

THE  
PARTISAN:  
OR, THE  
ART of MAKING WAR  
IN  
DETACHMENT.

WITH

PLANS proper to facilitate the understanding  
of the several Dispositions and Movements  
necessary to Light Troops, in order to  
accomplish their Marches, Ambuscades,  
Attacks and Retreats with Success.

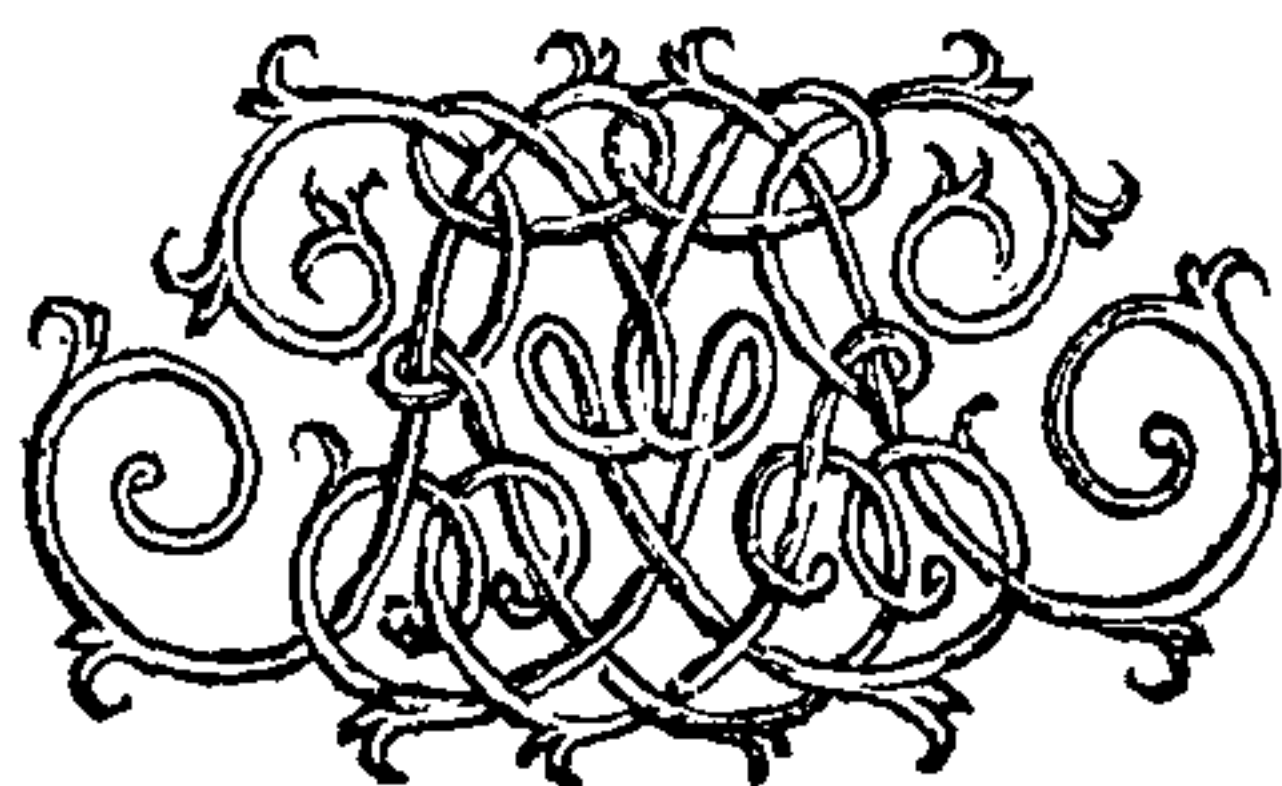
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Translated from the *French* of Mr. DE JENEY.

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By an OFFICER in the ARMY.

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TO

MAJOR GENERAL

HOWARD,

Colonel of His MAJESTY'S Third  
Regiment of Foot.

SIR!

THE Tumult of a Camp is no great Friend to Reflection; and a Library of Books is neither to be conveyed with the Baggage of a Regiment, nor deposited in a Tent: Nevertheless, a Mind long disused to Inactivity, will look round for Employment, even in the Field; and, like the Bee, will fix upon a Flower from which little is to be extracted, rather than languish in Idleness. His Majesty's Service, or more properly, the Gasconade of his Enemy, having called me from a

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Work

Work of more Importance, I began the Translation, for which I now take the Liberty to ask your Patronage, principally with a design to beguile the leisure Hours which are naturally abundant in the tedious Sameness of an inactive Campaign. When I had finished the Work, I began to have an higher Opinion of its Merit than I had at first conceived ; and concluded, that it might be no unacceptable Book to many of my Brother-officers, especially those in the light Troops, as I do not remember to have before seen any thing of the kind, in any Language.

