

STATE OF NEVADA
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 7. }

CARSON CITY, September 14, 1904.

Members of the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief are required to familiarize themselves with the following, from "Cavalry Drill Regulations, United States Army (revised 1902)."

By order of the Commander-in-Chief:

L. ALLEN,
Adjutant-General, N. N. G.

DEFINITIONS AND GENERAL PRINCIPLES.

The paragraph and plate numbers correspond with the Cavalry Drill Regulations, U. S. A. (revised 1902), from which these extracts are taken.

Alignment—A straight line upon which several men or bodies of troops are formed, or are to be formed.

Column—A formation in which the elements are placed one behind another, whether these elements are troopers, fours, platoons, troops, or larger bodies.

Depth—The space from head to rear of any formation, including the leading and rear elements.

Distance—An open space in the direction of depth.

Distances are measured from the heads of horses in rank to the croups of horses posted in front of the line, and from the croups of horses in rank to the heads of horses in rear of the line.

Formation—Arrangement of the elements of a command. The placing of all the fractions in regular order in line, in column, or for battle.

Guide—An officer, noncommissioned officer, or trooper, upon whom the command regulates its march.

Interval—An open space between elements of the same line.

The interval between two mounted men is measured from knee to knee; between two dismounted men it is measured from elbow to elbow; between two troops, squads, etc., from the left knee of the left man of the group on the right to the right knee of the man on the right of the left group.

The intervals between individuals allow for inequalities in marching, permit greater freedom in individual movements, and reduce crowding, especially at the faster gaits.

Line—A formation in which the different elements are abreast of each other. When the elements are in column, the formation is called a line of columns.

9. Commands. (a) There are two kinds of commands. The *preparatory* command, such as *Forward*, indicates the

movement that is to be executed. The command of *execution*, such as **MARCH**, or **HALT**, causes the execution.

(b) Preparatory commands are distinguished by *italics*; those of execution, by **CAPITALS**.

(c) Where it is not mentioned in the text who gives the commands prescribed, they are the commands of the instructor.

(d) The preparatory command should be given at such an interval of time before the command of execution as to admit of its being properly understood; the pause after each command should be well defined, and will vary with the size of the body of troops. The command of execution should be given the instant the movement is to commence.

(e) The tone of command is animated, distinct, and of a loudness proportioned to the number of men under instruction.

(f) Each preparatory command is pronounced in an ascending tone of voice, but always in such a manner that the command of execution may be more energetic and elevated.

(g) On foot, the command of execution is pronounced in a firm and brief tone.

(h) In mounted movements, the preparatory commands are more or less prolonged to insure their being heard; the command of execution is always prolonged.

(i) When giving commands to troops, it is usually best to face or look toward them.

Salute with the Hand.

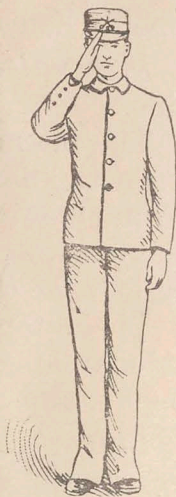
43. 1. *Right* (or *Left*) hand, 2. **SALUTE**.

Raise the right hand smartly till the forefinger touches the lower part of the head-dress above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to the left, forearm inclined at about 45 degrees, hand and wrist straight; at the same time look toward the person to be saluted. (**Two**) Drop the arm quietly by the side.

If uncovered, the forefinger touches the forehead above the eye.

The salute for officers is the same; the left hand is used only when the right is engaged.

44. Enlisted men salute with the hand farthest from the officer, giving the salute six yards before passing the officer, and holding the hand at the visor until the salute is acknowledged or the officer passed.



Pl. 1, Par. 43.

Manual of the Saber.

198. The instruction under this head is given to four or more men, placed in single rank.

199. On foot, the scabbard is hooked up unless otherwise prescribed.

When dismounted and marching in double time, the drawn saber is carried at *port*; the left hand steadies the scabbard.

