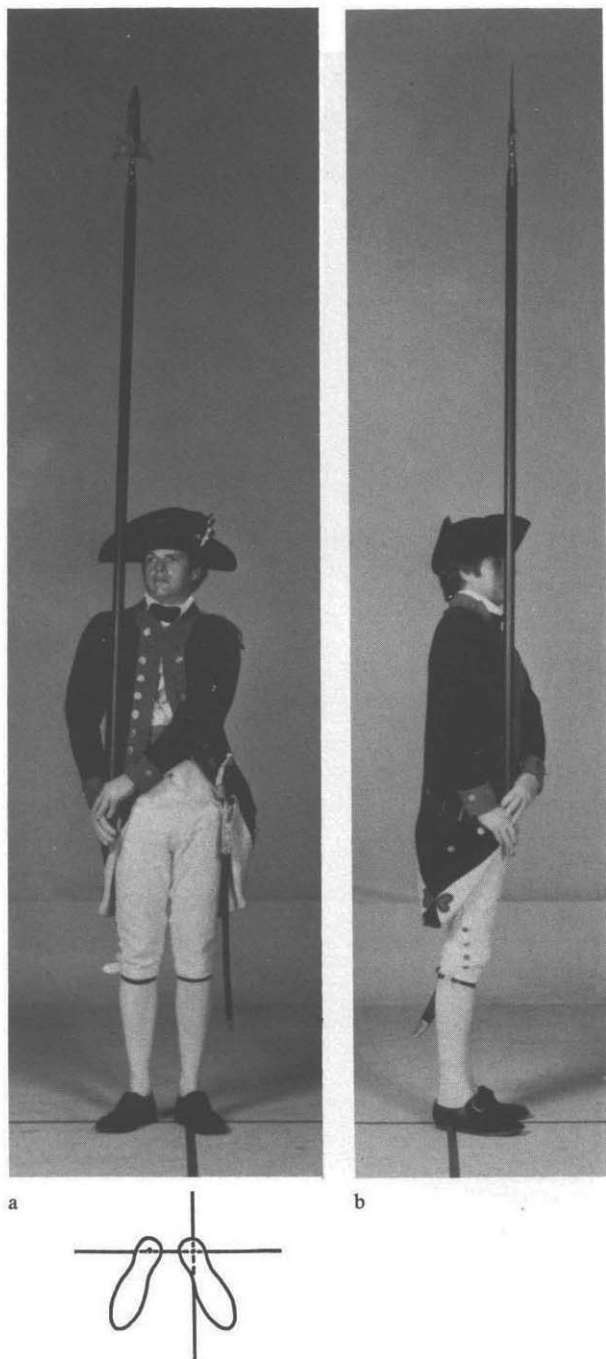


Fig. 13-8 Position of Advance, Espontoon, Third Count, Part 1 from Order, Espontoon viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Third Count, Part 2 (*Drop Left Hand*) Figure 13-9

1. Drop the left hand behind the sword, palm toward the thigh.

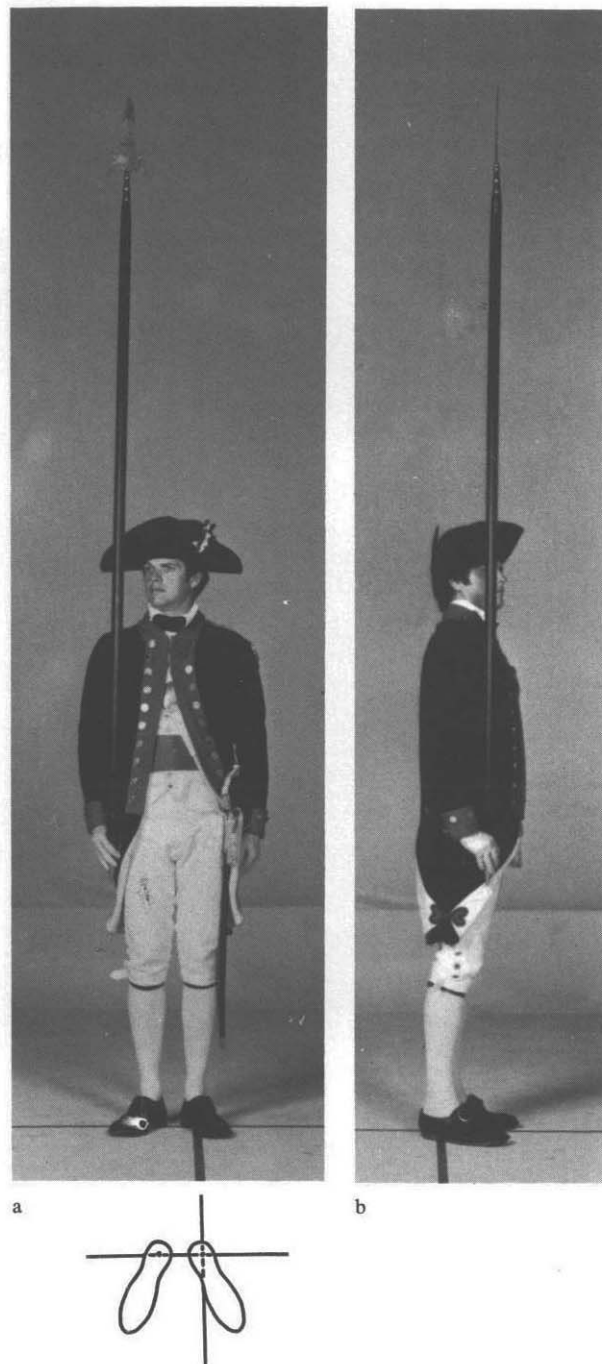


Fig. 13-9 Position of Advance, Espontoon, Third Count, Part 2 from Order, Espontoon viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

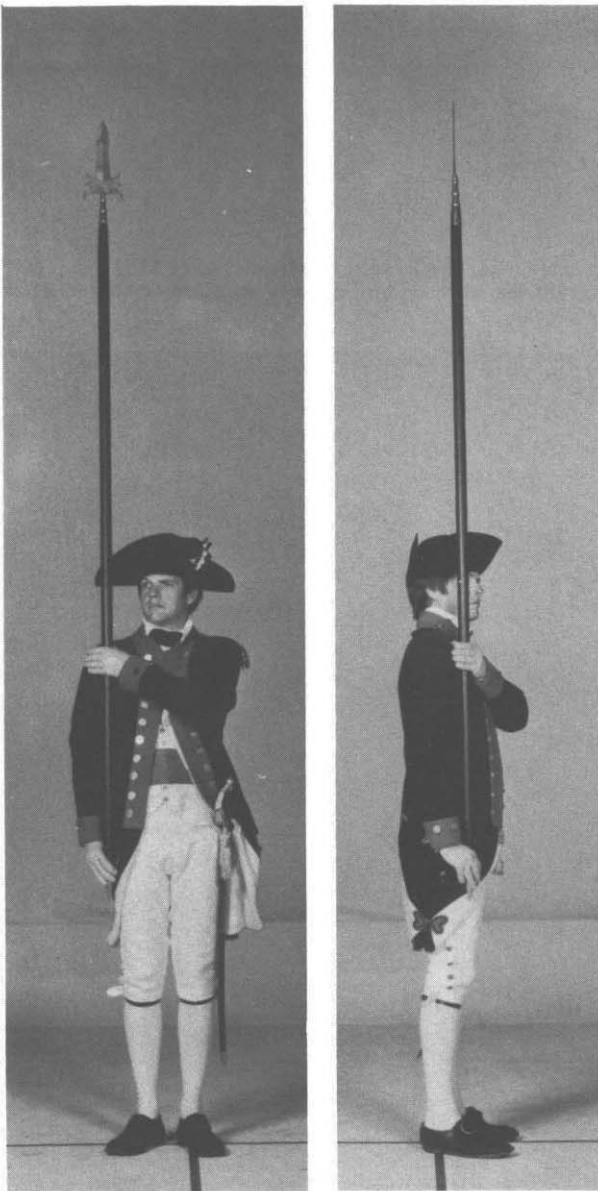
BEING AT ADVANCED ESPONTOON, To Order Espontoon:

Order — ESPONTOON! (Three Counts)

Figure 13-10

First Count, Part 1 (*Grasp Espontoon*)

1. Seize the espontoon briskly with the left hand at the right shoulder, the back of the hand to the front.



a

b

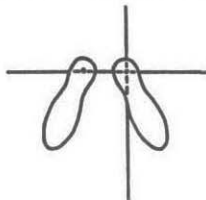
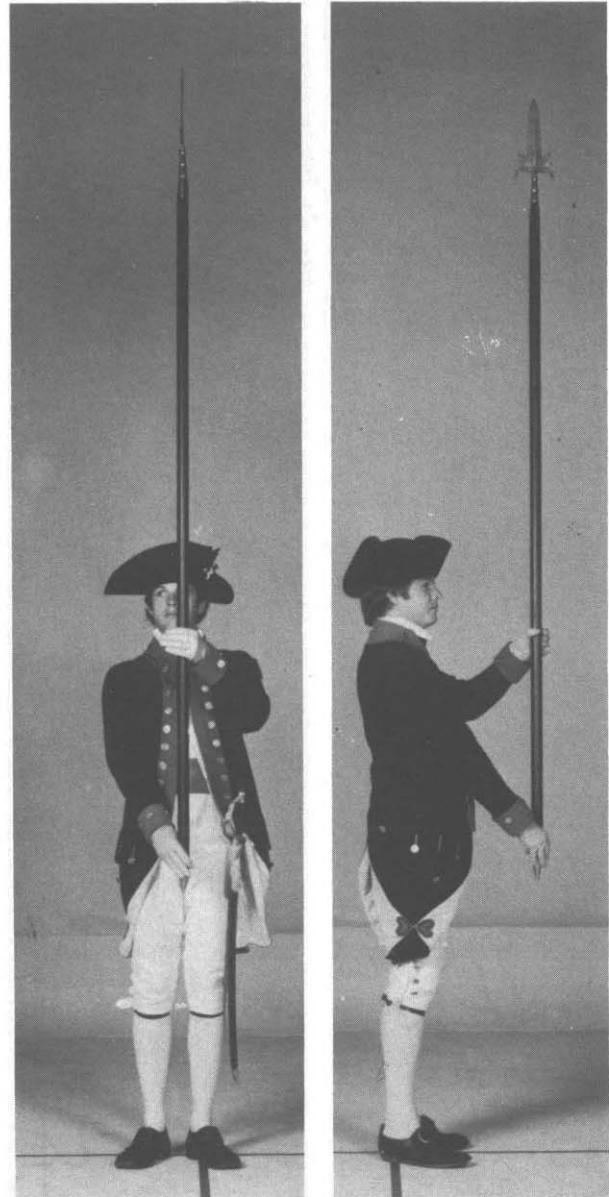


Fig. 13-10 Position of Order, *Espontoon*, First Count, Part 1 from Advance, *Espontoon* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

First Count, Part 2 (*Front Espontoon*) Figure 13-11

1. Carry the espontoon briskly with both hands directly before the center of the body, the:
 - a. Thumb of the left hand as high as the mouth.
 - b. Right arm stretched down as low as possible.
 - c. Left arm outstretched sufficiently to keep the espontoon shaft vertical.
 - d. Edge of the blade to the front.



a

b

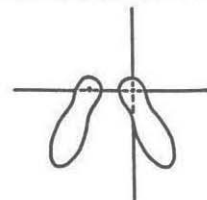
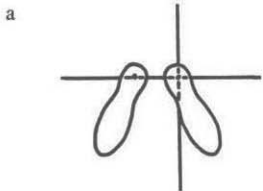
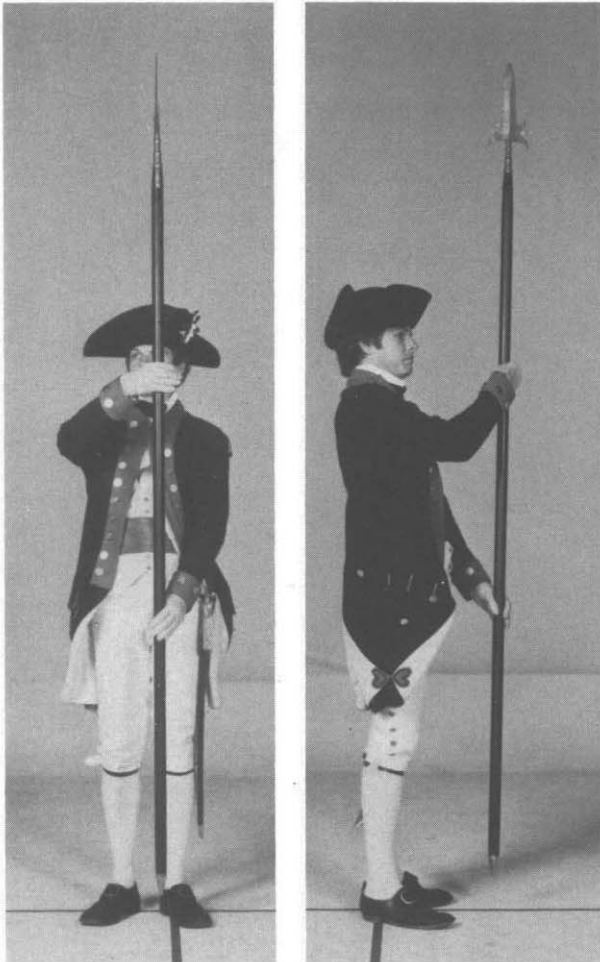


Fig. 13-11 Position of Order, *Espontoon*, First Count, Part 2 from Advance, *Espontoon* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Second Count, Part 1 (*Lower Espontoon*) Figure 13-12

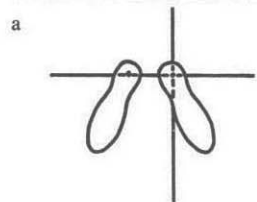
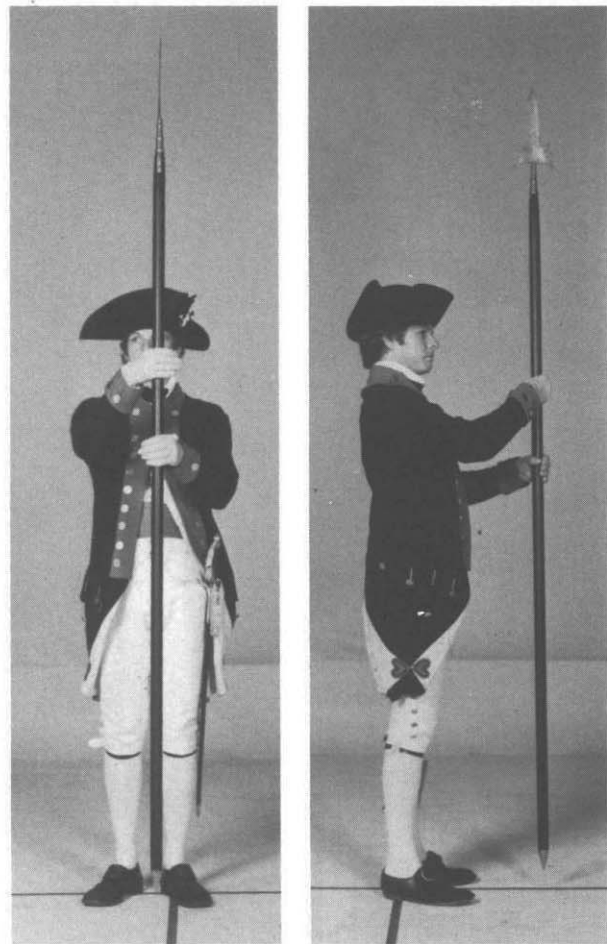
1. Let go the espontoon with the right hand.
2. Lower the espontoon with the left hand as low as possible.
3. Grasp the espontoon with the right hand, the:
 - a. Hand as high as the eyes.
 - b. Arm outstretched sufficiently to keep the espontoon vertical.



b

Second Count, Part 2 (*Raise Left Hand*) Figure 13-13

1. Slip the left hand up until both arms can be stretched out equally.



b

Fig. 13-12 Position of *Order, Espontoon, Second Count, Part 1* from *Advance, Espontoon* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Fig. 13-13 Position of *Order, Espontoon, Second Count, Part 2* from *Advance, Espontoon* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Third Count (*Plant Espontoon*) Figure 13-14

1. Let go the espontoon with the left hand.
2. Carry the espontoon with the right hand to the right, the:
 - a. Butt in line with the right heel.
 - b. Arm outstretched and horizontal.
 - c. Right thumb at the height of the shoulder.
 - d. Shaft vertical.
 - e. Flat of the blade to the front.
3. Drop the left hand behind the sword, palm toward the thigh.



a



b

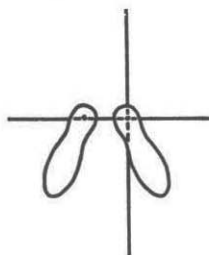


Fig. 13-14 Position of *Order, Espontoon, Third Count* from *Advance, Espontoon* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

BEING AT ORDERED ESPONTOON, To Salute Standing:

Present — ARMS! (Nine Counts)

First Count (*Incline Espontoon*) Figure 13-15

1. Step back briskly with the right foot a moderate pace [30] behind the left foot.
2. Incline the blade of the espontoon to the rear and right, the:
 - a. Right arm outstretched to the right.
 - b. Right hand as high as the shoulder.
 - c. Flat of the blade up.
 - d. Butt before the center of the body.
 - e. Shaft inclined about 45 degrees to the horizontal and front. [31]
3. Grasp the shaft of the espontoon with the left hand at the height of the waist, the:
 - a. Back of the hand up.
 - b. Thumb under the shaft.
 - c. Left arm outstretched.



a



b

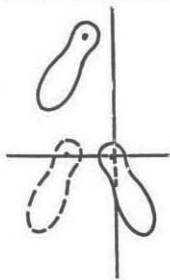


Fig. 13-15 Position of *Present Arms, First Count* from *Order, Espontoon* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Second Count (*Raise Espontoon*) Figure 13-16

1. Raise the espontoon with the left hand before the shoulder, the:
 - a. Left hand as high as the shoulder, the:
 - 1). Back of the hand to the front.
 - 2). Left elbow raised.
 - b. Shaft vertical.
 - c. Flat of the blade to the front.
2. Grasp the butt with the right hand, the:
 - a. Right arm extended down at the side.
 - b. Butt held between the fingers and the thumb.
 - c. Back of the hand to the right.