THE Business of a Partisan has been generally thought so extremely irregular, that the *French* Writers upon military Subjects, have never attempted to reduce it to any kind of System ; which, however, this Author has, in some degree, effected. He has, at least, discovered to us what we are to expect from the Partisans of our Enemy : This it most certainly concerns us to know. The better  
we

## DEDICATION. v

we are acquainted with their general Principles of Action, the greater will be our chance to frustrate their Attempts, and to intangle them in their own Snares.

How trifling soever this little Volume may appear to you; Sir, who are so well versed in military Literature, I cannot help flattering myself that you will think the Subject interesting, as the *petit guerre* may not improperly be deemed a kind of miniature Portrait of the great Art of War. The same Deceptions, *Manœuvres*, and Stratagems, are frequently used by the Commander of a Party, and by the General of an Army; the Writer therefore who instructs the former, may possibly be found not unworthy the Perusal of the latter.

If ever the Original should fall into your Hands, you will find, that I have not endeavoured at a verbal Translation of my Author. He confesses himself to be no professed Writer, and indeed his Book

is a sufficient Proof of the ingenuity of his Confession ; for it is extremely incorrect, and very improperly pointed. I was therefore frequently obliged to differ widely from the Original in the connexion and distribution of my Periods ; but I believe that I have, throughout the Whole, faithfully expressed his Sentiments.

NOTWITHSTANDING my own Opinion as to the Utility of this Work, I am still convinced that I ought to apologize for desiring you to patronize so insignificant a Performance ; but as it was written whilst I had the honour to be under your Command, to whom could I present my Labour, little as it was, with so much Propriety as to yourself.

AN Author of the last Age would have gloried in an Opportunity of writing a Dedication to a HOWARD, as the Name would have afforded him ample field to expatiate on the Virtues recorded of your Ancestors ; but the present Generation  
are

are of Opinion, that a Man derives no Merit from the Deeds of others, and that therefore, this kind of reflected Panegyrick is too impotent to give Pleasure to a wise Man. As to yourself, Sir, you will not rise or fall one jot in the Estimation of the World, by the Words of a Dedication. Your own Actions must form the Index which will point to your degree of Merit, both to the present and to future Ages, in the Annals of our Country.

I SHOULD be sorry to be thought capable of flattering any Man living, though my Fortune were ever so immediately dependant on his Will; and I shall never expect your interest in my Favour, so long as you can recollect another, more deserving your Recommendation, than myself.

You will, I hope Sir, excuse my not subscribing my Name to this publick Address. You are well acquainted with Mankind, and must therefore frequently



have observed, that in being known as a Writer, a Man may indeed, perchance, acquire a few Admirers, but he will certainly diminish the number of his Friends, particularly among those of his Profession. There is nothing which Men are less inclined to pardon, than an Attempt, in one of their own Rank, to soar, in any degree, above them.

It were foolish to pretend Indifference for the Success of this Translation. If you are not displeas'd with it, I shall make no doubt of its meeting with a favourable Reception from all those whose Approbation I would desire; and am,

S I R,

Your ever obedient

*Warily* Camp.

and humble Servant,

Oct. 17, 1759.

The TRANSLATOR.

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The A U T H O R ' S

P R E F A C E.

**T**HE Work which is here offered to the Publick, does not, I am convinced, deserve the Title of a perfect Treatise. Being little acquainted with Stile and the Art of writing, I do not aspire at the Name of *Author*; nor do I expect that this little Effay should be ranked among the Works of those, who in their Systems of the military Art, have, besides their own Experience, had the additional advantage of Theory and Eloquence. Let it also be remembered, that I am writing in a foreign Language, and that I have no source of Reflection save the painful Service of Twenty-four Campaigns in *Hungary, Silesia, Italy, Turkey, Germany,*



∗ P R E F A C E.

*Germany, Flanders, and last of all in Westphalia.* Such hath been my Employment ever since I was a Boy, and as I have always belonged to the light Troops, it is easy to conceive that I must have seen and suffered every thing requisite to give me a competent Knowledge of the Subject which is treated in the following Pages.