200. The instructor points out and names the different parts of the saber and saber knot: **SABER**: *Hilt* (*gripe, guard, pommel, base*); *Blade* (*back, edge, point*); *Scabbard* (*bands, rings, springs*). **SABER KNOT**: *Tassel, strap, sliding loops*.

201. The *right* and *left sides of the gripe* are the right and left sides in the position of *carry*.

202. The hand is *in tierce* when it holds the gripe, back of the hand up; *in quarte*, when it holds the gripe, back of the hand down.

The gripe is held in *full grasp* when the fingers grasp it and the thumb is extended along the back of it.

203. 1. *Draw*, 2. **SABER**.

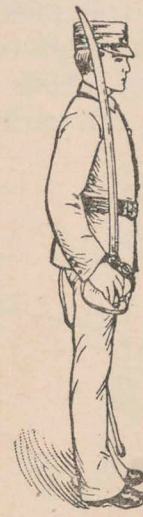
At the command *draw*, unhook the saber with the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, thumb on the end of the hook, fingers lifting the upper ring; pass the right hand through the saber knot and push the sliding loop up to the wrist with the left hand; grasp the scabbard with



Pl. 22, Par. 203.



Pl. 23, Par. 203.



Pl. 24, Par. 203.

the left hand at the upper band, bring the hilt a little forward, seize the gripe with the right hand, and draw the

blade six inches out of the scabbard, pressing the scabbard against the thigh with the left hand.

At the command *saber*, draw the saber quickly, raising the arm to its full extent to the right front, at an angle of about 45 degrees, the saber, edge down, in a straight line with the arm; make a slight pause and bring the back of the blade against the shoulder, edge to the front, arm nearly extended, hand by the side, elbow back, third and fourth fingers back of the gripe; at the same time hook up the scabbard with the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand at the upper ring; drop the left hand by the side. *This is the position of carry saber, dismounted.*

204. 1. *Present*, 2. **SABER.**

Carry the saber to the front, base of the hilt as high as the chin and six inches in front of the neck, edge to the left, point six inches in front of the hilt, the gripe in the *full grasp*.

1. *Carry*, 2. **SABER.** Resume the carry.

205. 1. *Charge*, 2. **SABER.**

Raise the right hand, back up, as high as the eye; throw back the right shoulder, carrying the elbow to the rear, point of the saber to the front, edge upward.

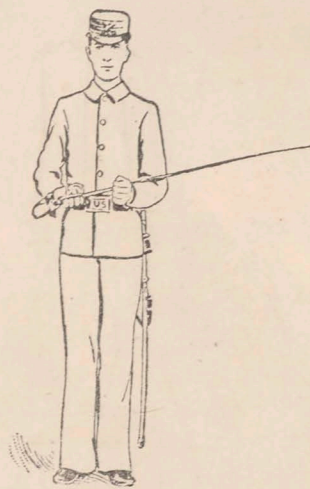
1. *Carry*, 2. **SABER.** Resume the carry.

206. 1. *Inspection*, 2. **SABER.**

Take the position of present saber. (**Two**) Turn the edge to the front and to the right to show the other side of the blade. (**Three**) Resume the carry.

207. Being at carry saber: 1. *Port*, 2. **SABER.**

Place the left hand, closed, six inches from the body, and as high as the elbow, fingers toward the body, little finger nearer than the thumb (position of bridle hand, par. 345); at the same time place the right hand in tierce in front of the hip and at the height of the waist, thumb extended on the back of the gripe, little finger by the side of the others; the point of the saber to the left and a little higher than the hand; the blade, edge to the front, resting on the left forearm near the wrist.



Pl. 26, Par. 207.

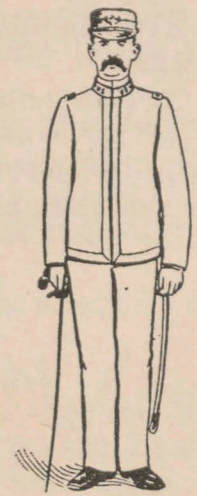


Pl. 25, Par. 204.

1. *Carry*, 2. **SABER.** Resume the position of the soldier and come to the carry.