a



b

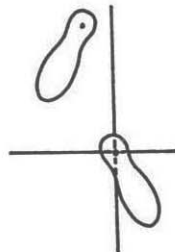
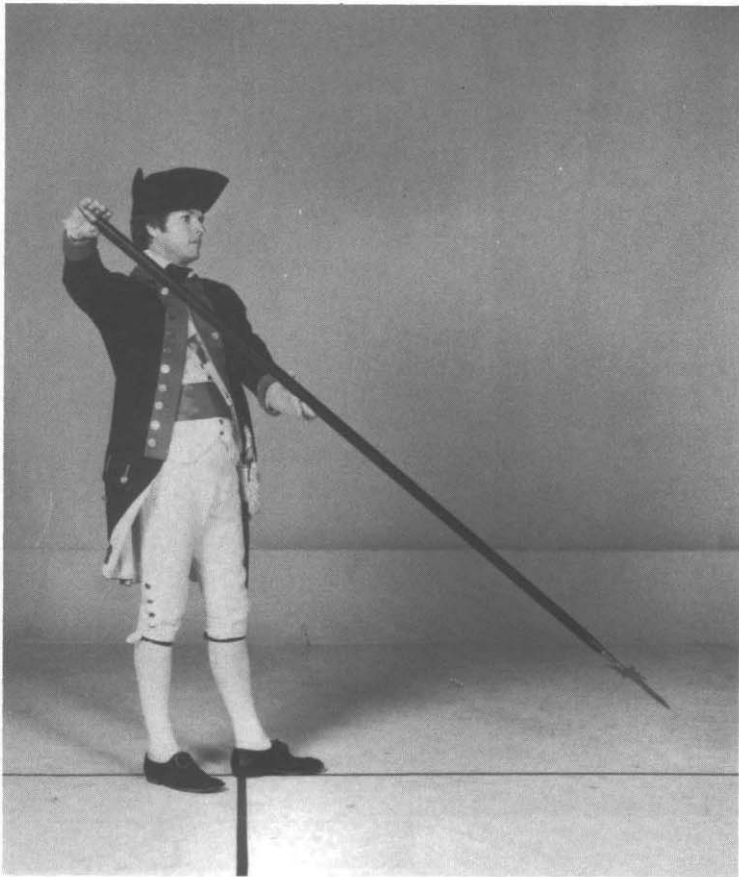


Fig. 13-16 Position of *Present Arms, Second Count* from *Order, Espontoon* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Third Count (*Lower Point*) Figure 13-17

1. Lower the point of the blade of the espontoon to the front with both hands, the:
 - a. Right hand holding the butt as high as the shoulder, the:
 - 1). Back of the hand up.
 - 2). Thumb under the butt.
 - b. Right arm outstretched to the right.
 - c. Left hand at the height of the waist supporting the shaft on the back of the fingers, the:
 - 1). Point of the blade within nine inches[32] of the ground and before the center of the body.
 - 2). Flat of the blade up.
 - 3). Thumb above the shaft.
 - 4). Palm down.
 - 5). Fingers extended and joined.
 - 6). Shaft held slightly between the thumb and the forefinger.
 - d. Left arm outstretched.
 - e. Shaft inclined about 45 degrees to the horizontal and front.



a

b

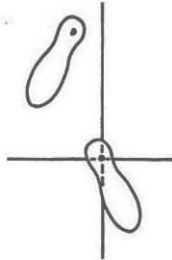


Fig. 13-17 Position of *Present, Arms, Third Count* from *Order, Espontoon* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Fourth Count (*Raise Esponton*) Figure 13-18

1. Raise the espontoon with both hands before the right shoulder, the:
 - a. Left hand as high as the shoulder, the:
 - 1). Back of the hand to the front.
 - 2). Left Elbow raised.
 - b. Shaft vertical.
 - c. Flat of the blade to the front.
 - d. Right arm extended down at the side.
 - e. Butt held between the fingers and the thumb of the right hand, the back of the hand to the right.



a



b

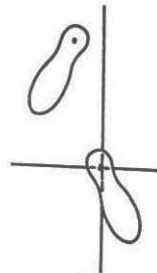


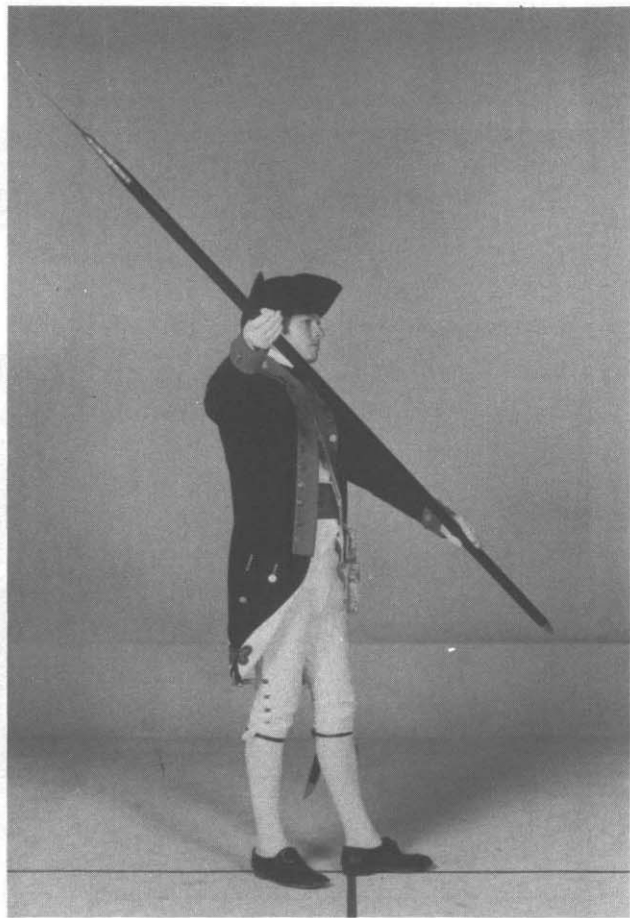
Fig. 13-18 Position of *Present Arms, Fourth Count* from *Order, Esponton* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Fifth Count (*Incline Espontoon*) Figure 13-19

1. Let go the butt of the espontoon with the right hand.
2. Lower the espontoon with the left hand, the:
 - a. Left hand at the height of the waist.
 - b. Left arm outstretched.
 - c. Butt before the center of the body.
 - d. Back of the hand up.
3. Grasp the espontoon with the right hand at the height of the shoulder, the:
 - a. Palm up.
 - b. Thumb above the shaft.
 - c. Right arm outstretched to the right.
 - d. Point of the blade to the rear.
 - e. Flat of the blade up.
 - f. Shaft inclined about 45 degrees to the horizontal and front.



a



b

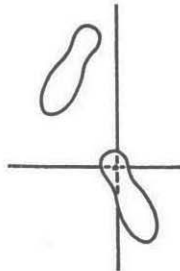
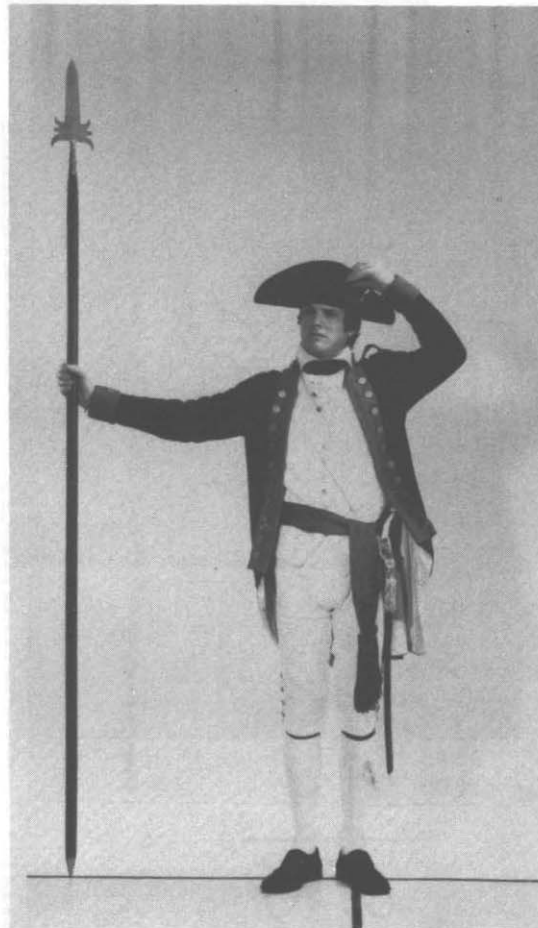


Fig. 13-19 Position of *Present, Arms, Fifth Count* from *Order, Espontoon* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

Sixth Count (*Plant Espontoon*) Figure 13-20

1. Let go the espontoon with the left hand.
2. Plant the espontoon with the right hand on the right side, the:
 - a. Right arm outstretched to the right and horizontal.
 - b. Thumb at the height of the shoulder.
 - c. Butt in line with the right heel.
 - d. Shaft vertical.
 - e. Flat of the blade to the front.
3. Bring up the right foot smartly, the:
 - a. Heel two inches from the left heel.
 - b. Toes turned out slightly.
4. At the same time, grasp the hat with the left hand just before the cockade, [33] the:
 - a. Left elbow square to the left side.
 - b. Palm to the front.



a



b

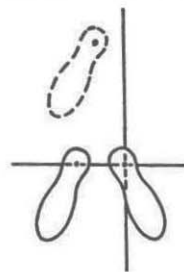


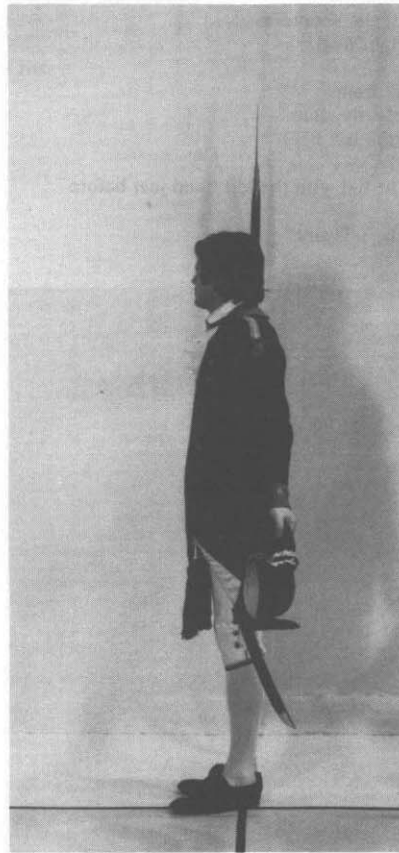
Fig. 13-20 Position of *Present Arms, Sixth Count* from *Order, Espontoon* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the left flank.

Seventh Count (*Remove Hat*) Figure 13-21

1. Remove the hat with the left hand.
2. Drop the left hand to the side holding the hat behind the sword.
3. Do not bow the head.



a



b

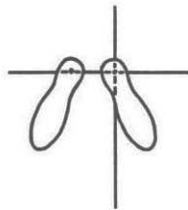


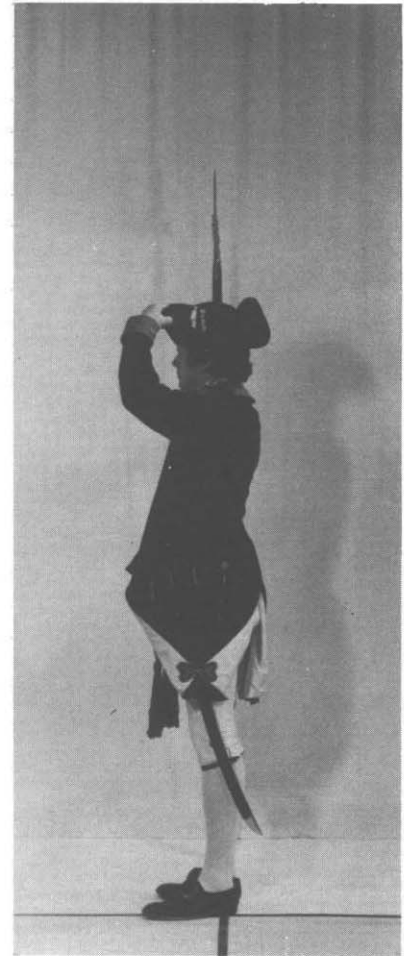
Fig. 13-21 Position of *Present, Arms, Seventh Count* from *Order, Espontoon* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the left flank.

Eighth Count (*Return Hat*) Figure 13-22

1. Return the hat to the head with the left hand, the:
 - a. Front cock of the hat over the left brow.
 - b. Crown of the hat resting on the right brow.
 - c. Left brow exposed.



a



b

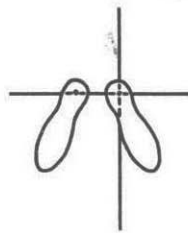


Fig. 13-22 Position of *Present, Arms, Eighth Count* from *Order, Espee* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the left flank.

Ninth Count (*Drop Hand*) Figure 13-23

1. Let go the hat with the left hand.
2. Drop the left hand to the side behind the sword, palm toward the thigh.



a



b

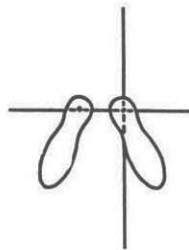


Fig. 13-23 Position of *Present, Arms, Ninth Count* from *Order, Es-ponton* viewed from (a) the front and (b) the right flank.

BEING AT A MARCH, To Carry the Espontoon in the Right Hand:

Trail — ESPONTOON! [34] Figure 13-24

1. Carry the espontoon balanced in the right hand, the:
 - a. Right arm straight down by the right side.
 - b. Shaft held in the right fist.
 - c. Point of the blade to the front.
 - d. Flat of the blade perpendicular to the ground.
 - e. Shaft sloping upward.
 - f. Butt clearing the ground in the rear.
2. Place the left hand behind the sword, palm toward the thigh.

N.B. In Figures 13-24 through 13-47 the "front" of the foot diagram is on the right of the page.

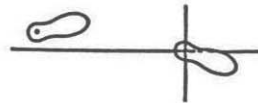
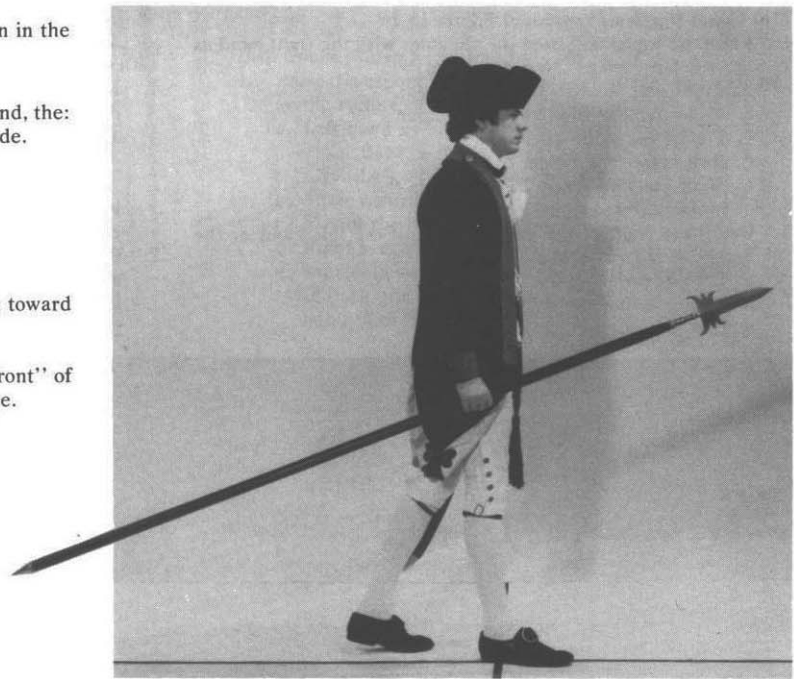


Fig. 13-24 Position of *Trail, Espontoon, Marching* viewed from the right flank.

BEING AT TRAILED ESPONTOON, To Salute Marching:

Present — ARMS! (23 Counts)

First Count (*Level Espontoon*) Figure 13-25

1. Commence the salute when about 20 steps from the person to be saluted.
2. Raise the espontoon quickly to the shoulder with the right hand as the left foot strikes the ground, the:
 - a. Point of the blade to the rear.
 - b. Flat of the blade down.
 - c. Shaft horizontal.
 - d. Butt to the front.
 - e. Right hand before the right shoulder.
 - f. Right elbow raised as high as the shoulder.
 - g. Right upper arm square to the right side.
3. Continue to march 10 steps.

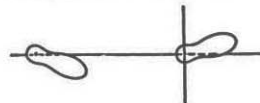
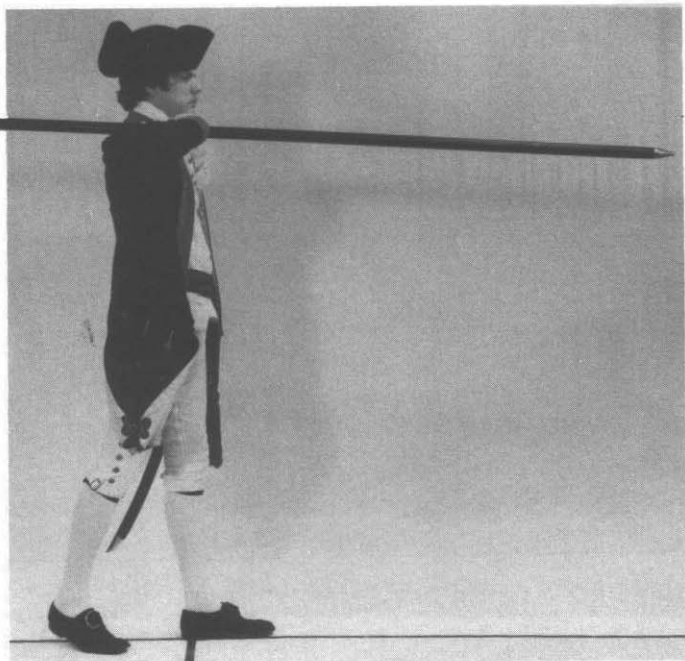
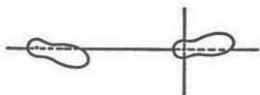
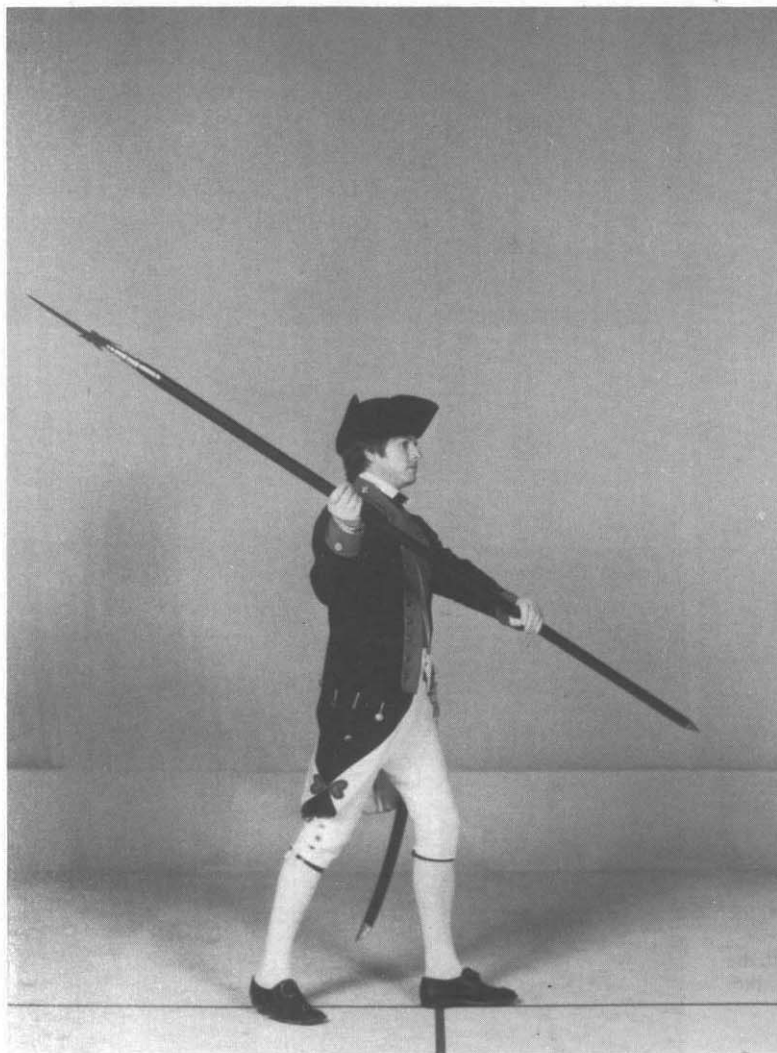


Fig. 13-25 Position of *Present, Arms, Marching, First Count* from *Trail, Espontoon* viewed from the right flank.