I have served under many excellent Commanders from whose Actions it may be supposed, I have gathered much Instruction; but I have always remarked, that each General proceeds by different Maxims and is actuated by Principles peculiar to himself.

THERE is nothing so variable as the Art of War: for though our ancient military Writers may have established many excellent and indisputable Maxims, yet, were they now living, they would be obliged to confess that several of their Precepts are useless and impracticable.

THERE

THERE are also a great number of valuable Books upon these Subjects, of more recent Dates : yet I must beg leave to say that they cannot be implicitly followed without great Danger. This Truth has been fatally experienced in some of our late Campaigns. How many of our Officers, with their Troops and Baggage, have been surpris'd, notwithstanding the Precautions advis'd by these Authors ?

IT is by no means my Design to criticise the Works of Men of superior Ability. Many of them have given great Proofs of their Genius and Understanding, and therefore deserve the general Approbation with which they are honoured. They have thrown very striking Lights on several intricate Parts of the Art of War, which they have investigated with great Skill and Perspicuity.

IPRETEND therefore to nothing more than to avail myself of that Liberty which  
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is due to every Man who communicates his Observations on the System and Practice of the present Times, without derogating from the Merit of former Writers.

As my Design is no other than briefly to instruct a Partisan in the essentials of his Duty, I have passed over several Particulars, which might seem to deserve Attention, either because they were not immediately connected with my Subject, or on account of their having been already minutely discussed.

How concise soever this Work may appear, I doubt not but the Reader will find it a sufficient Guide in his way to military Glory: for, in describing the principal and most eventful Occupations of a Partisan, such as secret Marches, taking possession of Posts, reconnoitring the Country or the Enemy, Attacks by Ambuscade or Surprise, conducting a Retreat. &c. I have said enough, in general, to enable a Reader, of a fruitful

Imagination to invent, and discover every other Resource that may arise from the peculiarity of Circumstances.

THERE is another Advantage which the Reader will find in this Essay : I mean the Plans that are here added to facilitate the intelligence of the Dispositions and Movements necessary to the Success of Marches, Reconnoitings, Surprises, Ambuscades and Retreats. Every judicious Officer will easily conceive the Utility of these Designs, as he will remark, that by their Assistance, it is possible, with a single glance of the Eye, to discover the most important Theory of this Art, and to form a competent Idea of the manner in which it is to be reduced to Practice.

To prevent the Criticism of those who might accuse this little Volume of Insufficiency, I cannot conclude without repeating, that I did not design to write a compleat Treatise, but a slight Introduction to the *Manœuvres* of a Partisan according

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according to the Alterations that have been introduced by the genius of the present Age. These Alterations will be sufficiently apparent by the difference of my Dispositions from those that have written before me ; the manner of forming my Corps ; the choice of my Recruits and their Arms ; the arrangement of advanced Guards, and their order of March ; my Directions for attacking in Ambuscades, and other Surprises : as well as the Method of forming a secure Retreat.

AFTER all, I shall think myself extremely happy, if having thus explained my Intention, and the nature of my Work, the Purity of the first shall be thought in any degree to compensate for the Defects of the latter.

T A B L E

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THE

**DIRECTION** to the Book-binder.

**P**LACE the Seven Copper-plates all together at the end of the Volume; they are to fold out, so as to meet the Eye of the Reader, while the Book lies open before him.

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THE  
PARTISAN.

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CHAP. I.

*Of a* PARTISAN'S CORPS.

**A** PARTISAN, is an Officer sent out upon Party, with the command of a Body of Troops detached from the main Army; which Troops have no other Appellation than that of the PARTISAN'S CORPS.

THIS Corps consists of a Body of light Troops, from One hundred to Two-thousand Men, separated from the Grand Army to secure its March, to protect the Camp,

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to

to reconnoitre the Country or the Enemy ; to surprize their Posts, or their Convoys ; to form Ambuscades ; and, in short, to put in Practice every Stratagem that may harrafs or disturb them.

IT is evident that the service of this Corps, though perhaps the least regarded, is the most fatiguing, the most dangerous, and the most extensive. A very little Reflection will suffice to convince us, that a Partisan who expects to be successful, should command, at least, a Thousand Men ; without which he will never be able to sustain the fatigue of a whole Campaign, and to seize those important Opportunities which will constantly offer.

IT is also necessary that this Corps should be composed of Infantry, Dragoons, and Hussars : For we have frequently found that by uniting the two last they have, through Emulation, been mutually excited to Deeds of wonderful intrepidity.