208. 1. *Return*, 2. **SABER.**

At the command *return*, carry the right hand opposite to and six inches from the left shoulder, the saber vertical, edge to the left; at the same time unhook and lower the scabbard with the left hand, supporting the upper ring on the second finger, the thumb and forefinger holding the scabbard above the ring, the arm extended, the hand turned outward; turn the head to the left, fix the eyes on the mouth of the scabbard, raise the right hand vertically and lower the blade, passing the back across and along the left arm, point to the rear, insert the blade six inches in the scabbard and turn the head to the front.



Pl. 27, Par. 209.

At the command *saber*, with a quick movement send the saber to the hilt in the scabbard, free the wrist from the saber knot and drop the right hand by the side; hook up the saber, turning it toward the body, guard to the rear, and drop the left hand by the side.

209. At the command *order arms*, when dismounted, drop the saber directly to the front, the point on or near the ground, back of the blade to the front, thumb along the back of the gripe, back of hand to the right, arm extended. *This is the position of order saber, dismounted.*

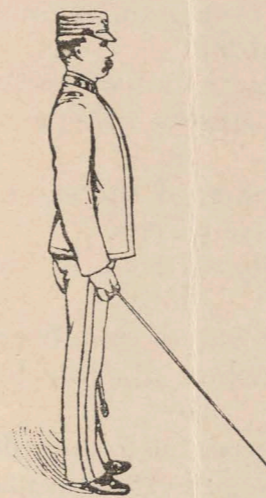
Being at the order, if the pieces are ordered into any other position than the present, or parade rest, the saber is brought to the carry.

Manual of the Saber for Officers.

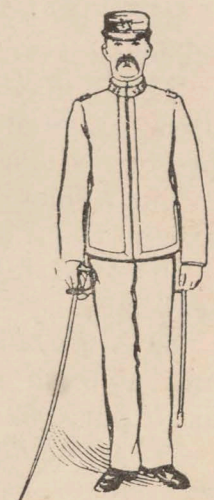
213. While reading orders, the saber may be held suspended by the saber knot at the wrist.



Pl. 28, Par. 214.



Pl. 29, Par. 214.

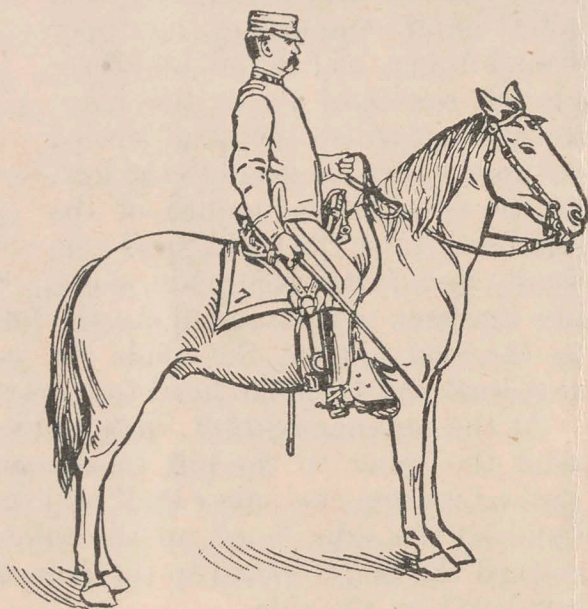


Pl. 30, Par. 214.

214. Being at the carry or order: 1. *Present*, 2. **SABER** (or **ARMS**).

At the command *present*, execute *present saber* (par. 204).

At the command *saber*, or *arms*, lower the saber, point in prolongation of the right foot and near the ground, edge to the left, hand by the side, thumb on left of gripe, arm



Pl. 31, Par. 214.

extended. If mounted, the hand is held behind the thigh, point a little to the right and front of the stirrup.

1. *Carry*, 2. **SABER**. Resume the carry.

1. *Order*, 2. **ARMS**. Take the order.