11th Count (*Incline Espontoon*) Figure 13-26

1. Raise the espontoon from the shoulder with the right hand as the left foot strikes the ground, the:
 - a. Right arm outstretched to the right.
 - b. Right hand as high as the shoulder.
 - c. Flat of the blade up.
 - d. Butt before the center of the body.
 - e. Shaft inclined about 45 degrees to the horizontal and front.
2. Grasp the shaft of the espontoon with the left hand at the height of the waist, the:
 - a. Back of the hand up.
 - b. Thumb under the shaft.
 - c. Left arm outstretched.



12th Count (*Raise Espontoon*) Figure 13-27

1. Raise the espontoon with the left hand before the right shoulder as the right foot strikes the ground, the:
 - a. Left hand as high as the shoulder, the:
 - 1). Back of the hand to the front.
 - 2). Left elbow raised.
 - b. Shaft vertical.
 - c. Flat of the blade to the front.
2. Grasp the butt with the right hand, the:
 - a. Right arm extended down at the side.
 - b. Butt held between the fingers and the thumb.
 - c. Back of the hand to the right.

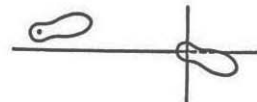
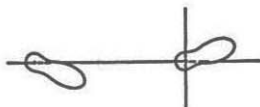


Fig. 13-26 Position of *Present Arms, Marching, 11th Count* from *Trail, Espontoon* viewed from the right flank.

Fig. 13-27 Position of *Present Arms, Marching, 12th Count* from *Trail, Espontoon* viewed from the right flank.

13th Count (*Lower Point*) Figure 13-28

1. Lower the point of the blade of the espontoon to the front with both hands as the left foot strikes the ground, the:
 - a. Right hand holding the butt as high as the shoulder, the:
 - 1). Back of the hand up.
 - 2). Thumb under the butt.
 - b. Right arm outstretched to the right.
 - c. Left hand at the height of the waist supporting the shaft on the back of the fingers, the:
 - 1). Point of the blade within nine inches of the ground and before the center of the body.
 - 2). Flat of the blade up.
 - 3). Thumb above the shaft.
 - 4). Palm down.
 - 5). Fingers extended and joined.
 - 6). Shaft held slightly between the thumb and the forefinger.
 - d. Left arm outstretched.
 - e. Shaft inclined about 45 degrees to the horizontal and front.



14th Count (*Raise Espontoon*) Figure 13-29

1. Raise the espontoon with both hands before the right shoulder as the right foot strikes the ground, the:
 - a. Left hand as high as the shoulder, the:
 - 1). Back of the hand to the front.
 - 2). Left elbow raised.
 - b. Shaft vertical.
 - c. Flat of the blade to the front.
 - d. Right arm extended down the side.
 - e. Butt held between the fingers and the thumb of the right hand, the back of the hand to the right.

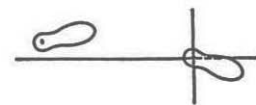
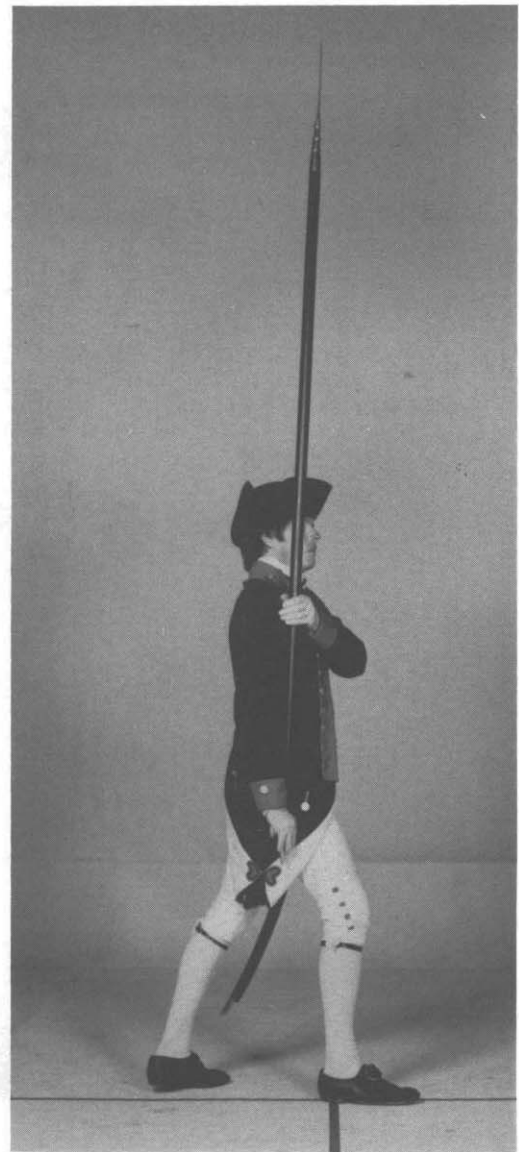


Fig. 13-28 Position of *Present, Arms, Marching, 13th Count* from *Trail, Espontoon* viewed from the right flank.

Fig. 13-29 Position of *Present, Arms, Marching, 14th Count* from *Trail, Espontoon* viewed from the right flank.

15th Count (*Incline Espontoon*) Figure 13-30

1. Let go the butt of the espontoon with the right hand as the left foot strikes the ground.
2. Lower the espontoon with the left hand, the:
 - a. Left hand at the height of the waist.
 - b. Left arm outstretched.
 - c. Butt before the center of the body.
 - d. Back of the hand up.
3. Grasp the espontoon with the right hand at the height of the shoulder, the:
 - a. Palm up.
 - b. Thumb above the shaft.
 - c. Right arm outstretched to the right.
 - d. Point of the blade to the rear.
 - e. Flat of the blade up.
 - f. Shaft inclined about 45 degrees to the horizontal and front.

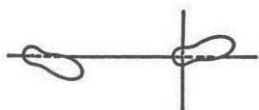


Fig. 13-30 Position of *Present, Arms, Marching, 15th Count* from *Trail, Espontoon* viewed from the right flank.

16th Count (*Level Espontoon*) Figure 13-31

1. Raise the espontoon quickly to the right shoulder with the right hand as the right foot strikes the ground, the:
 - a. Point of the blade to the rear.
 - b. Flat of the blade down.
 - c. Shaft horizontal.
 - d. Butt to the front.
 - e. Right hand before the right shoulder.
 - f. Right elbow raised as high as the shoulder.
 - g. Right upper arm square to the right side.

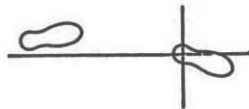
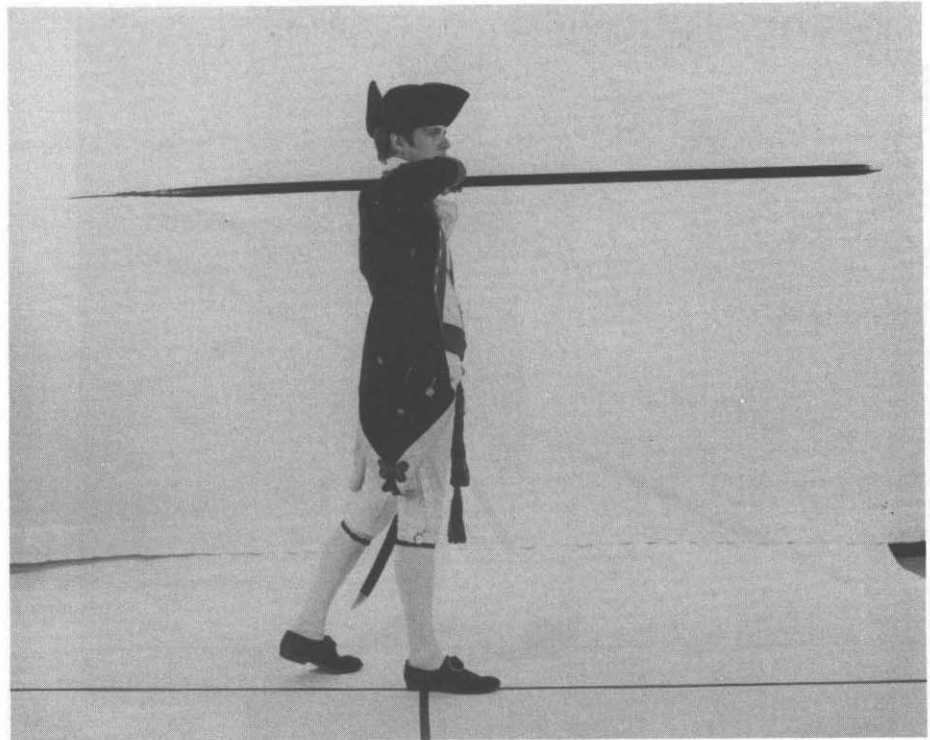


Fig. 13-31 Position of *Present, Arms, Marching, 16th Count* from *Trail, Espontoon* viewed from the right flank.

17th Count (*Trail Espontoon*) Figure 13-32

1. Lower the espontoon to the right side with the right hand as the left foot strikes the ground, the:
 - a. Right arm straight down by the right side.
 - b. Espontoon balanced in the right hand.
 - c. Point of the blade to the front.
 - d. Flat of the blade perpendicular to the ground.
 - e. Shaft sloping upward.
 - f. Butt clearing the ground to the rear.
2. Drop the left hand behind the sword, the palm toward the thigh.

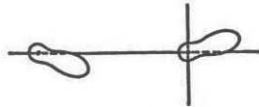
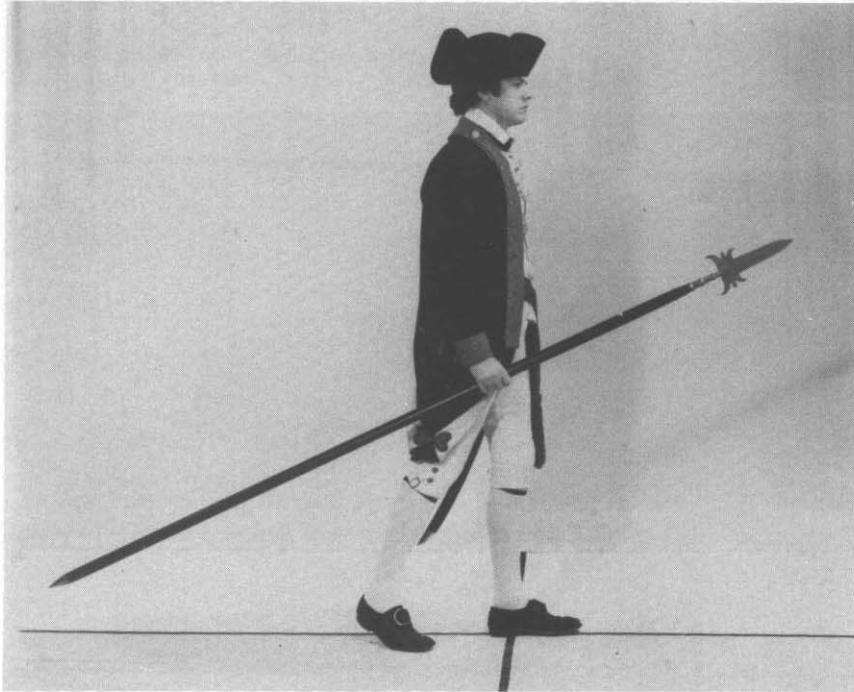


Fig. 13-32 Position of *Present, Arms, Marching, 17th Count* from *Trail, Espontoon* viewed from the right flank.

18th Count (*Grasp Hat*) Figure 13-33

1. Grasp the hat with the left hand just before the cockade as the right foot strikes the ground, the:
 - a. Left elbow square to the left side.
 - b. Palm to the front.

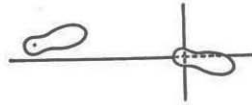
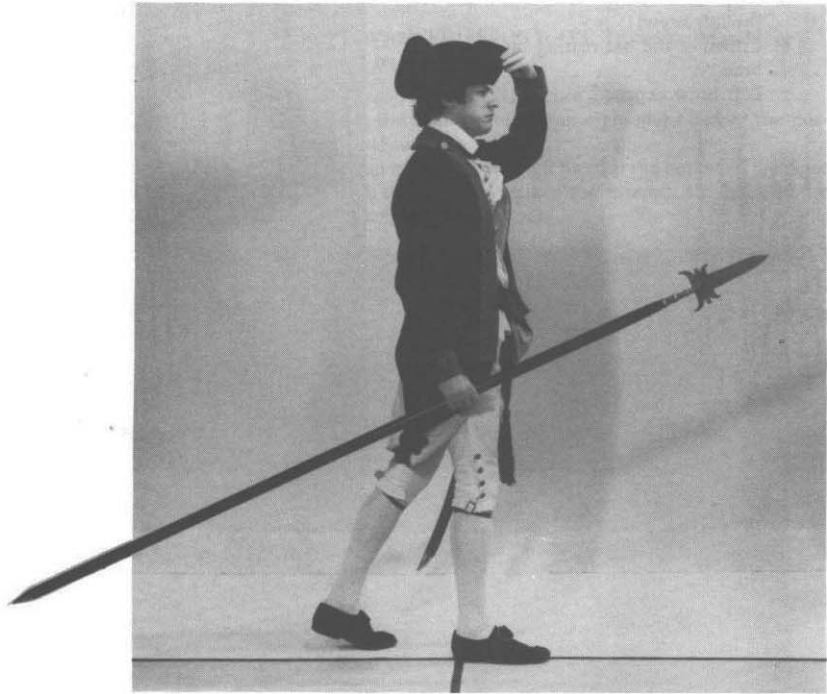


Fig. 13-33 Position of *Present Arms, Marching, 18th Count* from *Trail, Espontoon* viewed from the right flank.

19th Count (*Remove Hat*) Figure 13-34

1. Remove the hat with the left hand as the left foot strikes the ground.
2. Drop the left hand to the side holding the hat behind the sword.
3. Continue to march three paces.

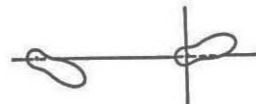
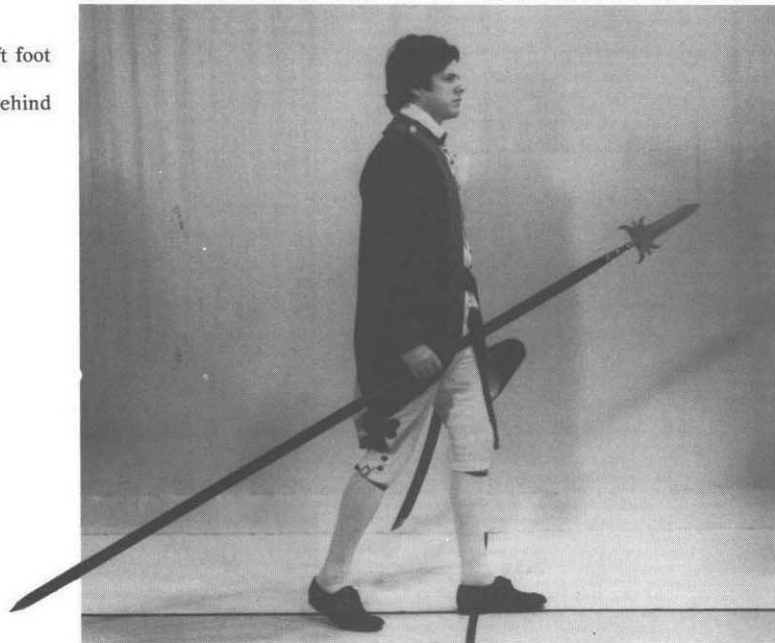


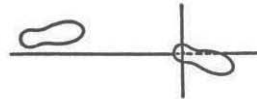
Fig. 13-34 Position of *Present Arms, Marching, 19th Count* from *Trail, Espontoon* viewed from the right flank.

22nd Count (*Return Hat*) Figure 13-35

1. Return the hat to the head with the left hand as the right foot strikes the ground, then:
 - a. Front cock of the hat over the end of the left brow.
 - b. Crown of the hat resting on the right brow.
 - c. Left brow exposed.



Fig. 13-35 Position of *Present, Arms, Marching, 22nd Count* from *Trail, Esponton* viewed from the right flank.



23rd Count (*Drop Hand*) Figure 13-36

1. Let go the hat with the left hand as the left foot strikes the ground.
2. Drop the hand to the left side behind the sword, palm toward the thigh.