IT being incontestibly certain that, in this kind of War, our Cavalry will have the most Employment; it should consequently be most numerous: In a body of a Thousand Men, therefore, Six hundred of them should be mounted and the rest on foot. I would form them into Eighteen Troops or Companies; *viz.* Six of Infantry, Six of Dragoons, and Six of Hussars.

EACH Company of Infantry should have one Captain, one Lieutenant, and one Sub-lieutenant; two Serjeants, and Sixty-five private Men, comprehending four Corporals, two Lans-corporals, and one Drum.

EACH Troop of Cavalry should have one Captain, one Lieutenant, one Sub-lieutenant, one Quarter-master, and Fifty private Men, including six Corporals, and one Trumpet. To these must be added ten Pioneers for the whole.



## 4           The PARTISAN.

IT will be highly advisable that the Commander of these Troops should nominate his own Officers, chusing such as are of known Ability, regardless of every Consideration but the good of the Service.

IN order to establish this Corps upon a solid and respectable Foundation, it will be absolutely necessary to maintain the strictest subordination, from the Commander in Chief, down to the private Soldier ; and that by the most rigid Discipline, the whole may be accustomed to the utmost Vigilance, Patience, and Attention.

IT is surprizing that Troops destined for the most important Employment should be so frequently suffered to neglect their Duty, and to run into Excesses which are shocking to Humanity ; without the least Care being taken to reform Abuses so prejudicial to the Glory and Interest of Princes !

WITH regard to such Corps as are formed of Detachments from different Regiments, as they are designed only for immediate Purposes, their Numbers and Quality are regulated according to the Circumstances of the Expedition upon which they are sent.

I SHALL add nothing further to this Chapter, except to inforce the necessity of a Partisan's being indulged in the Choice of the Officers and Troops which he is to command. It will be a great means of preventing many Difficulties, Contradictions, and Dangers, which may arise from Jealousy or Diffidence in those with whom he is unacquainted.

## C H A P. II.

*Of the Abilities requisite in a*  
PARTISAN.

**T**HERE is no military Employment that requires more extraordinary Talents than that of a Partisan. I shall mention those only which I think most indispensable, as well natural as acquired.

He should be blessed with an Imagination fruitful in Projects, Stratagems and Resources : A penetrating Mind, capable of combining instantly, every Circumstance of an Action ; a Heart that cannot shrink at the appearance of Danger ; a Countenance so stedfast and assured, as not to discover the least sign of Confusion or Disquietude ; a Memory so happy as never to mistake the Names of Persons or Things ; a Disposition so indefatigable and alert as to give life to every Part, and to every Action ; an Eye so quick and strong  
as

as to perceive in a moment every Defect, Advantage, Obstacle, or Danger that may arise ; such Sentiments as to inspire Respect, Confidence, and Attachment throughout his whole Corps.

WITHOUT these Qualifications, it will be impossible for him to succeed in this Art. In vain may he flatter himself, by Labour and good Fortune, to become famous in his Profession. Reason and Experience oppose this Presumption. Notwithstanding his Valour and Excellence in other Virtues, his Honour will certainly fall to the Ground.

BESIDES all this, that he may be able to converse with People of all Nations, a Partisan should understand *Latin, German, and French*. He should moreover be perfectly acquainted with the Service, particularly that of light Troops, both of the Army to which he belongs, and of the Enemy : He must be possessed of a very accurate Map of the Theatre of War,

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which

which he must study and examine with the utmost attention. He will find it highly advantageous to entertain in his Service a good Geographer, capable of designing, upon the Spot, the Routs of Armies, their Camps, and every Place that he may have occasion to reconnoitre.

He should spare no Expence to provide himself with faithful and intelligent Spies, that he may be always acquainted with the Marches of the Enemy, their Strength, their Designs, and Position. Such Discoveries as these will always enable him to be of infinite service to his General; will contribute greatly to the safety of the whole Army; as also to the support, good fortune, and glory of his own Corps.

It is likewise requisite, for his Interest and Honour, that he should have a Secretary to keep an exact Journal of his Transactions. It will contain, not only a Copy of all the Orders that he shall receive

ceive and issue out, but also an account of all his Actions and Marches, that he may be always able to justify his Conduct against the attacks of Pique or Envy, to which a Partisan is frequently exposed.