215. In rendering honors, officers and noncommissioned officers execute *present saber* and *carry saber*.

216. Officers, and noncommissioned officers out of rank, draw saber only when the men draw saber, unless otherwise prescribed; it may be drawn for signaling.

The officer's saber is attached to the left side of the saddle except when in full dress, or unless otherwise directed.

In route marches the saber is habitually carried in the scabbard.

217. *Parade rest* and the *order* are executed by officers and noncommissioned officers out of rank when dismounted as in par. 209.

With the above exceptions, officers, noncommissioned officers out of rank, and file closers do not execute the manual of the saber, nor the saber exercise with the men, unless specially directed.

Manual of the Saber, Mounted.

389. The instructor causes the recruits to take the saber when they can ride well.

When the saber is worn, it is unhooked when the trooper has placed himself opposite the horse's shoulder, after the command *prepare to mount* (see par. 199).

Before beginning the manual a few mounted movements may be executed to quiet the horses.

390. The manual of the saber, mounted, is executed as when dismounted, except as herein provided.

The saber is drawn without using the left hand.

At the command *draw*, pass the right hand through the saber knot, without quitting the reins with the left hand; seize the gripe; draw the blade six inches from the scabbard.

1. *Return*, 2. **SABER**.

At the command *return*, raise the right hand to the full extent of the right arm vertically above the right shoulder, saber in prolongation of the arm, edge to the front; make a slight pause, then quickly drop the point of the saber to the front in a circle parallel to the horse's neck, fix the eyes on opening of the scabbard, and insert the blade six inches in the scabbard; turn the eyes to the front. At the command *saber*, with a quick movement send the saber to the hilt in the scabbard, free the wrist from the saber knot, and drop the right hand by the side.

The bridle hand may be used to assist in inserting the point of the saber in the scabbard, when in motion, if necessary.



Pl. 63, Par. 391.

Position of Carry Saber, Mounted.

391. Back of blade against right shoulder, edge to the front, wrist resting on top of thigh, forearm near the body, little finger outside of the gripe (see plate 63, page 9).

The instructor sees that the position of the bridle hand is not deranged and that the right shoulder is not thrown back.

392. The saber is returned without using the left hand. In returning the saber while marching, the back of the blade rests against the left arm until the point enters the scabbard; but if the scabbard is attached to the saddle, the trooper may be permitted to assist with the left hand in inserting the point in the mouth of the scabbard.

393. The saber exercise is executed as when dismounted, except that at the commands: 1. *Port*, 2. **SABER**, the trooper moves the saber only, the hand resting on the thigh.

To Mount (with Saddle).

344. The horses equipped with saddles and curb bridles are habitually formed in line. The troopers standing to horse, the instructor causes them to count fours, and commands: 1. **PREPARE TO MOUNT**, 2. **MOUNT**.

All the troopers drop the right rein, take two back steps, stepping off with the left foot, at the same time sliding the right hand along the left rein; half face to the right; this should place the trooper about opposite the girth; with the aid of the left hand take both reins in the right, forefinger between the reins, and place the right hand on the pommel, the reins coming into the hand on the side of the forefinger, and held so as to feel lightly the horse's mouth, the bight falling on the off side. (**Two**) Place a third of the left foot in the stirrup, with the assistance of the left hand if necessary, and support it against the forearm of the horse; rest upon the ball of the right foot; grasp a lock of the mane with the left hand, the lock coming out between the thumb and forefinger.

At the command *mount*, spring from the right foot, holding firmly to the mane and keeping the right hand on the pommel; pass the right leg, knee bent, over the croup of the horse without touching him; sit down in the saddle; let go the mane, insert the right foot in the stirrup, pass the reins into the left hand and adjust them.

Position of the Trooper (without Saddle).

294. Body balanced on the middle of the horse's back.

Head erect and square to the front.

Chin slightly drawn in.

Shoulders square and well thrown back.

Chest pushed out.

Back straight.

Elbows slightly to the rear of the points of the shoulders.

Forearms horizontal and close to the sides without pressure.