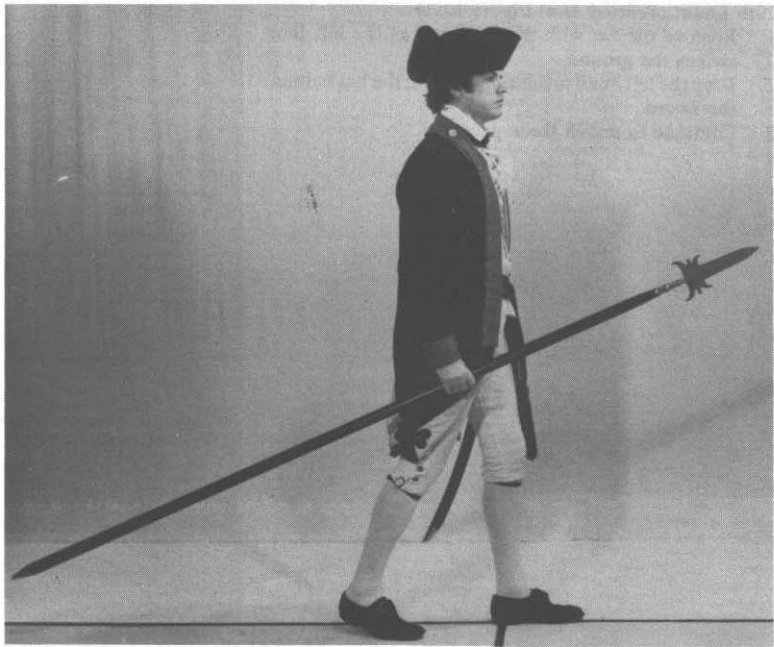
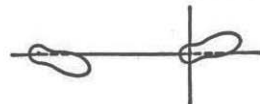


Fig. 13-36 Position of *Present, Arms, Marching, 23rd Count* from *Trail, Esponton* viewed from the right flank.



BEING AT A MARCH, To Advance Espontoon:

Advance — ESPONTOON! Figure 13-37

1. Support the espontoon with the right hand, the:
 - a. Right arm stretched down without constraint.
 - b. Shaft vertical.
 - c. Back of the hand to the right.
 - d. Thumb between the butt and the hip.
 - e. Shaft against the right shoulder.
 - f. Flat of the blade to the front.
2. Left hand behind the sword, palm toward the thigh.

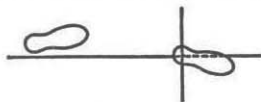
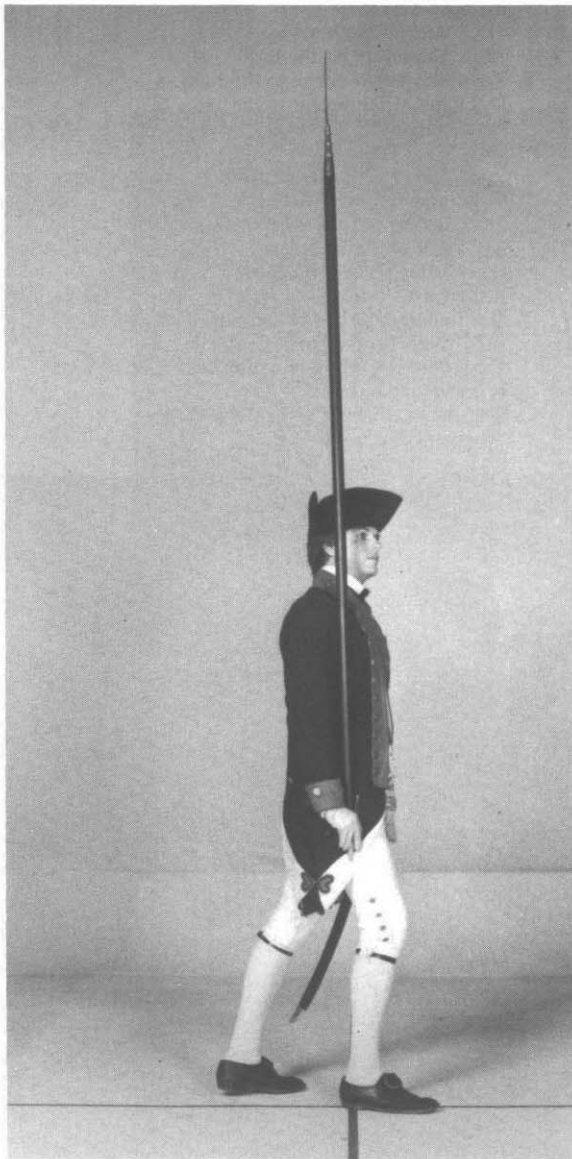


Fig. 13-37 Position of *Advance, Espontoon, Marching* viewed from the right flank.

BEING AT ADVANCED ESPONTOON, To Salute Marching:

Present — ARMS! (11 Counts)

First Count (*Grasp Espontoon*) Figure 13-38

1. Commence the salute when about eight steps before the person to be saluted.
2. Seize the espontoon with the left hand at the hollow of the right shoulder as the left foot strikes the ground, the back of the hand to the front.

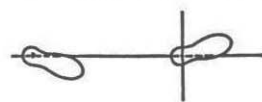
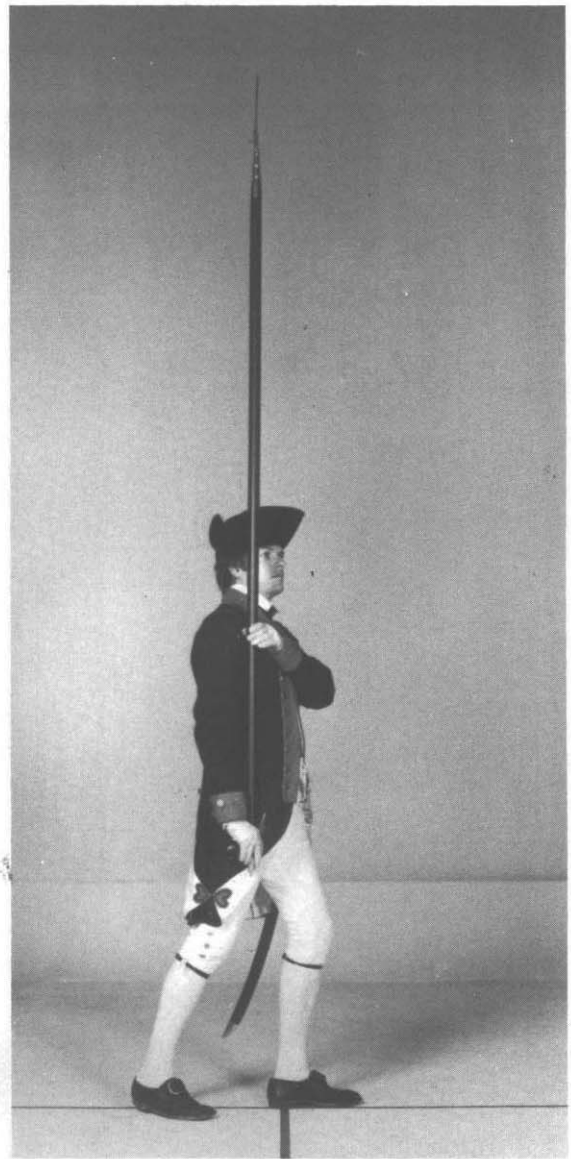


Fig. 13-38 Position of *Present, Arms, Marching, First Count* from *Advance, Espontoon* viewed from the right flank.

Second Count (*Raise Espontoon*) Figure 13-39

- I. Carry the espontoon before the body with both hands as the right foot strikes the ground, the:
 - a. Thumb of the left hand at the height of the mouth and about twelve inches from the chin.
 - b. Knuckles of the left hand to the front.
 - c. Flat of the blade perpendicular to the front. [35]
 - d. Right arm stretched down.
 - e. Shaft of the espontoon vertical.

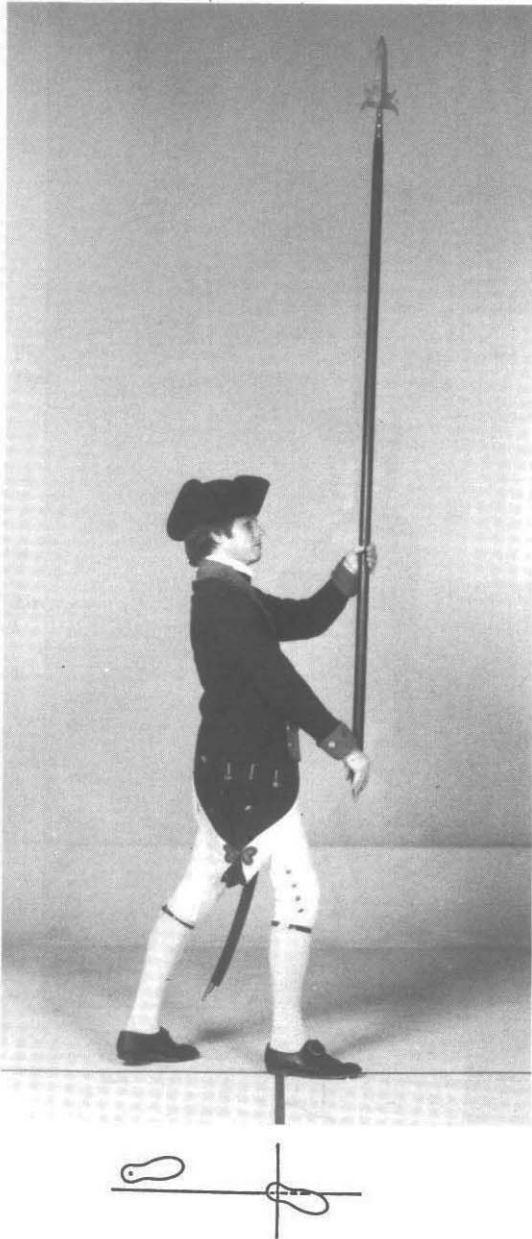


Fig. 13-39 Position of *Present, Arms, Marching, Second Count* from *Advance, Espontoon* viewed from the right flank.

Third Count (*Lower Point*) Figure 13-40

- I. Lower the point of the blade of the espontoon to the front with both hands as the left foot strikes the ground, the:
 - a. Right hand holding the butt as high as the shoulder, the:
 - 1). Back of the hand up.
 - 2). Thumb under the butt.
 - b. Right arm outstretched to the right.
 - c. Left hand at the height of the waist supporting the shaft on the back of the fingers, the:
 - 1). Point of the blade within nine inches of the ground and before the center of the body.
 - 2). Flat of the blade up.
 - 3). Thumb above the shaft.
 - 4). Palm down.
 - 5). Fingers extended and joined.
 - 6). Shaft held slightly between the thumb and forefinger.
 - d. Left arm outstretched.
 - e. Shaft inclined about 45 degrees to the horizontal and front.

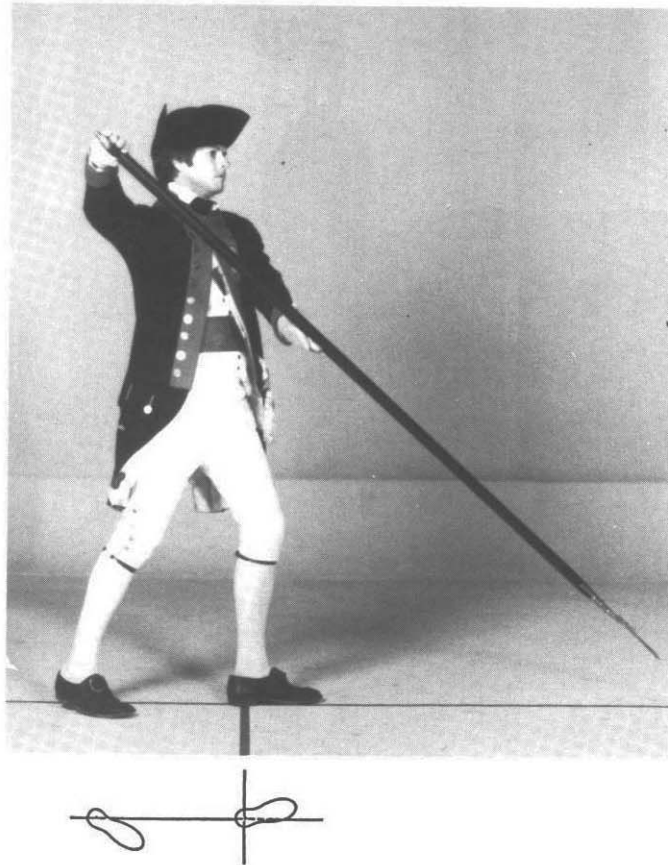


Fig. 13-40 Position of *Present, Arms, Marching, Third Count* from *Advance, Espontoon* viewed from the right flank.

Fourth Count (*Raise Espontoon*) Figure 13-41

1. Raise the espontoon with both hands before the body as the right foot strikes the ground, the:
 - a. Thumb of the left hand at the height of the mouth and about twelve inches from the chin.
 - b. Knuckles of the left hand to the front.
 - c. Flat of the blade perpendicular to the front.
 - d. Right arm stretched down.
 - e. Shaft of the espontoon vertical.

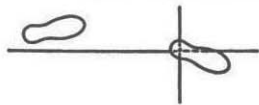
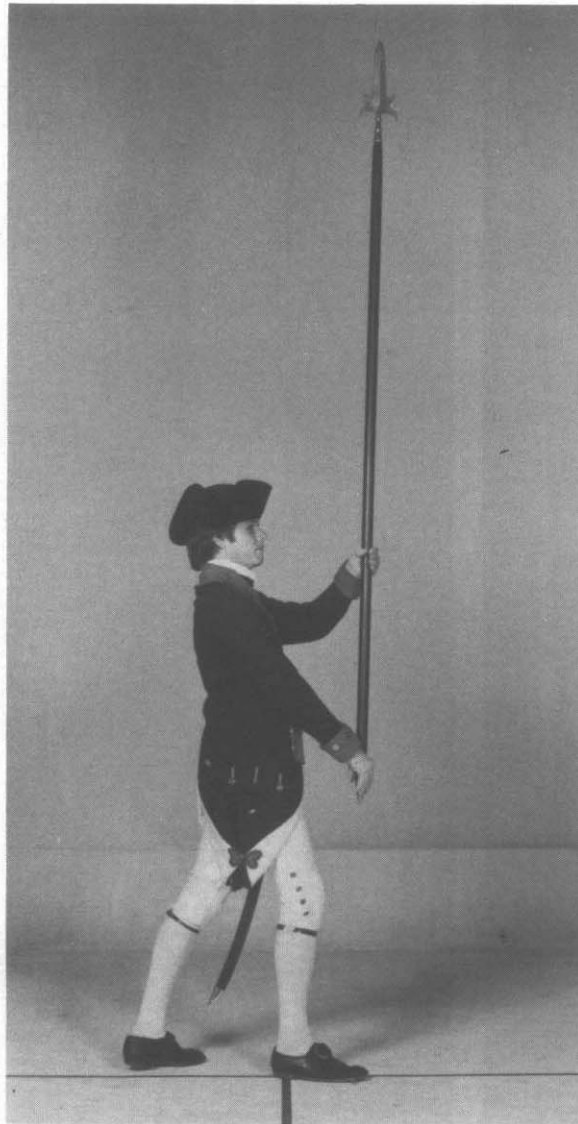


Fig. 13-41 Position of *Present Arms, Marching, Fourth Count* from *Advance, Espontoon* viewed from the right flank.

Fifth Count, Part 1 (*Shoulder Espontoon*) Figure 13-42

1. Press the espontoon against the hollow of the right shoulder with the left hand as the left foot strikes the ground, the:
 - a. Left hand at the height of the shoulder, the back of the hand to the front.
 - b. Shaft vertical.
 - c. Flat of the blade to the front.
2. Support the butt of the espontoon with the right hand, the:
 - a. Right arm stretched down without constraint.
 - b. Back of the hand to the right.
 - c. Thumb between the butt and the thigh.

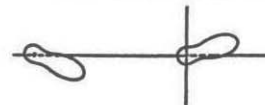
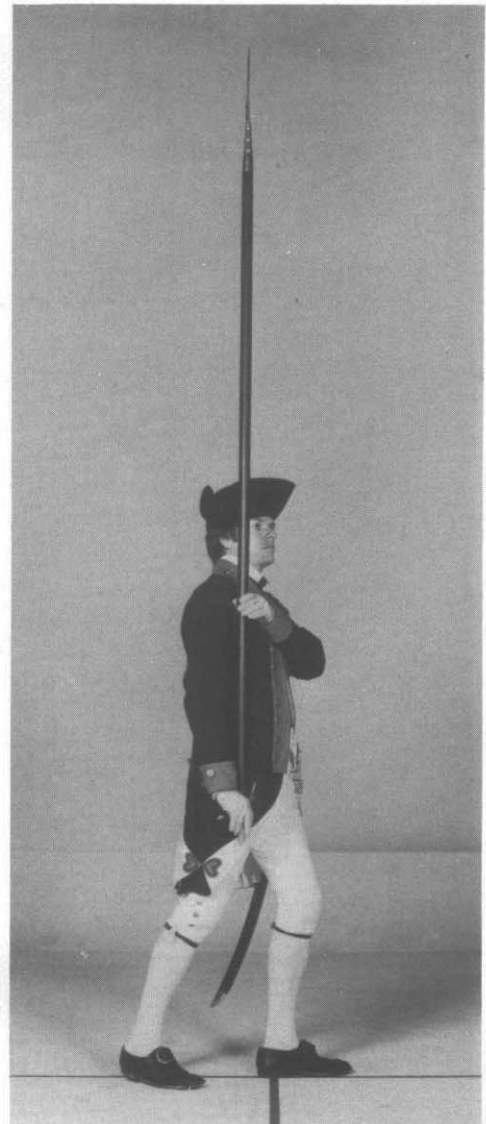
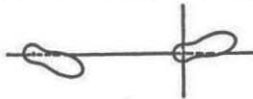
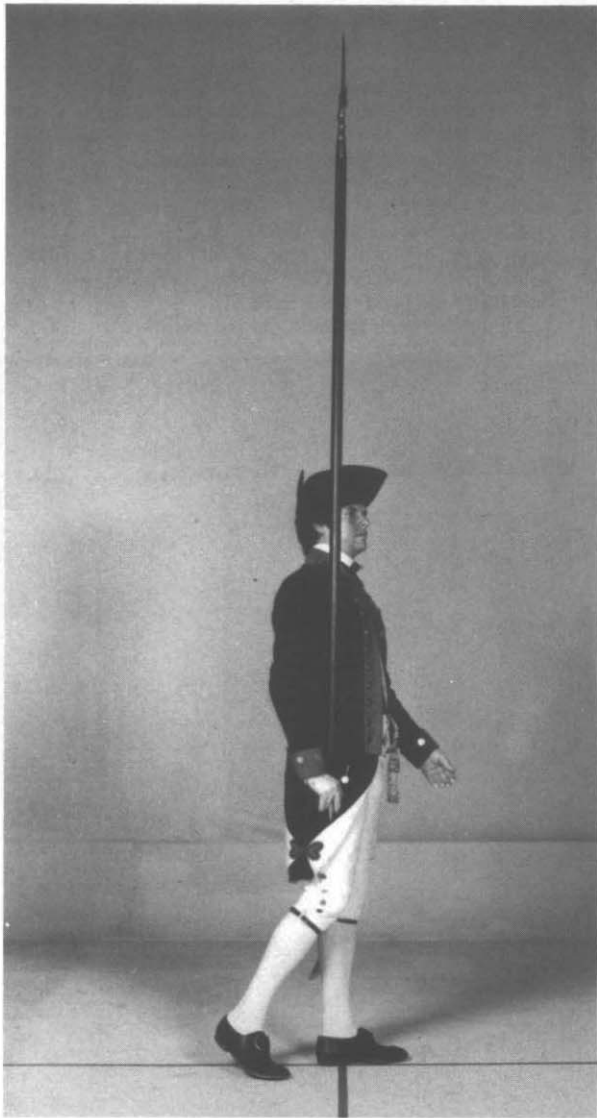


Fig. 13-42 Position of *Present Arms, Marching, Fifth Count, Part 1* from *Advance, Espontoon* viewed from the right flank.