As Commander of a Corps, his Conduct should be, in every respect, irreproachable, always considering himself as the Father of a Family: Thus he may expect to be beloved and obeyed with cheerfulness and zeal.

THERE is nothing more dangerous than for a Partisan to be, in the least degree, attached to Women, Wine, or Wealth: The first will make him neglect his Duty, and will frequently expose him to Treachery and Destruction; the second is the cause of perilous Indiscretions, and always draws down Contempt; the third leads the way to Crimes without Number, and blasts all our Laurels.



I MIGHT extend this Subject to many other Qua'ities relative to each particular Part; but they will be sufficiently observable in the continuation of this Work.

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### C H A P. III.

*Of the choice of Recruits; of their  
Cloathing and Arms.*

**M**ANKIND are divided in their Sentiments concerning the proper Size of a Soldier, nor are they more agreed as to the form of his Cloathing and the nature of his Arms.

SOME have endeavoured, as well for Infantry, as Cavalry, to procure the tallest Men they could possibly find, imagining their Height to be an indication of their Strength, which is most likely to carry them through the Fatigues to which a Partisan must necessarily be exposed.

THERE are others who, for the same Service, chuse to have their Infantry of a moderate Size, namely, about Five Foot, and their Cavalry Five Foot Five Inches. Mr. *de Grand-Maison*, in his *Traité de la Petite Guerre* is of this Opinion. I am not in the least surprized at it, since it corresponds exactly with the size of his own Person. A Man of Five Foot, says he, square built, is stronger and more able to bear Fatigue than one that is much taller, and consequently much fitter for a Foot Soldier.

THERE is no doubt that a Man of a moderate Size may possibly be more Robust than another of Five Foot Eight Inches; but in this Case we are to judge from the generality of Men, and not from any particular Subject. Every one knows that one Swallow makes no Summer.

LET us cast our Eyes on the Troops of the King of *Prussia*. Are not his Regiments, which are intirely unacquainted  
with

with Ease or Idleness, composed of the tallest Men in *Europe*? Do we find any other Troops more capable of Fatigue and Hardship.

It is very certain, that Men of less Stature are not to be rejected. For Horsemen, I think, they are rather preferable; but our Infantry should consist of the tallest Men we can meet with: As their Legs are longer, they will naturally make longer Paces when expedition is required; and, in an Action, they will pierce with greater ease, and more certainty.

It is my opinion therefore, that every Foot Soldier, for this Service, should measure, at least, Five Foot Six Inches (Royal Standard) and that Men of a larger Size should by no means be rejected; but it is highly necessary that they should be perfectly well Limbed, not too Fat, and without any bodily Complaint whatsoever.

THE Horsemen belonging to a Partisan, as well as all other light Horse-men, should be of a less Stature; for if we expect to see our Cavalry alert, and capable of moving with the Rapidity that is required, it is evident that the Horse ought not to be overloaded with a Rider; who, being too tall, will not only retard the Animal by his Weight, but will himself be less capable of remaining firm and straight upon his Saddle.

It is also very easy to conceive, that if we over-weight our Horses, they will never be able to sustain the continued labour and harrassing to which our Dragoons and Hussars are infallibly exposed: besides, the heavier the Rider, the sooner the Horse will gall under the Saddle. For these Reasons, a Boy of five Foot, or five Foot two Inches, is much the fittest for a Dragoon or Hussar.

THE Recruits for our Infantry, as well as Cavalry, should be from Twenty to  
Thirty-

Thirty-five Years old. Men of this Age are easily met with every where. Young Men are generally desirous to serve in this kind of War. I have even known some of them bribe the Recruiting Serjeant to enlist them.

THE Infantry may be composed of Men of all Nations ; but the native *French* and the *Liegeois*, deserve the Preference on account of their natural Inclination. But it is necessary that your Cavalry consist, as much as possible, of *Hungarians* and *Germans* ; who, being naturally fond of Horses, are endowed with particular Talents for feeding and managing them with wonderful Propriety, which other Nations do not acquire but by long Practice.

THE cloathing of Light Troops should be made as commodious and light as possible. The present manner of the *Prussians*, in their Foot-uniforms as well as *Dragoons*, is in my opinion the best in  
the

the World. During the Winter, they have an Under-waistcoat of strong Serge, double-breasted. My Hussars I would cloath like those of the Queen of *Hungary*. There is no fear of their suffering much by Cold, so long as they are in no want of Provisions: I mean, Bread, Meat, and Brandy; for I would strictly prohibit all kinds of Fruit.