The right rein in the right hand, and the left rein in the left hand, coming in on the under side of the little finger, and coming out over second joint of forefinger, on which the thumb firmly holds the rein; the other fingers closed on the reins, nails toward the body; reins bearing equally on the horse's mouth; bight (end) of reins falling to the front and on the right side of the horse's neck.

Hands about six inches apart, on a level with the elbows, backs straight up and down and outward.

Buttocks bearing equally on the middle of the horse's back, the seat being as flat as possible.

Legs stretched by their weight alone, the flat of the thighs and knees clasping the horse equally.

Legs from knees down vertical and free.

Feet parallel to the sides of the horse, or as nearly so as the conformation of the man will permit.

Position of the Trooper (with Saddle).

345. Same as previously explained (par. 294), with the following exceptions: Buttocks bearing equally and as flat as possible upon the middle of the saddle; reins coming into left hand on the side of the little finger, and leaving it between thumb and forefinger; little finger between the reins, right rein above it; the other fingers closed, thumb pointing to the right front in prolongation of the forearm and pressing the reins firmly on the second joint of forefinger; the end of the reins falling to the front and outside of the right rein; left forearm horizontal and close to the body without pressure; the back of the hand nearly vertical; right hand behind the thigh, arm hanging naturally; feet inserted in the stirrup so that the ball of the foot rests on the tread of the stirrup, heel slightly lower than the tread.

MANUAL OF THE GUIDON.

Position of Carry Guidon (dismounted).

1001. The lance of the guidon is held vertically in the right hand, thumb in front of the lance, forefinger along the side, ferrule about six inches from the ground. It is thus carried in marching.

When leading the horse, the lance is held in a corresponding position in the left hand.

Position of Order Guidon.

The ferrule of the lance rests on the ground on a line with and touching the toe of the right shoe; the right hand grasps the lance in the same manner as when at a carry.

Parade rest is executed as with the carbine, except that the forearms are nearly horizontal.

At the command *attention*, resume the order.

The order and parade rest are executed with the troop; the carry at the command right shoulder arms.

At stand to horse, the ferrule of the lance rests on the ground on a line with and touching the toe of the left shoe, lance vertical, left hand at the height of the neck, elbow and forearm closed against the lance.

At the command *prepare to mount*, raise the lance slightly from the ground while stepping back; upon halting, place the ferrule on the ground about one foot in front of the left foot of the horse.

After mounting, grasp the lance with the right hand under the left, which lets go of it without quitting the reins; raise the lance over the horse's neck under the reins, lower and place the ferrule in the stirrup socket; the right hand then grasps the lance, forearm nearly horizontal, the arm through the sling, lance vertical. *This is the position of carry guidon, mounted.*

The guidon executes the *salute* as prescribed for the standard (par. 1002).

THE STANDARD.

1002. The manual of the standard is as prescribed for the guidon (see par. 1001), except that at carry standard, dismounted, the ferrule of the lance is supported at the right hip.

Standard Salute.

Being mounted: Lower the standard to the front until the lance (under the right arm) is horizontal.

Dismounted: Slip the right hand up the lance as high as the eye, then lower the lance to the front by straightening the right arm to its full extent.

The standard salutes in the ceremony *escort of the standard*, and when saluting an officer entitled to the honor, as prescribed in pars. 389 and 390, A. R., but in no other case.

In marching, the salute is executed when at six yards from the officer entitled to the salute; the carry is resumed when it has passed six yards beyond him.

At the halt, the salute is executed at the command *present saber (or arms)*; the carry is resumed at the command *carry saber (or order arms)*.

STATE OF NEVADA
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER
CARSON CITY, NEVADA



State of Nevada
Executive Chamber

Carson City, Nevada, , 190

Carson City, Nevada, March 30, 1909.

To the Honorable Board of State Examiners,
Carson City, Nevada,

Am 4/2/09

Gentlemen:

I hereby tender my application to your Honorable Body to secure the painting of the portrait of the late Governor Sparks, under the law passed by the 24th Session of the Nevada Legislature appropriating \$500.00 for this purpose.

Respectfully yours,

A. L. Smith