Fifth Count, Part 2 (*Drop Hand*) Figure 13-43
 1. Drop the left hand to the side.



Sixth Count (*Grasp Hat*) Figure 13-44

1. Grasp the hat with the left hand just before the cockade as the right foot strikes the ground, the:
 - a. Left elbow square to the side.
 - b. Palm to the front.

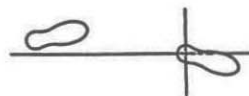
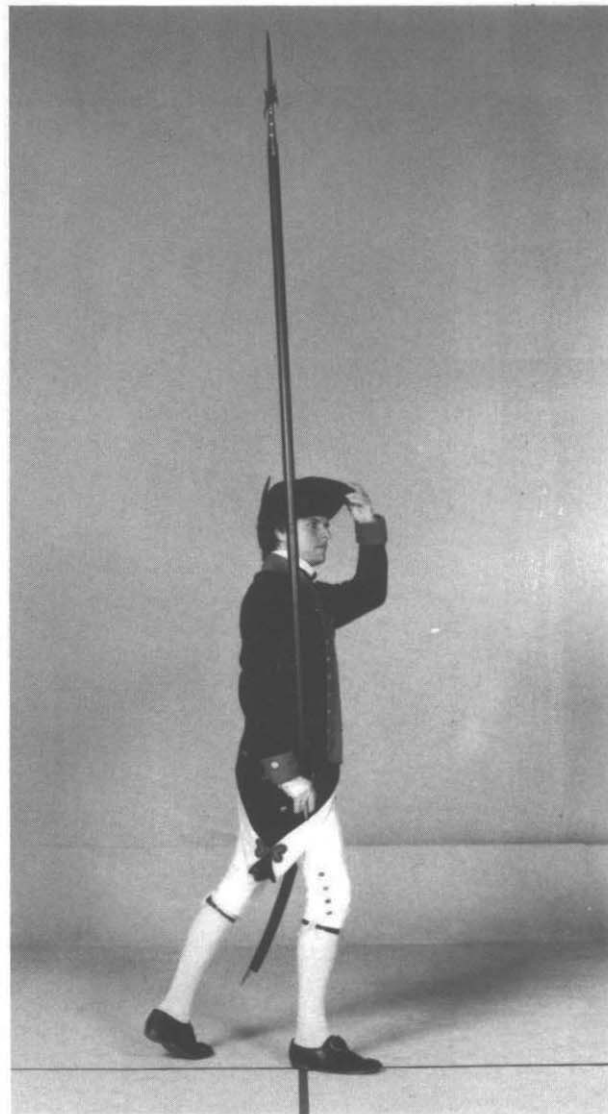


Fig. 13-43 Position of *Present, Arms, Marching, Fifth Count, Part 2* from *Advance, Espoon* viewed from the right flank.

Fig. 13-44 Position of *Present, Arms, Marching, Sixth Count* from *Advance, Espoon* viewed from the right flank.

Seventh Count (*Remove Hat*) Figure 13-45

1. Remove the hat with the left hand as the left foot strikes the ground.
2. Drop the left hand to the side, holding the hat behind the sword.
3. Continue to march three steps.

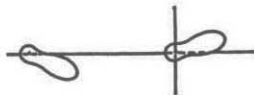
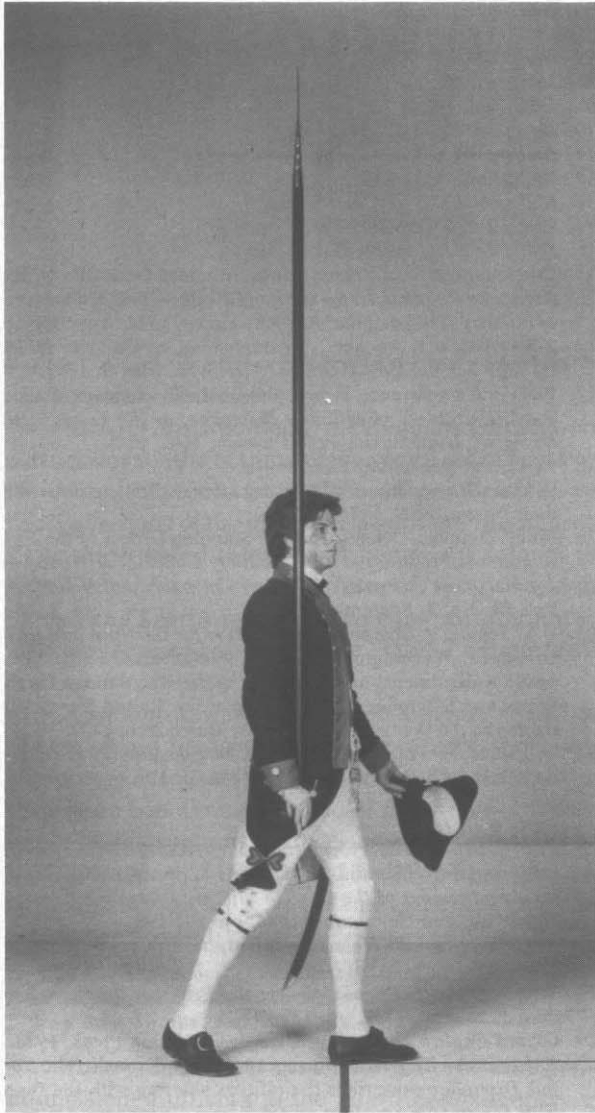


Fig. 13-45 Position of *Present, Arms, Marching, Seventh Count* from *Advance, Espoon* viewed from the right flank.

10th Count (*Return Hat*) Figure 13-46

1. Return the hat to the head with the left hand as the right foot strikes the ground, the:
 - a. Front cock of the hat over the end of the left brow.
 - b. Crown of the hat resting on the right brow.
 - c. Left brow exposed.

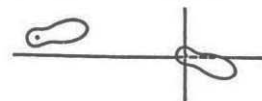
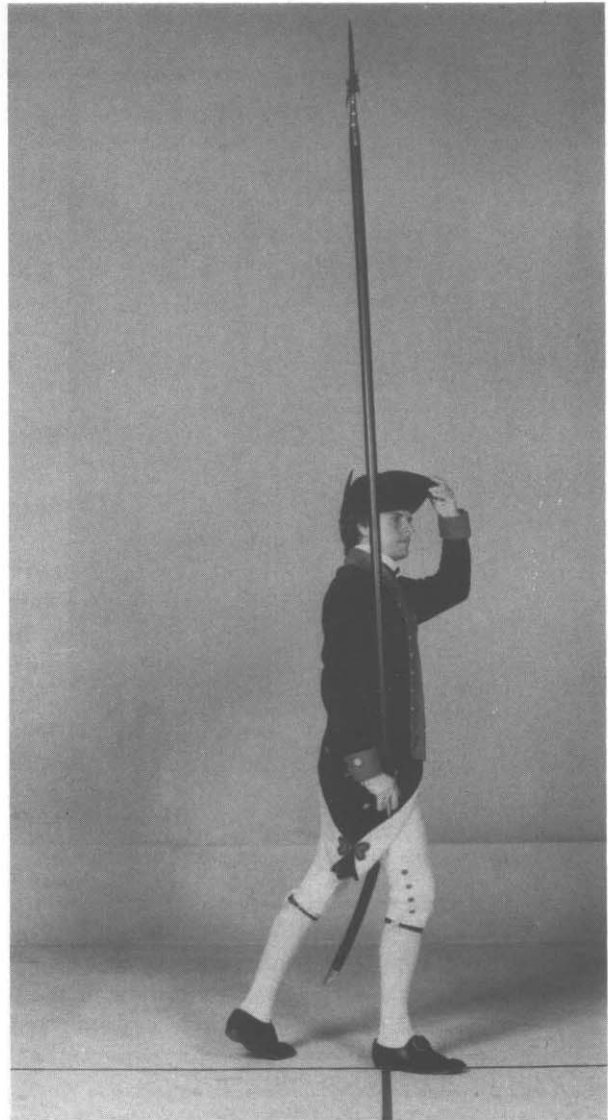


Fig. 13-46 Position of *Present, Arms, Marching, 10th Count* from *Advance, Espoon* viewed from the right flank.

11th Count (*Drop Hand*) Figure 13-47

1. Let go the hat with the left hand as the left foot strikes the ground.
2. Drop the hand to the left side behind the sword, the palm toward the thigh.

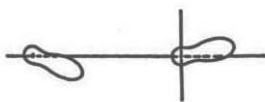
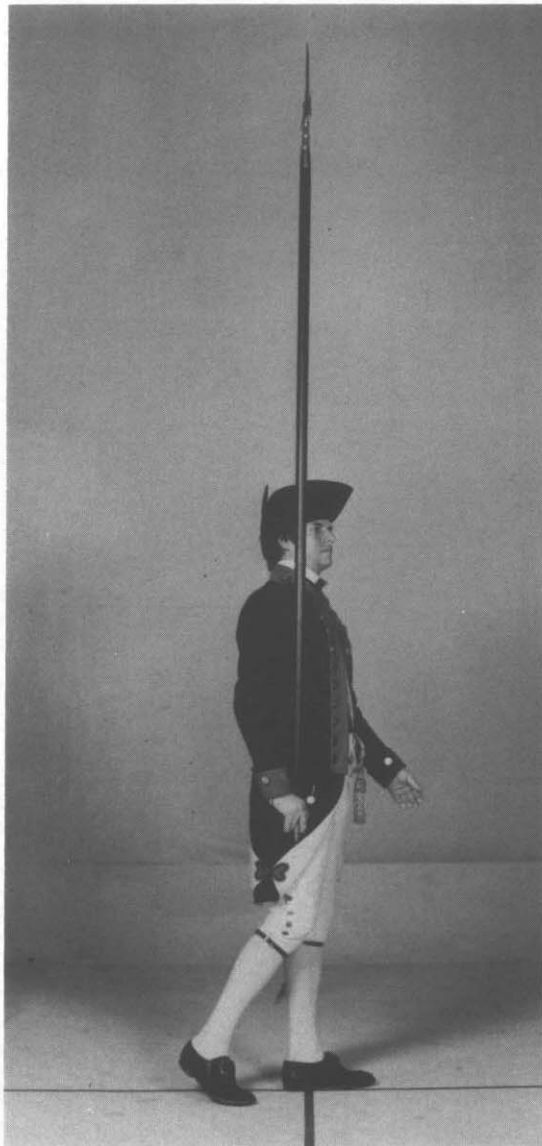


Fig. 13-47 Position of *Present, Arms, Marching, 11th Count* from *Advance, Espontoon* viewed from the right flank.

Notes to Chapter 13

MANUAL OF THE ESPONTOON

1. Washington, *Writings*, Vol. 10, pp. 189-190.
2. *Ibid.*, pp. 310-311.
3. *Ibid.*, pp. 311, 314.
4. *Ibid.*, Vol. 11, p. 133.
5. *Ibid.*, pp. 386, 387.
6. *Ibid.*, Vol. 14, p. 151, fn. 60.
7. *Ibid.*, Vol. 16, p. 458.
8. *Ibid.*, p. 468.
9. *Ibid.*, Vol. 18, p. 7.
10. *Ibid.*, pp. 214-215.
11. *Ibid.*, p. 472.
12. *Ibid.*, Vol. 19, p. 351.
13. *Ibid.*, p. 448.
14. *Ibid.*, Vol. 24, pp. 491-492.
15. *Ibid.*, Vol. 26, pp. 68-69.
16. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Adjutant General's Office, *Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise and Manoeuvres of Infantry*, Philadelphia: Anthony Finley, 1824, Appendix, p. 278. "Article 1, An Act . . . establishing an Uniform Militia through out the United States. Approved, May 8, 1792."
17. Pickering's reference is probably to Lieut. Colonel William Barriffe's 6th ed. of *Militarie Discipline: or the Young Artillery-man*, London: Gertrude Dawson, 1661, p. 3.
18. Pickering, *Discipline*, 1775, Preface, p. 17.
19. William Duane, *American Military Library*, Philadelphia: William Duane, 1809, Vol. II, p. 35.
20. Finke, Detmar., "Notes from the Standing Orders of the First Regiment of Infantry, 1802," *Military Collector & Historian, Journal of the Company of Military Collectors and Historians*, Vol. III, No. 3, September, 1951.
21. U.S. Senate, *A Compendium Exercise for Garrison and Field Ordnance*, Washington City: R.C. Weightman, 1810, "Proposed Amendments and Additions to the Regulations for the Order and Discipline of the Troops of the United States, Ordained by the Continental Congress, March 29th, 1779," p. 44.
22. Brigadier General Isaac Maltby, *The Elements of War*, 2nd ed., Boston: T.B. Wait and Co., 1813, p. 129.
23. *Ibid.*, pp. 135-136.
24. *Ibid.*, p. 137.
25. Francis Grose, *Military Antiquities Respecting a History of the English Army*, Piccadilly, 1812, Vol. 1, pp. 345-346.
26. *An Abridgement of the English Military Discipline*, London: Bills, Hill, and Newcombe, 1686, pp. 191-195.
27. *Reglement fuer die Hessische Infanterie. zu Cassel: 1754*, pp. 173-183.
28. William Faucitt, *Regulations for the Prussian Infantry*, London: J. Nourse, 1759, pp. 135-141.
29. *Oxford English Dictionary*, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1933.
30. The *Prussian Regulations* do not specify the distance. The *Norfolk Discipline* prescribes the officers saluting with the fusée from the standing position will step back "a moderate pace or 18 inches."
31. The *Prussian Regulations* state that "the espontoon is to be brought with outstretched arms to an exact level as high as your shoulder," however, the position has been taken to represent the motion shown in Hogarth's engravings.
32. The *Prussian Regulations* give the distance as being "with in a span of the ground," a "span" being interpreted as nine inches. Cf. *American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, New York: 1969.
33. Windham, *Norfolk Discipline*, 1759, Plate 42.
34. The command "*Trail, Espontoon!*" has been selected for this work to describe the position for carrying the espontoon suspended in a sloping position in the right hand and to conform with contemporary and early 19th century practice for describing this marching position for the musket as well as the espontoon.
35. Windham, *Norfolk Discipline*, 1759, Part I, p. 27.

Chapter XIV

MANUAL OF THE SWORD

Contemporary Practices

As with the esopatoon, the *Regulations* carry no instructions for the manual of the sword for officers or non-commissioned officers. The only indications in the *Regulations* of the use of the sword are the figures of the dismounted colonel and lieutenant colonel in Plate 1 at the "salute" and a form of "carry" and in Plates 1 and 2 of the mounted major and an adjutant at positions resembling a "salute" and "supported" sword.

Although it was Washington's desire that foot officers would be armed with esopatoons, there are instances where instructions were issued during the Revolution concerning the use of the sword. "Baron Steubens Instructions" concerning the formation of the "Battalions of Guards" at Valley Forge give an early description of a sword movement when the guards are formed:

The Brigade Inspector Gallops to the Centre Draws his Sword and Commands Attention, at that word the Officers draw their Swords, and Dress by the right. [1]

Following the assignment of officers and non-commissioned officers to the guard detachments:

The Brigade Inspector then Commands "Present Arms!" [2] & advances towards the Genl. Salutes him with his Sword and Informs him that the Battn. is formed. [3]

After the battle at Monmouth, Washington expressed concern for his officers' saluting procedures:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, White Plains,
Saturday, August 1, 1778

As there is something extremely awkward and unmilitary in Officers saluting at different times and in different manners the following general Direction is to be observed; The saluting Officer is to look full in the Face of the Officer saluted, his body upright and his step firm and to begin as such a distance as to finish the salute when opposite the Person for whom it is intended. The Motions of the Sword or Fusil and the Feet ought to be exactly in Concert; in order to which and for the graceful Performance of salutes it is expected Officers will spare no Trouble or Pains to perfect themselves and

arrive at Dexterity and Uniformity as it is a matter which forms no unessential of their duty and will be highly ornamental to their military Appearance and Character. [4]

Even with the war drawing to a close, Washington was dissatisfied with the performance of officers of a Maryland detachment:

TO MAJOR THOMAS LANSDALE

Newburgh, January 25, 1783

I observe with concern that . . . some of them were even without Side Arms, and those that had, some were so remiss in their duty as not to know they were to salute with them. [5]

Contemporary Manuals

An early manual for the sword is found in the French regulations for 1766 for the use of infantry staff officers. [6] This manual describes the position of "carry" and "saluting, standing" or "marching." These same instructions were carried through the French regulations of 1791 which were adopted by Scott in 1815 and remained essentially unchanged until after the American Civil War, as indicated in Figure 14-1.

Officers of the Staff carry the sword at the right shoulder, the blade against the shoulder, the hilt at the height of the hip. [7]

The salute was rendered by raising the point of the sword to a vertical position with the flat of the blade forward, the guard opposite to and one foot before the right shoulder, and the elbow six inches below the wrist. The point of the sword was lowered slowly in a diagonal position to the side with the hand opposite the right thigh. The sword was returned to the vertical position and then placed on the right shoulder.