As for their Arms, I know of nothing less inconvenient for the foot Soldier, besides his Musket and Bayonet, than a light short Sabre. I would add two Hatchets, and four Pick-axes, to each Company.

INSTEAD of Broad-fwords, with which the *German* Dragoons in general are armed, I would have Sabres, bent like those of the Hussars; for, though I am not ignorant that the Stroke of a Broad-fword is much more effectual, yet I am convinced, upon the whole, that the Sabre is infinitely more advantageous; and I dare say it will be equally evident to  
every



every one who will but consider the Form of both. The Horse being in full gallop to attack, the Rider who is arm'd with a Broad-sword, carries the Point of it towards the Enemy, whom he endeavours to pierce, and, if he succeeds, must unavoidably stop to disengage himself; and by that means, lose the *momentum* he had acquired: whilst on the other hand, a Dragoon who should be armed with a Sabre, would, in the same Time, without stopping, by flashing at the Enemy, have wounded two or three of them; and, though not mortally, they would be sufficiently disabled for the present: which is all that the Interest or Honour of our Sovereign requires. It is also well known that it is much easier to cut with a curved Weapon, Sabre, or Scimiter, than with a strait one; and it is for this Reason, no doubt, that the oriental Cavalry, which are allowed to be the best in the World, make use of no other.

CHAP.

## C H A P. IV.

*Of the Choice of Horses, and their Furniture.*

THE Hungarian, Turkish, Tartarian, Polish, Norman, Navarre, Westphalian, Danish, English, and Spanish Horses, are all fit for this kind of Service ; but the two last are the least capable of Hardship and Fatigue. All white Horses, Stone-horses, Mares, and Mules, must be absolutely excluded ; for a conspicuous Object, or the neighing of a Horse has frequently been known to frustrate an Enterprize.

EVERY Horse should be, at least, rising six Years old ; for, till that Age, they are by no means able to stand a severe Campaign.

BEFORE we purchase a Horse, it is first necessary to observe that he carries his

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Head

Head in good place ; that it be proportionably small ; his Eyes clear, lively, not too large nor too little, nor sunk into his Head ; his Nostrils open : The *Tartars* frequently slit them to facilitate his Breathing. It is an easy Operation.

WE must also take notice that his Chest be not too strait ; that his Legs be fine and muscular, and that they move without crossing, otherwise he will be apt to stumble. His Foot must be round and well hollowed, and his Hoof not strait or pinch'd. His Fore-hand long, his Shoulder well set, and his Back short and horizontal. He should not exceed fifteen Hands in height.

WITH regard to Furniture, I prefer the *Hungarian* to any other that I have seen. Their Saddles are made of dry Wood well jointed. They are not only the lightest, but the least apt to gall the Horse's back, unless it is through the unskillfulness of the Rider, or his carelessness  
in

in placing his Cloth beneath the Saddle. Before he saddles, he should take care that his Cloth be well shook, and that it retain not the least dust or dirt. He must then fold it, like a Napkin, of such a size as just to exceed the Saddle, on all sides, about two Inches : the Fold towards the Tail of the Horse.

WHEN the Service requires us to keep our Horses saddled Day and Night, each Horse-man should infallibly take some Opportunity, at least once a Day, to unsaddle and turn his Cloth : It will be a great relief to his Beast, and prevent his galling.

AN Officer of Cavalry cannot possibly be too strict in observing that the Men are punctually attentive to their Horses, and that they are perfectly well acquainted with the Manner of feeding and dressing them properly.

HAY, Straw, and Oats, are their common Food ; but too much Hay is by no means good for them : Where fresh Wheat-straw is to be had, it is infinitely better.

WHEN a Horse becomes poor thro' fatigue, the best Method of restoring him, is to bleed him, and to give him Bran mixt up with Water, two or three times a Day.

DURING the Campaign, you are to keep your Horses at hard meat as much as possible ; they will otherwise be too weak for Business.

IN order to have your Horses properly dressed, they should be curried till the Comb brings not the least dust along with it. They must then be well brush'd, particularly about the Mane, the Tail, and the Legs. The Skin of the Back being the most tender, the Curry-comb must

must be there gently used, and your Brush so much the more.

I SHALL not detain the Reader any longer with minute Particulars concerning the cleanliness of the Furniture and the Stable. These things are universally known, and understood, by every Officer of Cavalry, in all Nations.

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## C H A P. V.