The British sword manual in 1794 is shown in the plates of Hall's *Encyclopaedia* as depicted in Figure 14-2. This manual introduces the positions of the "Sword Supported," used to carry the sword out of

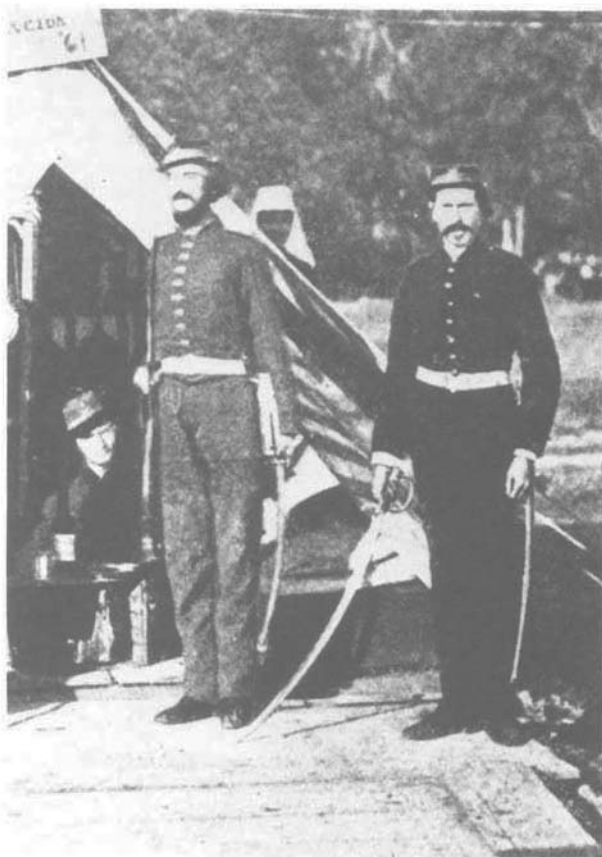


Fig. 14-1 Confederate officers with drawn swords demonstrating the position of "carry" and "salute" still in accord with the French regulations of 1766.

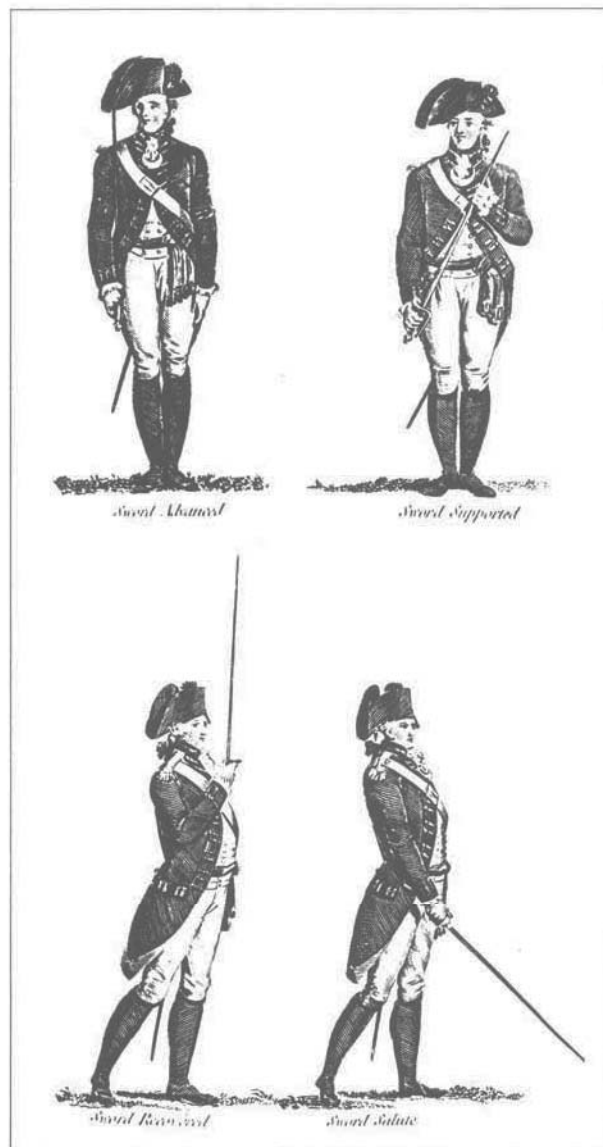


Fig. 14-2 The British manual of the sword as practiced in 1794. (Hall's New Royal Encyclopaedia, ca. 1795-1801)

ranks, [8] and the "Sword Advanced," or "Carried," at the shoulder with the arm extended down the thigh. This position requires the handle to be grasped between the fingers and the thumb instead of the full fist as in the French carry where the hand is placed on the hip. The hat was not to be removed after the salute in the British manual. The differences in these positions are shown in Figure 14-3 as practiced as late as the middle of the 19th century.

The 1810 "Proposed Amendments and Additions to the Regulations" of 1779 contained also a brief description of a manual for the salute with the sword. These instructions differ from other manuals only in the placement of the sword hand before the *left* breast before dropping the blade:

The sword is carrid[sic] with the arm at ease, the back in the hollow of the right shoulder, At post or on the march,

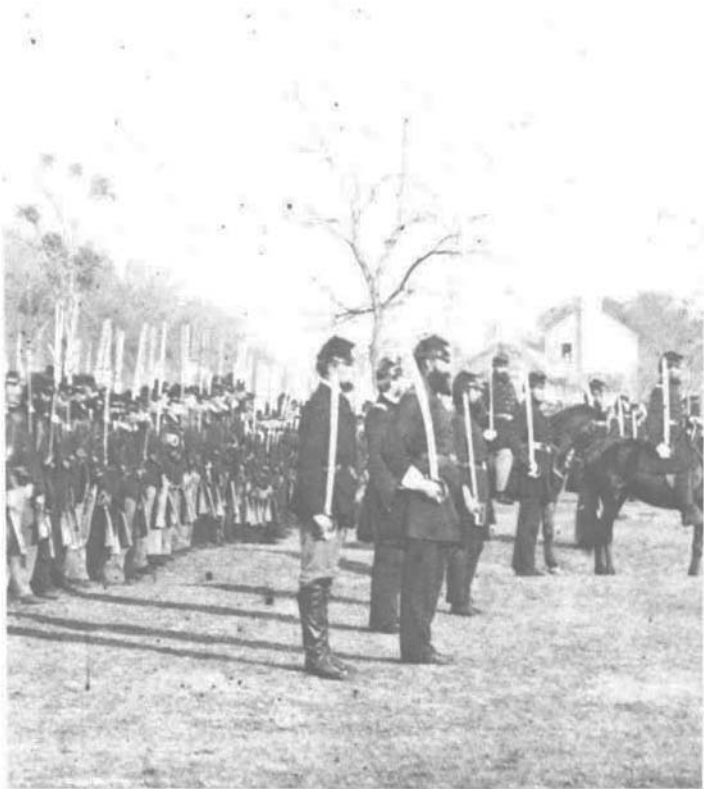


Fig. 14-3 Union officers showing variations of holding the position of "Carry, Sword."



Fig. 14-4 Confederate officers in the position 'Rest, Sword' and 'Present, Arms' described by Duane in 1809.

within eight paces of the reviewing officer. bring the right hand to the left breast, the sword perpendicular. 2d. Let fall the point, half to the right, the back of the hand downwards. Having passed the reviewing officer, bring the right hand to the left breast. 3d. Bring it down to the first position.[9]

One of the early American instructions for the manual of the sword appears in Duane's writings in the first decade of the 19th century and are based on the French regulations of 1791. His manual of 1807[10] adds the position of "Rest, Sword!" where the point of the sword is dropped forward within two inches of the ground with the nails of the hand up. In 1809 Duane extended his sword manual[11] to include:

1. *Rest, or Stand At Ease*
2. *Advance*
3. *Support, or Port*
4. *Poise, or Recover*
5. *Present (Standing)*
6. *Carry (Sloped)*
7. *Advance*
8. *Poise (Marching)*
9. *Present (Marching)*
10. *Carry (Sloped, Marching)*
11. *Rest, or Stand At Ease*
12. *Reverse Arms (Funeral, Marching)*

The new movements described the positions of *rest* with the hilt held before the center of the body, the left hand steadying the right wrist, and the sword sloped in the bend of either the right or left elbow, as demonstrated in Figure 14-4; the sword *ad-*

vanced at the right shoulder with the guard held between the finger and the thumb; the *carry* with the blade sloped on the shoulder; and the funeral movement. Duane intended these instructions to be accompanied by a set of plates, however, as expressed in his "forefend," they were delayed in their preparation and the engravings were omitted from the publication. A contemporary set of engravings[12] that match the instructions and sequence of Duane's sword manual have been used to assist in the interpretation of the movements.

In 1821 Darrow published a comprehensive manual for the sword in his *Militia Tactics*, expanding on Duane's manual. This manual[13] contained the following movements:

1. *Attention! — Handle, Swords!*
2. *Draw, Swords!*
3. *Poise, Swords!*
4. *Carry, Swords!*
5. *Port, Swords!*
6. *Carry, Swords!*
7. *Slope, Swords!*
8. *Carry, Swords!*
9. *Reverse, Swords!*
10. *Carry, Swords!*
11. *Salute (Present, Arms!)*
12. *Inspection of the Sword*
Variation 1. — *Present, Sword!* (point down)
Variation 2. — *Present, Sword!* (point up)
13. *Advance, Sword!*
14. *Carry, Sword!*
15. *Return, Sword!*

The Illustrated Manual

The sword manual illustrated in this work is drawn from portions of Duane's and Darrow's descriptions and includes the basic movements necessary for drawing, carrying, saluting, resting, and returning the sword. The following movements are described:

1. <i>Attention!</i>		Figure 14-5
2. <i>Handle, Sword!</i>		
First Count	<i>Seize Grip</i>	Figure 14-6
3. <i>Draw, Sword!</i>		
First Count		
Part 1	<i>Draw Sword</i>	Figure 14-7
Part 2	<i>Poise Sword</i>	Figure 14-8
Second Count	<i>Carry Sword</i>	
Variation 1	<i>Hand on Hip</i>	Figure 14-10
Variation 2	<i>Hand at side</i>	Figure 14-10
4. <i>Support, Sword!</i>		
First Count	<i>Port Sword</i>	Figure 14-11
5. <i>Carry, Sword!</i>		
First Count	<i>Carry Sword</i>	Figure 14-12
6. <i>Slope, Sword!</i>		
First Count	<i>Incline Blade</i>	Figure 14-13
7. <i>Carry, Sword!</i>		
First Count	<i>Carry Sword</i>	Figure 14-14
8. <i>Present, Sword!</i>		
First Count	<i>Poise Sword</i>	Figure 14-15
Second Count	<i>Drop Point</i>	Figure 14-16
Third Count	<i>Recover Sword</i>	Figure 14-17
Fourth Count	<i>Carry Sword</i>	Figure 14-18
9. <i>Advance, Sword!</i>		
First Count		
Part 1	<i>Grasp Blade</i>	Figure 14-19
Part 2	<i>Regrasp Hilt</i>	Figure 14-20
Second Count	<i>Drop Hand</i>	Figure 14-21
10. <i>Carry, Sword!</i>		
First Count		
Part 1	<i>Grasp Blade</i>	Figure 14-22
Part 2	<i>Regrasp Blade</i>	Figure 14-23
Second Count	<i>Drop Hand</i>	Figure 14-24
11. <i>Rest, Sword!</i>		
First Count	<i>Ease Sword</i>	Figure 14-25
12. <i>Carry, Sword!</i>		
First Count	<i>Carry Sword</i>	Figure 14-26
13. <i>Return, Sword!</i>		
First Count		
Part 1	<i>Poise Sword</i>	Figure 14-27
Part 2	<i>Shoulder Hilt</i>	Figure 14-28
Second Count		
Part 1	<i>Enter Point</i>	Figure 14-29
Part 2	<i>Insert Blade</i>	Figure 14-30
Part 3	<i>Drop Hands</i>	Figure 14-31

BEING AN OFFICER UNDER ARMS WITH THE SWORD SHEATHED, To

Assume the Position of Attention:

ATTENTION! Figure 14-5

1. Assume the position of a Soldier at Attention.
2. Place the left hand behind the sword, the palm against the scabbard and toward the thigh.

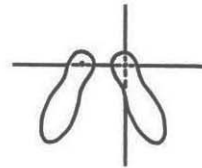


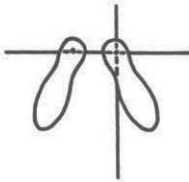
Fig. 14-5 Position of an *Officer Under Arms* with sword sheathed at *Attention* viewed from the front.

BEING AT ATTENTION, To Prepare to Draw the Sword: [14]

Handle — SWORD! (One Count) Figure 14-6

First Count (*Seize Grip*)

1. Seize the scabbard with the left hand. [15]
2. Seize the grip with the right hand, the back of the hand up.
3. Draw the sword out of the scabbard about four inches. [16]

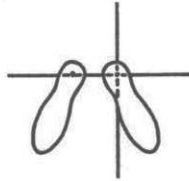
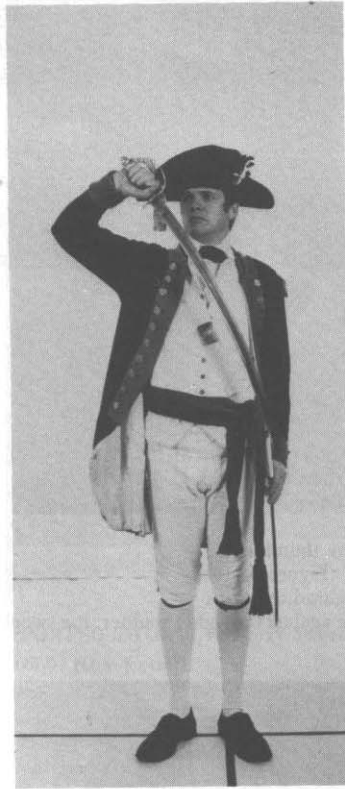


BEING AT HANDLED SWORD, To Draw Sword:

Draw — SWORD! (Two Counts)

First Count, Part 1 (*Draw Sword*) Figure 14-7

1. Draw the sword out of the scabbard with the right hand by a full extension of the right arm, clearing the point of the blade from the mouth of the scabbard.
2. Turn the sword, the:
 - a. Flat of the blade to the front. [17]
 - b. Edge to the left.



First Count, Part 2 (*Poise Sword*) Figure 14-8

1. Turn the point of the sword up, the:
 - a. Hilt under the chin.
 - b. Back of the hand to the front.
 - c. Edge of the sword to the left.
 - d. Flat of the blade to the front.
2. Let go the scabbard with the left hand and place the palm toward the thigh.

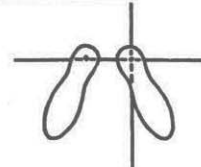


Fig. 14-6 Position of Handle, Sword, First Count from Attention viewed from the front.

Fig. 14-7 Position of Draw, Sword, First Count, Part 1 from Handle, Sword viewed from the front.

Fig. 14-8 Position of Draw, Sword, First Count, Part 2 from Handle, Sword viewed from the front.



a

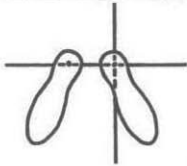
Second Count, First Variation (*Carry Sword*)

Figure 14-9

1. Lower the hilt with the right hand to the right hip, the:
 - a. Blade perpendicular.
 - b. Back of the blade resting against the right shoulder.
 - c. Thumb under the guard and on the inside of the grip. (Figure 14-9b)
 - d. Fingers clasped around the outside of the grip.
 - e. Right arm close to the body.
 - f. Wrist turned outward slightly.
 - g. Edge of the blade turned inward slightly.



b



Second Count, Second Variation [18] (*Carry Sword*) Figure 14-10

1. Lower the hilt with the right hand to the right side, the:
 - a. Right arm extended down.
 - b. Elbow bent slightly.
 - c. Grip held between the thumb and the first two fingers. (Figure 14-10b)
 - d. Remaining fingers behind the grip.
2. Rest the back of the blade against the right shoulder, the sword perpendicular.



b



a

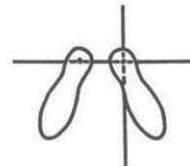
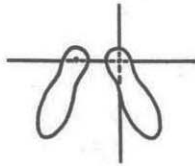


Fig. 14-9 Position of *Draw, Sword, Second Count (First Variation)* from *Handle, Sword* viewed at (a) from the front. Position of the right hand on the hilt viewed at (b) from the right flank.

Fig. 14-10 Position of *Draw, Sword, Second Count (Second Variation)* from *Handle, Sword* viewed at (a) from the front. Position of the right hand on the hilt viewed at (b) from the right flank.



a



BEING AT CARRIED SWORD, To Support Sword:

Support — *SWORD!* (One Count)

First Count (*Port Sword*) Figure 14-11

1. Carry the sword with the right hand diagonally across the body, the:
 - a. Back of the blade down.
 - b. Flat of the blade to the front.
 - c. Hilt before the right thigh.
2. Raise the left hand to a height about four inches below the left shoulder and support the sword, the:
 - a. Blade between the hollow of the forefinger and the thumb.
 - b. Thumb stretched along the inner side of the blade. (Figure 14-11b)



b

BEING AT SUPPORTED SWORD, To Carry Sword:

Carry — *SWORD!* (One Count)

First Count (*Carry Sword*) Figure 14-12

1. Let go the blade with the left hand.
2. Raise the hilt with the right hand to the right hip, the:
 - a. Blade perpendicular.
 - b. Back of the blade resting against the right shoulder.
 - c. Thumb under the guard and on the inside of the grip.
 - d. Fingers clasped around the outside of the grip.
 - e. Right arm close to the body.
 - f. Wrist turned out slightly.
 - g. Edge of the blade turned inward slightly.
3. Place the left hand behind the scabbard, the palm toward the thigh.

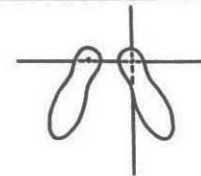
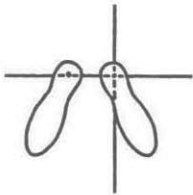


Fig. 14-11 Position of *Support, Sword, First Count* from *Carry, Sword* viewed at (a) from the front. Position of the left hand on the blade viewed at (b) from the right flank.

Fig. 14-12 Position of *Carry, Sword, First Count* from *Support, Sword* viewed from the front.



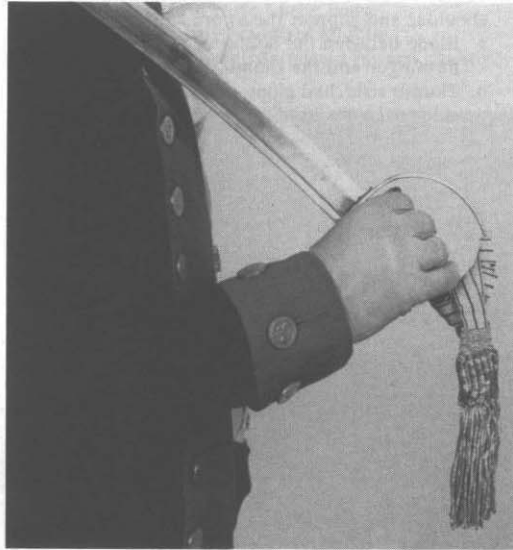
a



BEING AT CARRIED SWORD, To Slope Sword:
Slope — *SWORD!* (One Count)

First Count (*Incline Blade*) Figure 14-13

1. Carry the right hand forward slightly.
2. Relax the last three fingers of the right hand. (Figure 14-13b)
3. Drop the back of the blade on the right shoulder, the edge to the front.



b



BEING AT SLOPED SWORD, To Carry Sword:

Carry — *SWORD!* (One Count)

First Count (*Carry Sword*) Figure 14-14

1. Grasp the grip of the hilt in the right hand.
2. Bring the right hand back to the right hip, the:
 - a. Blade perpendicular.
 - b. Back of the blade resting against the right shoulder.
 - c. Thumb under the guard and on the inside of the grip.
 - d. Fingers clasped around the outside of the grip.
 - e. Right arm close to the body.
 - f. Wrist turned out slightly.
 - g. Edge of the blade turned inward slightly.

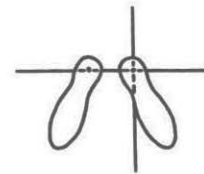


Fig. 14-13 Position of *Slope, Sword, First Count* from *Carry, Sword* viewed at (a) from the front. Position of the right hand on the hilt viewed at (b) from the right flank.

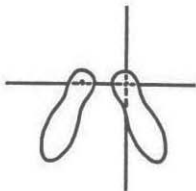
Fig. 14-14 Position of *Carry, Sword, First Count* from *Slope, Sword* viewed from the front.

BEING AT CARRIED SWORD, To Present Sword:

Present — SWORD! (Four Counts)

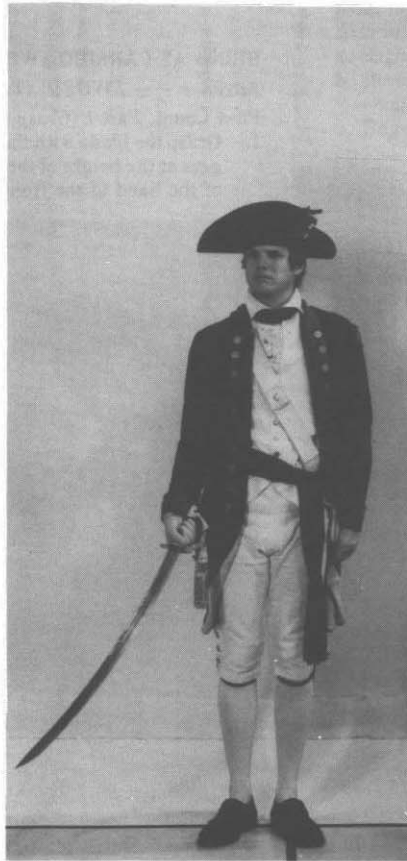
Figure 14-15

1. Raise the sword with the right hand, the:
 - a. Point of the blade up.
 - b. Hilt under the chin.
 - c. Edge of the sword to the left.
 - d. Flat of the blade to the front.



Second Count (*Drop Point*) Figure 14-16

1. Lower the right hand to the side, the:
 - a. Right arm straight.
 - b. Back of the hand down.
 - c. Nails up.
 - d. Elbow against the right side.
 - e. Blade sloped down about 45 degrees from the body.
 - f. Point of the blade directed in the direction of the right foot. [19]



Third Count (*Recover Sword*) Figure 14-17

1. Raise the sword with the right hand, the:
 - a. Point of the blade up.
 - b. Hilt under the chin.
 - c. Edge of the sword to the left.
 - d. Flat of the blade to the front.

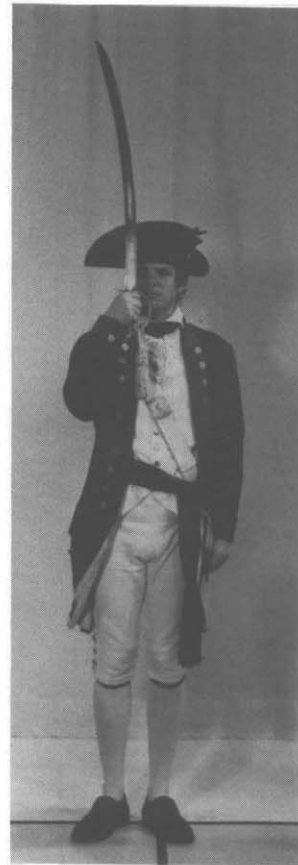


Fig. 14-15 Position of *Present, Sword, First Count* from *Carry, Sword* viewed from the front.

Fig. 14-16 Position of *Present, Sword, Second Count* from *Carry, Sword* viewed from the front.

Fig. 14-17 Position of *Present, Sword, Third Count* from *Carry, Sword* viewed from the front.

Fourth Count (*Carry Sword*) Figure 14-18

1. Lower the hilt with the right hand to the right hip, the:
 - a. Blade perpendicular.
 - b. Back of the blade resting against the right shoulder.
 - c. Thumb under the guard and on the inside of the grip.
 - d. Fingers clasped around the outside of the grip.
 - e. Right arm close to the body.
 - f. Wrist turned out slightly.
 - g. Edge of the blade turned inward slightly.

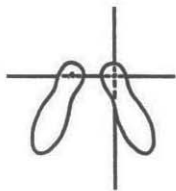


Fig. 14-18 Position of *Present, Sword, Fourth Count* from *Carry, Sword* viewed from the front.

BEING AT CARRIED SWORD, To Advance Sword: [20]

Advance — *SWORD!* (Two Counts)

First Count, Part 1 (*Grasp Blade*) Figure 14-19

1. Grasp the blade with the left hand between the thumb and fingers at the height of the hollow of the right shoulder, the back of the hand to the front.

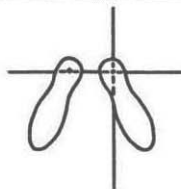


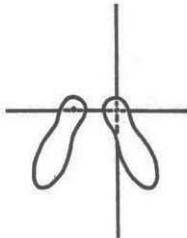
Fig. 14-19 Position of *Advance, Sword, First Count, Part 1* from *Carry, Sword* viewed from the front.

First Count, Part 2 (*Regrasp Hilt*) Figure 14-20

1. Let go the hilt with the right hand.
2. Support the sword with the left hand.
3. Regrasp the hilt with the right hand (Figure 14-20b), the:
 - a. Palm against the outside of the blade.
 - b. Thumb above the guard.
 - c. Forefinger under the guard and in front of the grip.
 - d. Remaining fingers under the guard and to the rear of the grip.



a



b

Fig. 14-20 Position of *Advance, Sword, First Count, Part 2* from *Carry, Sword* viewed at (a) from the front. Position of the right hand on the hilt viewed at (b) from the right flank.

Second Count (*Drop Hand*) Figure 14-21

1. Let go the blade with the left hand and drop it to the side, the palm toward the thigh.
2. Extend the right arm full length, the:
 - a. Right hand against the thigh.
 - b. Back of the blade against the right shoulder.
 - c. Edge to the front.

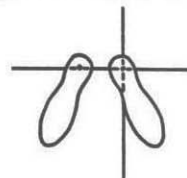


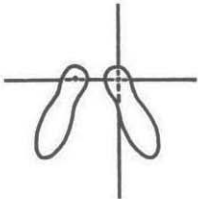
Fig. 14-21 Position of *Advance, Sword, Second Count* from *Carry, Sword* viewed from the front.

BEING AT ADVANCED SWORD, To Carry Sword:

Carry — *SWORD!* (Two Counts)

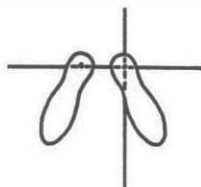
First Count, Part 1 (*Grasp Blade*) Figure 14-22

1. Raise the hilt with the right hand to the height of the hip.
2. Grasp the blade with the left hand between the thumb and fingers at the height of the hollow of the right shoulder, the back of the hand to the front.



First Count, Part 2 (*Regrasp Blade*) Figure 14-23

1. Let go the hilt with the right hand.
2. Support the sword with the left hand.
3. Regrasp the hilt with the right hand, the:
 - a. Thumb under the guard on the inside of the grip.
 - b. Fingers under the guard on the outside of the grip.
 - c. Arm close to the body.
 - d. Wrist turned out slightly.
 - e. Edge of the blade turned inward slightly.
 - f. Back of the blade resting against the right shoulder.



Second Count (*Drop Hand*) Figure 14-24

1. Drop the left hand to the side, the palm toward the thigh.

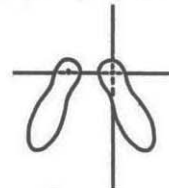


Fig. 14-22 Position of Carry, Sword, First Count, Part 1 from Advance, Sword viewed from the front.

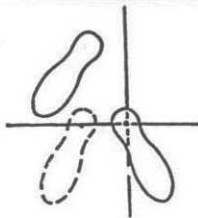
Fig. 14-23 Position of Carry, Sword, First Count, Part 2 from Advance, Sword viewed from the front.

Fig. 14-24 Position of Carry, Sword, Second Count from Advance, Sword viewed from the front.

BEING AT CARRIED SWORD, To Rest Sword:
REST! (One Count)

First Count (*Ease Sword*) Figure 14-25

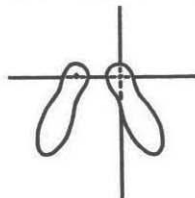
1. Step back six inches with the right foot.
2. Carry the hilt to the center of the body, the:
 - a. Blade sloping over the upper part of the right arm.
 - b. Edge of the blade up.
 - c. Last fingers of the right hand relaxed.
3. Place the left hand on top of the right wrist, the left forearm over the blade.



BEING AT RESTED SWORD, To Carry Sword:
ATTENTION! (One Count)

First Count (*Carry Sword*) Figure 14-26

1. Bring up the right foot on a line with and two inches from the left foot, the toe pointed outward slightly.
2. Drop the left hand to the side, the palm toward the side.
3. Carry the hilt to the right hip with the right hand, the:
 - a. Blade perpendicular.
 - b. Back of the blade resting against the right shoulder.
 - c. Thumb under the guard and on the outside of the grip.
 - d. Fingers clasped around the outside of the grip.
 - e. Right arm close to the body.
 - f. Wrist turned outward slightly.
 - g. Edge of the blade turned inward slightly.



BEING AT CARRIED SWORD, To Return Sword:
Return — **SWORD!** (Two Counts)

First Count, Part 1 (*Poise Sword*) Figure 14-27

1. Raise the sword with the right hand, the:
 - a. Point of the blade up.
 - b. Hilt under the chin.
 - c. Edge of the sword to the left.
 - d. Flat of the blade to the front.

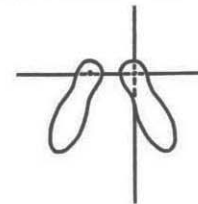
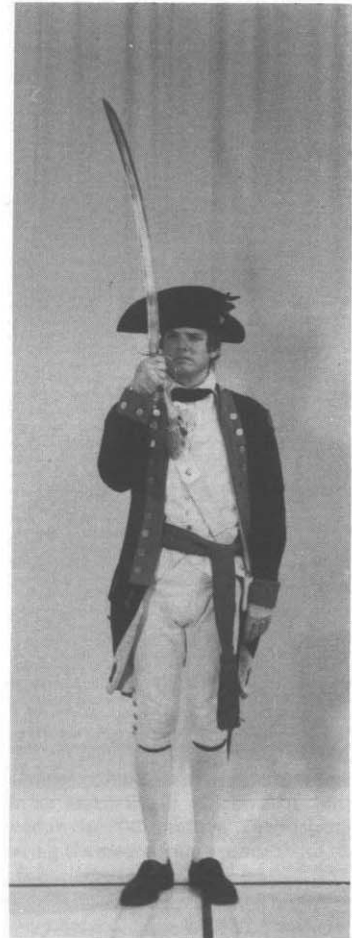


Fig. 14-25 Position of *Rest, Sword, First Count* from *Carry, Sword* viewed from the front.

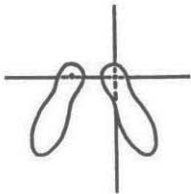
Fig. 14-26 Position of *Carry, Sword, First Count* from *Rest, Sword* viewed from the front.

Fig. 14-27 Position of *Return, Sword, First Count, Part 1* from *Carry, Sword* viewed from the front.

First Count, Part 2 (*Shoulder Hilt*)[21]

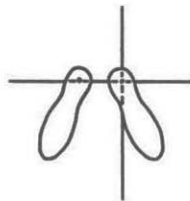
Figure 14-28

1. Carry the hilt before the hollow of the left shoulder with the left hand, the:
 - a. Sword perpendicular.
 - b. Flat of the blade to the front.
 - c. Edge to the left.



Second Count, Part 1 (*Enter Point*) Figure 14-29

1. Grasp the scabbard with the left hand.
2. Look at the mouth of the scabbard.
3. Drop the point of the sword over the left arm.
4. Turn the back of the blade to the rear.
5. Enter the point of the blade into the scabbard.



Second Count, Part 2 (*Insert Blade*) Figure 13-30

1. Thrust the sword into the scabbard.
2. Turn the head to the front, the left eye over the center of the body.

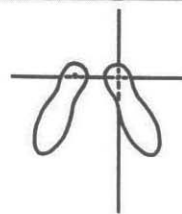


Fig. 14-28 Position of *Return, Sword, First Count, Part 2* from *Carry, Sword* viewed from the front.

Fig. 14-29 Position of *Return, Sword, Second Count, Part 1* from *Carry, Sword* viewed from the front.

Fig. 14-30 Position of *Return, Sword, Second Count, Part 2* from *Carry, Sword* viewed from the front.

Second Count, Part 3 (*Drop Hand*) Figure 14-31

1. Let go the grip and place the right hand to the side, palm toward the thigh.
2. Let go the scabbard with the left hand and place the hand behind the sword, the palm toward the thigh.

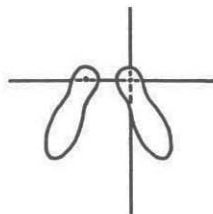
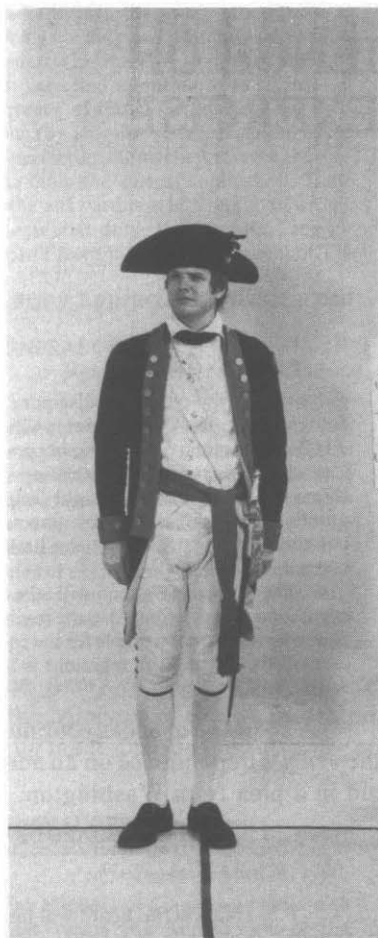


Fig. 14-31 Position of *Return, Sword, Second Count, Part 3* from *Carry, Sword* viewed from the front.

Notes to Chapter 14
MANUAL OF THE SWORD

1. *Orderly Book No. 17*, 1778, "Baron Steubens Instructions," p. 124.
2. At this command it is assumed that the officers would respond by saluting with their swords.
3. *Orderly Book No. 17. op. cit.*, p. 126.
4. Washington, *Writings*, Vol. 12, pp. 257-258.
5. *Ibid.*, Vol. 26, p. 68.
6. *Ordonnance du Roi, 1766*, p. 10.
7. *Ibid.* Translation by author.
8. William Duane, *The System of Discipline and Manoeuvres of Infantry*, Philadelphia: William Duane, 1807, p. 83.
9. Senate of the United States, *A Compendious Exercise, for the Garrison and Field Ordnance*, 1810, "Proposed Amendments and Additions to the Regulations . . . 1779, pp. 44-45.
10. Duane, *loc. cit.*
11. William Duane, *The American Military Library*, Philadelphia: William Duane, 1809, Vol. 1, pp. 208-210.
12. A bound volume of figures from the library of Harold L. Peterson entitled: *Military Engravings* containing several series of full and folding copperplates and woodcuts, some signed "Thackerca" and "Kneass," evidently for a military work by J. English, 1801. Plates 1-12 match the instructions of Duane (1809).
13. Lieutenant Colonel Pierce Darrow, *Scott's Militia Tactics*, Hartford: Oliver D. Cooke, 1821, pp. 112-117.
14. *Ibid.*, p. 112. "When the officers are to draw the sword out of the line, and independent of each other . . . it will not be necessary for them to be particular as to the several motions in which it is performed; but they should understand the exercise, so that they may do it with ease and in a graceful manner. On days allotted for the exercise of officers, the colonel should form the officers in one rank, at a distance of half arm's length from each other, and perform the exercise."
15. *Ibid.*, p. 112.
16. *Ibid.*
17. There seems to be no emphasis in the contemporary manuals for directing the blade in an extension of an elevated, outstretched arm as performed in the 20th century. The instructions of Darrow, after clearing the sword from the scabbard, is to "give it a turn to the front."
18. Cf. Figure 14-2.
19. Duane, *op. cit.*, p. 209.
20. Darrow, *op. cit.*, p. 116. "This is the usual manner of carrying the sword either in or out of ranks; but it must be brought to the *carry* or *port*, previous to a salute. The greatest objection to this position of carrying the sword is, that the officer will be inclined to swing his sword-arm on the march, having nothing to confine it, which must however be carefully avoided, as likewise that of the left."
21. This movement is omitted by Darrow but was practiced by the cavalry (Cf. James H. Nesmith, *The Soldier's Manual*, Philadelphia: 1824, p. 8. S. Cooper, *A Concise System of Instructions and Regulations for the Militia and Volunteers of the United States*, Philadelphia: 1836, Part II, p. 14.) and has been inserted here for completeness. The movement could be bypassed by moving directly from the *carry* to entering the point of the blade in the scabbard.

Chapter XV

THE INFLUENCE OF THE NEW EXERCISE

Implementation and Impact

In the spring of 1779 von Steuben's initial instructions for the discipline of the army began to take effect as indicated by Washington's pleasure with the conduct of the troops before the French Minister Gerard:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Middle Brook,
Monday, May 3, 1779.

The Commander in Chief is happy to inform the Army at the request of His Excellency the Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Christian Majesty that the Military Exhibitions to which he was witness as well as the cordial testimonies of respect paid him, have afforded him the highest satisfaction and acquired his warmest approbation. The General cannot but add his Congratulations upon this occasion. [1]

After the *Regulations* were authorized by Congress, Washington conducted a constant campaign in his general orders and correspondence with individual officers to promote the use of the new, standardized discipline. One instruction began with his basic philosophy and specific directions for the indoctrination of privates and non-commissioned officers:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Middle Brook,
Tuesday, May 4, 1779.