### *Of Exercise and Discipline.*

THE Exercise and Discipline of Troops is the first, and most essential part of the Art of War, and which therefore principally excites the Attention of every martial Prince. It is this Exercise and Discipline which forms both Men and Horses for the Evolutions necessary in the day of Battle. It is that which polisheth away the rust of simple Nature, and disengages every part of the Body from its natural Awkwardness and Rusticity. By this, we



acquire that gracefulness and uniformity of Motion which captivates and surprizes the Spectator. Nor is there any thing of which the Consequences are more interesting, as well in War as in time of Peace: For on this depends the Honour, Merit, Beauty, Strength, and Success of our Troops.

WHEN a Corps is properly exercised and disciplin'd, Order and Regularity is maintained with the greatest facility: the Soul of the Commander extends through every Member: His Prudence, his Courage, his Ability, is visible in every Individual, and his Power is raised to its greatest possible Height.

ON the contrary, where Exercise and Discipline have been neglected, nothing but Confusion is to be looked for, which, in spite of all Command, must continually increase: the Designs of the ablest General will fall to the Ground, and a total Overthrow must be the fatal Consequence,  
not-



notwithstanding the most daring Intrepidity of his Troops.

FOR these Reasons, therefore, it is the indispenfible Duty of every Officer, to take fpecial Care that his Recruits are properly exercifed as foon as they join their Corps. The Dragoons muft be firft taught the Foot-exercife. They muft be particularly inftructed how to march; the Body erect; Arms clofe preffed to the Sides; Head well raifed, and thrown back, that they may look forward with the greater eafe.

IT were entirely ufelefs to expatiate here on the Words of Command and particular Movements of the Exercife. Each Nation has its own peculiar Maxims and Customs, which are fufficiently known to their refpective Officers. It is not my Defign to criticife on the uneffential difference between one and the other, nor to enlarge my Volume with things that are printed every where.

I CANNOT avoid signifying my Approbation of the excellent Method taken by some of our most judicious Colonels; who, to compleat both Officers and Soldiers, order each Captain separately to exercise his Company in their Presence. The Captain makes his Subalterns frequently do the same. This Method will be found greatly to accelerate the Perfection of every Corps where it is practised; it being very certain that Regularity and Method are no less required in the Command than in the Execution; as well as, that every Officer should not be ignorant in any part of the Soldier's Duty: without this, your Corps can never be tolerably disciplin'd.

As soon as your Cavalier is well versed in the Foot Exercise, he must be taught to mount his Horse, to sit streight, firm, and in the exact Center of his Saddle. The Colonel should be careful to observe that each particular Man be instructed upon the same Principles: He should  
likewise

likewise be always ready to snatch every peaceable Moment to repeat the usual Exercise, lest any part of it might unfortunately be forgotten.

WITH regard to the Horses themselves, it behoves every Officer to use all his Industry and Patience; for he will find it no easy Task to bring them to a perfect Knowledge of all they are to perform. The best Method of proceeding that I know is this. First, let them be taught to walk, then to trot, and then to gallop. After this, it is necessary to practise them in leaping, and swimming. They must also be accustomed to all the glitter and din of War: and for this Purpose, let them hear the Drum and Trumpet, the noise of Fire-arms, &c. immediately before they are fed. By this means it will, in general, be found no difficult matter to reconcile them to the terrible Sounds and Appearances of War: but if, after repeated Experiments, any one Horse should still retain his Fear or Obstinacy, it

it is always advisable to cast him at once, rather than risk the Consequences, which are sometimes fatal.

ALL Officers, as well at Exercîe as on the Parade, should be remarkably attentive to the Position and Dress of every Soldier : For it is the Officer who must answer for every Defect of what kind soever that may appear when he comes upon Duty. Let him first take notice, whether their Arms are clean and in perfect Order ; their Regimentals without Hole or Rent ; their Hair comb'd, and properly done up ; their Sabres and Stirrups uniformly hung ; and, in short, that every thing is, in all Respects, exactly as it ought to be.

## C H A P. VI.

*Of Subordination.*

EVERY Man in the Army knows, that by Subordination, we mean an implicit Obedience to the Commands of our Superiors, and a concatenary Dependance on each other, from the private Soldier up to the General.

WE have seen, in a former Chapter of this Work, that Subordination should extend the Spirit of the Chief to every Member : this single Idea, which is easily conceived, is alone sufficient to give us a just comprehension of its Importance. Without Subordination it is impossible that any Corps can be governed and supported ; that Order can be established, or the Service executed.