The General hopes that the commanding officers of corps, being convinced of the necessity of this exercise, which our circumstances have hitherto obliged us to neglect, will now redouble their Zeal in carrying it into execution, and as a single man's being ignorant of the principles will offer cause disorder in a platoon and sometimes in a battalion, no waiter or other soldier is to be exempted from this exercise. [2]

He continued his encouragement a few days later and expressed concern for the strict accounting of the scarce number of printed *Regulations* available:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Middle Brook,
Wednesday, May 12, 1779

The Honorable the Congress having been pleased by a resolve of the 29th. of March last to establish a system of re-

gulations for the order and discipline of the troops of The Unites States, The Commander in Chief flatters himself that all officers impressed with the importance of a regular system of Manoeuvres and discipline will zealously employ themselves to become thoroughly acquainted with these regulations and with all possible punctuality and dispatch to put them in practice within the limits of their respective commands.

The Inspector General will take care that copies of the regulations are distributed to the regiments, one for each officer who is to be answerable for the copy he receives, and in case of his quitting the regiment is to deliver it up to the commanding officer. [3]

A shortage of books continued into summer and the army's dependence on an adequate supply resulted in a plea from Washington:

TO THE BOARD OF WAR

Smiths in the Clove,
June 9, 1779.

P.S. I request the Board will forward to the Inspector General, as speedily as possible a sufficient number of copies of the new regulations to supply the officers in general. We cannot put the business effectually in train till every officer has the regulations by which he is to be governed in his hand. [4]

The arrival of additional publications of the regulations brought forth a new exhortation:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, New Windsor,
Wednesday, June 30, 1779.

The New Regulations for the order and discipline of the Army being now arrived and distributed; The General hopes and expects that every officer will pay the strictest conformity to them and exert himself within the limits of his command to have them carried into immediate execution. [5]

Following the operation at Stony Point in July, where the discipline of the American troops showed marked improvement, the training continued in Washington's army exercising by battalions daily from nine to 11 o'clock in the morning and from three to 4:30 o'clock in the afternoons, emphasizing the manual exercise, wheeling, and the steps. [6] Washing-

ton's reminders of the consequences of not learning and teaching the new discipline were unrelenting:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Moore's House,
Saturday, October 9, 1779.

The General flatters himself that every officer from a consciousness of it's being his duty and a laudable desire to becoming well acquainted with the new system of regulations, has paid all that care and attention to the study of them which the importance of the case requires, but lest there should be any who (by absence of other causes) have not had opportunity of perfecting themselves therein, he earnestly recommends to them the closest application. They will not only consider the awkwardness of a situation which betrays ignorance of essential duty, but the fatal consequences which may result from it in a critical moment. [7]

Not all of the army appreciated his concern:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Moore's House,
Sunday, October 10, 1779.

It was with surprise and concern that the General during the hours of exercise yesterday saw a number of men in their respective encampments. It was his expectation that all men off duty should be manoeuvred at the hours appointed. The want of shoes or other articles of clothing cannot be urged in excuse for their not being under arms because they were employed in games of exercise much more violent; he earnestly exhorts the officers to attend closely to their duty and by their diligence and example prevent the nonattendance of their men. [8]

A review of the Army at Morristown in the following spring for the Minister of France indicated that progress was being made despite the suffering of the winter camp:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Morristown,
Wednesday, April 26, 1780.

His Excellency the Minister of France was pleas'd to express in the warmest Terms His Approbation of the Troops in the review of yesterday. Applause so honorable cannot but prove a new motive to the emulous exertions of the Army. [9]

By the early summer the battalion parades were advanced no doubt to avoid the heat of the mornings:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Pracaness,
Friday, July 7, 1780.

The Manoeuvring Battalions which were to have Paraded this Morning are to parade tomorrow morning at four o'clock. [10]

The battalion and regimental drills continued through the summer and received a new impetus on the arrival in July of the French regulars at Newport:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Pracaness,
Monday, July 17, 1780.

The Commander in Chief has observed with pain that a mistake which was natural and excuseable in the Commencement of the Army still prevails among many officers; That of attending only to what they call the Essentials and neglecting the Minutia of military service. It is high time at this advanced Period of our Establishment after having

made War more than Five years to discard ideas which only suited the inexperience of a new Formation and to Adopt those principles which prevail in European Armies: the result of long Practice and Experience Truly speaking there is nothing unessential and many of those things which seem to be regarded as such by being neglected may involve the fate of an Army.

Our System has been simplified as much as it would bear and everything of useless ornament has been rejected what remains therefore ought to be rigidly observed.

We shall soon have occasion to act in Conjunction with the troops of our Allies who to all the superior Qualities add a scrupulous exactness in those Matters in which We are defective and on which they Justly set a high value. [11]

Following his return from a visit to Rochambeau in Hartford and in the midst of the defection of Arnold, Washington must have been heartened to be able to make the statement:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Orangetown,
Tuesday, September 26, 1780.

The truly martial appearance made by the troops yesterday the order and regularity with which they made the different marches and the ease and facility they performed the several manoeuvres does them the greatest Credit and affords the most flattering prospect of substantial service reputation and military glory.

Nothing can be more pleasing to the officers who feel for the honor of the Army and the Independence of America than to see the rapid progress made by the Troops in military discipline.

The good conduct of all the officers yesterday gave the general the highest satisfaction and the particular services of the Inspector General and those serving in that line deserve his particular thanks. [12]

Perhaps with thoughts for the impression his army may have made on the French, he continued to remind his officers:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Totowa,
Wednesday, November 15, 1780.

This again induces the General to exhort all officers who continue in service to make themselves perfectly masters of every thing contained in the rules and regulations of the Army that there may be a strict uniformity in our manoeuvres and discipline especially the honors paid to officers according to their several ranks, a thing scrupulously attended to and expected in foreign service, [13]

The concern for the French opinion was evident in his letter to Brigadier General Anthony Wayne:

Head Quarters, Pracaness,
Monday, November 27, 1780.

It is hoped that you will receive a number of Recruits in the course of the Winter. Should you do so, you will put them in training, that they may, by imbibing the Rudiments of a Soldier in detail, be fit to join the line in performing their manuevers in the Spring; which you will direct to commence as soon as the season will admit.

You will not suffer the established mode of discipline and Manoeuvre to be in the least degree deviated from, as it is my wish to see the whole Army take the Field next Campaign, with more that a common uniformity in the performance of all its duties, as we shall probably open it in conjunction with the Army of our Allies, composed of some of the first Corps of France; for which reason it will be doubly incumbent upon the Officers, who remain in service, to per-

fect themselves in the duties of their respective stations. [14]

After Lafayette's departure for Virginia in February 1781, Washington was faced with the usual problem of preparing the army for the summer campaign. With the operations impending against Cornwallis in the South, another admonition was issued to his commanders:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, New Windsor,
Wednesday, May 30, 1781.

As a considerable proportion of the troops in this Army will consist of recruits but little accustomed to military service, and as the season for commencing the Campaign is so near at hand as to afford but a small opportunity at best of initiating them in the duties of their profession, the General is extremely solicitous that the immediate space between the present moment and that of taking the Field should be wholly occupied in disciplining and forming them.

He calls upon the officers of every rank in the most earnest and pressing manner to devote themselves personally and unremittingly (agreeable to the orders of yesterday) to an object of such vast importance to their own Reputation as well as the Good of the Public Service. [15]

While the situation in the South was developing to contain the British, the French and American forces had consolidated. Washington directed daily exercises for the preparation of the impending move of the two armies:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters near Dobbs Ferry,
Saturday, July 28, 1781.

The Commander in Chief desires that the General officer of the day may every morning exercise the Troops assembled on the Grand Parade in such manoeuvres and Evolutions as he thinks most necessary to fit the men for immediate Service agreeable to the rules prescribed by the regulations for the discipline of the Army. [16]

Unwilling to let any opportunity pass, Washington instructed Major General William Heath:

Head Quarters near Dobbs Ferry,
August 19, 1781.

... and above all exerting yourself most strenuously and assiduously, while the Troops are in a Camp of repose, to make them perfect in their Exercise and Manoeuvres, and to establish the most perfect System of Discipline and Duty; the good of the Service, will I am perswaded, prompt the Officers and Men to devote their whole Time and attention to the pleasing and honorable Task of becoming Masters of their Profession. [17]

After the victory at Yorktown, the army returned to the Hudson. Washington continued his reviews while waiting for the development of the signs of peace. His eye for detail was still evident:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Newburgh,
Saturday, June 8, 1782.

The General was highly pleased with the appearance of the first Massachusetts Brigade yesterday under Arms, and was very well satisfied with their Manoeuvring: the firing might have been better, and he fears the Locks or flints of the Muskets were in bad order, as many of them missed

fire; the Officers commanding the Light Infantry should impress upon the men the necessity of taking deliberate Aim whenever they fire and see that they do it when it is in their power. It is the effect of the shot not the report of the Gun that can discomfort the Enemy and if a bad habit is acquired at exercise it will prevail in real Action and so vice versa. [18]

The light infantry was the recipient of a compliment:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Newburgh,
Monday, June 10, 1782.

The General was as well satisfied with the appearance and Manoeuvring of the 2d Brigade of the Massachusetts as he was Two day before at the review of the First Brigade. He does not think he ever saw men in any service make a more respectable and soldier-like figure than the Light Company of the eighth Regiment did under Arms. [19]

By mid-June Washington had completed his review of brigades and issued a summarization of his opinion of the status of discipline:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Newburgh,
Tuesday, June 18, 1782.

The General informs the Army he had great Occasion to be satisfied at the review of the second Connecticut Brigade yesterday, especially with the soldierlike veteran appearance of the men and the exactness with which the Firings were performed; he felt a particular pleasure in observing the cleanliness and steadiness of the second regiment under Arms. The activity and emulation displayed by the Detachments of Artillery during the late reviews deserve encouragement and applause.

The review of this Army by Brigades being now completed the Commander in Chief is happy in having this Opportunity to present his thanks to Major General the Baron Steuben for the indefatigable assiduity and singular attention exhibited in the late Inspections and reviews, and for his eminent services in promoting the discipline of the Army on all occasions, and at the same time to express his approbation of the present laudable disposition and pride of Corps which seem to be diffused throughout the Army. From this spirit of emulation and a consideration of the amazing contrast between the past and present appearance of the troops the General anticipates the happiest consequences: but being persuaded that appearance alone is not sufficient to establish the reputation and ensure the success of our Arms, and that frequent and repeated Exercise is absolutely necessary to constitute the perfection of Discipline, he requests in the most pointed terms that the Commanding Officers of Divisions and Brigades will punctually exercise the troops alternately every other day in brigade and by detail. In the course of the Exercise the Officers are permitted to vary the manoeuvres as time, circumstances and inclination may prompt: provided they do not deviate from the established principles, but in all cases the General intreats the Officers to pay the most minute attention to the soldiers method of priming and loading as well as levelling and taking aim, this is an article of the greatest consequence, he hoped therefore that the utmost pains may be taken to instruct every individual in this essential part of his profession. The honorable the Secretary at War has requested the Commander in Chief to communicate to the Army the very singular satisfaction he enjoyed in the military appearance and regularity of discipline so observable in the troops he had the honor to review; and at the same time assure the Army he will not fail to represent their distinguished merit to Congress. [20]

The continuation of drill through the fall of 1782 culminated in Washington's highest praise to the troops:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Verplanks Point,
Wednesday, October 23, 1782.

The honorable secretary of war having expressed his entire approbation of the splendid and soldierlike appearance the army exhibited this morning in passing in review and performing all the Manoeuvres with the greatest exactness and celerity, and having requested that it might be made known to the officers and men and that he entertains the highest sense of attention, perseverance and zeal, in making such astonishing proficiency in their profession since he had last the pleasure of seeing any part of them under arms. The Commander in chief directs the Communication to be made and at the same time is pleased to add, he cannot conceal the satisfaction he experiences in observing that the last Grand Manoeuvres that will be performed this Campaign surpassed every other exhibition of the kind that has been made in the American Army. [21]

The diminution of the British threat and the increasing signs of peace in 1783 brought about problems in maintaining Washington's forces as expired enlistments were not renewed and officers departed on leaves of absence. During February Washington wrote several severe reprimands to the commander of the Fifth and Eighth Massachusetts Regiments for "not having made that elegant appearance at Review yesterday which was expected." [22] A lieutenant of a guard detail was made an example:

GENERAL ORDERS

Head Quarters, Newburgh,
Sunday, March 9, 1783.

The Commander in chief having yesterday observed Lt. Bradford of the 7th. Massachusetts regiment marching a Guard in a very irregular and unmilitary manner thinks proper to give him this public admonition to be ware of such conduct in future; and at the same time to signify to the whole army that he is resolved no irregularity which comes to his knowledge shall pass unnoticed. [23]

The treaty of peace having been presented to Congress for ratification, Washington prepared a long commentary to Alexander Hamilton, now a congressman, of his "Sentiments on a Peace Establishment," making a point to emphasize for a final time [24] the importance of the Discipline:

Newburgh,
May 2, 1783.

Before I close my remarks on the establishment of our National Militia, which is to be the future guardian of those rights and that Independence, which have been maintain'd so gloriously, by the fortitude and perseverance of our Countrymen, I shall descend a little more minutely to the interior arrangements, and sum up what I have to say on this head with the following Positions.

2d. That every Militia Officer should make himself acquainted with the plan of Discipline, within a limited time, or forfeit his Commission, for is in vain to expect the improvement of the Men, while the Officers remain ignorant, which many of them will do, unless Government will make and enforce such a Regulation. [25]

Span of Utilization

Von Steuben's *Regulations* remained in use for many years following its adoption in 1779. Not until

the popularity of the French military tactics made them irresistible was the Baron's discipline superseded. Undoubtedly influenced by Napoleon's successes, Congress appointed a board of five general officers at the end of 1814, presided over by Major General Scott, to modify "The Rules and Regulations for the Field Service of the French Infantry, as translated by MacDonald" [26] for use of the Army of the United States. [27] The French discipline offered some simplifications in the manual exercise and a great proliferation of evolutions of the troops. The movement of "Poise" and "Ground, Firelock" were dropped and the feet were held fast at "Present, Arms," however, the loading and firing manuals required complexities of facing to the right and left that were avoided in von Steuben's manual. The loading manual was reduced from 15 to 12 counts, but all of the unexplained or implied movements of the old *Regulations* ("Stand At Ease," "Inspection, Arms," "Spring, Rammers," "Trail, Arms," "Pile, Arms," "Take, Arms," "Support, Arms," and "Unfix, Bayonet") were explained fully.

Within two months, "Scott's Exercises" were adopted by the Army [28] almost verbatim from the French regulations of 1791. On May 12, 1820 Congress approved "An Act to establish a uniform mode of discipline and field exercise for the Militia of the United States" which stated that:

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,
That:

1. The system of discipline and field exercises which is and shall be ordered to be observed by the regular army of the United States, in the different corps of infantry, artillery, and riflemen, shall also be observed by the militia, in the exercise and discipline of the said corps, respectively, throughout the United States.

2d. *And be it further enacted,* That so much of the act of Congress, approved the eighth of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, as approves and establishes the rules and discipline of the Baron De Steuben, and requires them to be observed by the militia throughout the United States, be, and the same hereby repealed. [29]

The first official manual exercise of the American Army was used by the regular and militia forces for 40 years. Inspired and developed by von Steuben, assisted by Greene, Hamilton, Laurens, Fleury, Walker, and Pickering, and enforced by Washington, it provided the foundation of the tactics of the fledgling infantry of the United States. Like the nation, it was created from the resources of many and forged an essential tool for the military operations of the Revolution.

Notes to Chapter 15

INFLUENCE OF THE NEW EXERCISE

1. Washington, *Writings*, Vol. 14, p. 475.
2. *Ibid.*, Vol. 14, pp. 488-489.
3. *Ibid.*, Vol. 15, pp. 46-47.
4. *Ibid.*, Vol. 15, p. 254.
5. *Ibid.*, Vol. 15, p. 342.
6. *Ibid.*, Vol. 16, pp. 432-433. General Orders, Head Quarters, Moore's House, Friday, October 8, 1779.
7. *Ibid.*, Vol. 16, p. 447.
8. *Ibid.*, Vol. 16, p. 449.
9. *Ibid.*, Vol. 18, p. 297.
10. *Ibid.*, Vol. 19, p. 137.
11. *Ibid.*, Vol. 19, p. 192.
12. *Ibid.*, Vol. 20, pp. 94-95.
13. *Ibid.*, Vol. 20, p. 350.
14. *Ibid.*, Vol. 20, pp. 407-408.
15. *Ibid.*, Vol. 22, pp. 135-136.
16. *Ibid.*, Vol. 22, p. 425.
17. *Ibid.*, Vol. 23, p. 22.
18. *Ibid.*, Vol. 24, p. 322.
19. *Ibid.*, Vol. 24, p. 325.
20. *Ibid.*, Vol. 24, pp. 358-359.
21. *Ibid.*, Vol. 25, p. 293.
22. Ltr. to Col. Michael Jackson, or Officer Commanding, Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, February 7, 1783. Washington, *Writings*, Vol. 26, pp. 105-106. Ltr. to Lt. Col Ezra Newhall, or Officer Commanding, Fifth Massachusetts Regiment, February 8, 1783, *Ibid.*, Vol. 26, p. 108.
23. Washington, *Writings*, Vol. 26, p. 202.
24. On June 24, 1799 Secretary of War McHenry wrote to Washington: "I send you by this mail, a small box containing military figures for the practice of tactics, being one of the few sets I ordered from London. Perhaps they may occasionally serve as a substitute for the chess board." To which Washington replied on June 30, 1799 from Mount Vernon: "Dear Sir: Your favours of the 24th and 25th. instant have been received. For the Box which accompanied of the 24th. I feel much obliged. I have not had time yet to examine, and compare the figures with the Instructions; but prima facia, there is something curious and I dare say useful in the design." (Washington, *Writings*, Vol. 37, p. 245.) Washington died on December 14, 1799. As the General who had instructed the greatest American armies, his perplexity over the use of some toy soldiers is a curious irony. An identical set belonging to George III is on display in the Royal Armouries at the Tower of London.
25. Washington, *Writings*, Vol. 26, pp. 374, 392.
26. Lieutenant Colonel MacDonald, British Army.
27. U.S. War Department, *Rules and Regulations for the Field and Manoeuvres of Infantry*, New York: T. & W. Mercein, 1815, p. ii. General Order of the Secretary of War, December 27, 1814.
28. *Ibid.*, p. 3. General Order of the Secretary of War, February 28, 1815.
29. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Adjutant General's Office. *Rules and Regulations for the Field Exercise and Manoeuvres of Infantry*, Philadelphia: Anthony Finely, Appendix, p. 287.