IN short, it is this Subordination which is the very Life and Soul of the Army,  
gives

gives Effect to Authority, and Merit to Obedience.

BUT if it gives Authority to our Superiors, we must not forget that they are likewise responsible for all Consequences ; and that if it reduces the inferior Members of the Army, it secures them also from Reproach: infomuch that in all succesless Enterprizes, the blame of Misconduct falls solely on the Commander: Obedience justifies the rest.

THAT Subordination may be properly supported, an exact Conformity is absolutely necessary, as well in those who Command, as in those whose place it is to Obey. The Commission with which an Officer is honoured by his Sovereign, is a sufficient Authority for him to maintain the Dignity of his Post. Neither obscurity of Birth, nor any want of personal Accomplishments, can be a reasonable Exception. His Power is the more solid, as it is not only founded on the

Will



Will of his Sovereign, but supported by his whole Authority : it is therefore the highest Imprudence to dispute it.

THE Words of an Aid-de-Camp, the movement of the Colours, the sound of Trumpets, and the beat of Drums, are so many Echoes, which explain and extend the Orders of supreme Authority, to which every Inferior owes an immediate Submission, even without the delay of a Moment. He must be Attentive, without Diffidence ; Respectful, without Murmuring ; Implicit, without Reply ; Zealous, without Reserve, and Constant, without Wavering. Such an entire Obedience is the natural fruit of our Confidence in, and Respect and Affection for our Commander : It is therefore highly important for every Officer to endeavour to inspire his People with such Sentiments, by an affable Behaviour to each of them, and a constant Attention to their Necessities.

AND

AND yet, notwithstanding all the Necessity and Advantages of Subordination, regardless of the Merit and wise Conduct of superior Officers, we find it frequently violated by Selfishness, Ambition, or Fear; particularly in the Corps of a Partisan, continually engaged in hazardous Enterprizes under the Command, perhaps, of a Man of Abilities, though a Soldier of Fortune. It frequently happens, that all his Merit and Authority shall be incapable of restraining the Pride of certain noble Adventurers, who have no idea of Distinction, save that which is derived from Birth. It is these dangerous Characters; these jealous, turbulent, Spirits; these vain sarcastic Minds, which a Superior should observe with the utmost Circumspection, that he may tame their Arrogance, and prevent their Mutiny, by means that his Prudence will suggest, and his Command authorize.

A Commander should endeavour, by fair Promises, and kind Words, to coun-

tenance the Diffident; to exalt their Hopes; to inspire them with Courage, and to strengthen their Valour; but he should also take especial care to discourage all manner of Dishonesty, Libertinism, and Debauchery, not only by Threatenings, but he will find it necessary to make Examples, by punishing the most Guilty.

NOTHING will contribute more to the Reformation of a Corps than the choice of a good Chaplain, who is universally known to be a Man of Worth and Probity, and who, by his Preaching and Example, is capable of inspiring the Men with solid Sentiments of Religion, which is the only true Foundation of military Honour: Such a Person will have it in his Power to become a principal Instrument towards maintaining a proper Harmony and Regularity throughout the whole.

THERE is one principal Enemy to the Subordination and Obedience of an Army,  
or

or Corps, which ought, by all means, to be guarded against; I mean the Impatience, nay often Brutality, of commanding Officers. They should consider that every commissioned Officer is by his Sovereign confessed to be a Gentleman, and has therefore a Right to be respected as such. It is also no less necessary, that a superior Officer should be equally careful to avoid the opposite Extream; I mean, too condescending a familiarity in matters relative to the Service: for that may be productive of fatal Consequences, by insensibly undermining the Authority, without which no Army can possibly exist. A Partisan, whose Corps is generally detach'd from the main Army, should endeavour at all Times to conduct himself in such a manner as to steer clear of these opposite Extreams.

## C H A P. VII.

*Necessary Precautions on secret Marches.*

**B**Y secret Marches, are understood such as are made without the Knowledge of the Enemy, with a Design to reconnoitre their Position, surprize their Camp, or, for some other Purpose, to traverse their Country. It is on this Service especially that a Commander stands in need of all his Sagacity and Penetration, to secure his Success, and prevent his being discovered or betray'd.

BEFORE we begin our March, we should take care to have undoubted Information concerning all the different Roads, Situation of the Enemy's Posts to be avoided, and the nature of the Country through which we are to pass.

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