

Polish cavalry in the war of 1831. Generals Skarjinsky (battle at Dembo-Velky), Dvernitzky (battles of Stooche, Novoves, and Boreml), Dombinsky (partisan campaign in Lithuania).

Russian cavalry in the Circassian wars. Frontier (cordon) service of Cossacks in the Caucasus and in the steppes of Asia.

French cavalry in Algiers and English in East India.

#### PERIOD VII.

*From the Introduction of Rifled Firearms to the Present Times.*

Influence of the introduction of rifled, and afterwards of breech loading arms. Ideas as to the part which cavalry will play in armies.

The Eastern and Italian wars. Tendency to lessen the numerical strength of cavalry. The limits of its action on the battlefield are narrowed.

American, Austro Prussian, and Franco-German wars. Enlargement of cavalry's sphere of action.

Influence which the change in the part played by cavalry in battle and in a campaign, produces on its equipment, armament, and drill (increase of divisional cavalry; abolition in certain armies of the heavy, and increase of the light cavalry; strengthening of its fire and its power in dismounted formation, as infantry). Infantry mounted on horses in American armies.

Cavalry in battles of the last period; Russian at Bash-kadic-lar and Kooruck-dara; English at Balaklava; Austrian at Gitchin, Königgrätz and Custoza; French at Wörth and Sedan; Prussian at Tobit-chau and Mars-la-Tour.

Actions of cavalry on the seat of war during the last campaigns. American raids. Actions of Generals Stoneman, Sheridan, Stuart, and of partisans: Forest and Morgan. Gerson's brigade at Vicksburg in 1863. Actions of Prussian cavalry in the war of 1870-1871.

#### MEMORANDUM EXPLANATORY OF THE PROGRAMME OF THE HISTORY OF CAVALRY.

The historical analysis must bring to light how, and under the influence of what conditions, the ideas on organisation, equipment, armament, drill, training, and employment of cavalry in battle and during a campaign, have been formed and then continually modified while passing through the whole historical existence of cavalry from its first formation up to the present day.

As with the life of mankind, so the advance of this institution towards improvement did not always follow in a straight direction. Many conditions produced deviations which lasted sometimes whole centuries. The historical life of cavalry is particularly instructive in this sense.

The notions as to cavalry held in the Greek and Roman armies, are strikingly correct, and seem to belong to our own epoch. Then come the mediæval ages, during which, under new conditions of social life, cavalry, from a secondary position, rises to the foremost, and serves to form the armies, almost to the exclusion of the other arms. Infantry, recruited from the lowest class of the people, is looked upon with contempt. In the days of knight-hood, cavalry is even employed for the attack and the defence of fortresses. The Crusades, however, show strikingly the inability of cavalry to act on every sort of ground and in every emergency of war.

Infantry gradually regains the place which rightfully belongs to it. (Contests of the knights with Swiss infantry. Wars of Charles the Bold).

Firearms make their appearance. Soon it is forgotten that the principal feature of cavalry is its rapidity of motion, and that for the delivery of an effective fire, stability is wanted. All cavalry is armed with muskets, and it becomes simply mounted infantry. Such ideas continue till Gustavus Adolphus, who was the first to see the part that cavalry should play in armies; but his lessons are soon forgotten. Only in the XVIIIth century Maurice de Saxe theoretically, Charles the XIIth, and afterwards Frederick the Great, practically, withdrew the cavalry from its false position and returned to the ideas that existed in the times of Hannibal.

The views of Frederic (Seydlitz, Zieten, and Warney) undergo development in the Napoleonic period of the art of war. Cavalry is used in large masses on the battlefield. It performs not only reconnoitring and outpost duties, but also deals on the battlefield blows which decide the fate of the struggle. Sometimes, however, the massing of cavalry is abused (Leipzig). By energetic pursuit, cavalry completes the celebrated victories of Napoleon. As in the times of Frederic (Rossbach), we meet with such instances where the cavalry alone commences, develops, and brings to an end a battle (Allied armies, and particularly the Russian cavalry at Per-Champenoise).

Then come rifled, and afterwards breech-loading arms, and a fact, known in history, repeats itself. As a new means of destruction, the rifle produces a sort of panic, which confounds previous ideas as to the relative power of the different arms. Many begin to consider cavalry as a useless luxury in an army. But it soon brilliantly demonstrates its right of existence, and even of a more independent existence than before, as proved by the American and the two last European wars.

The main features of cavalry action, however, undergo some modifications. The sphere of action on the battlefield has somewhat narrowed, in consequence of sacrifices which cavalry must make in order to perform certain duties; but the part of cavalry, on the whole, has enlarged, in consequence of the importance acquired in present times of maintaining the railway, telegraphic, and other communications. Cavalry, again, receives firearms, but not to use from the saddle, as it was in the XVth, XVIth, and XVIIth centuries, but for dismounted action, as infantry. Being able to throw itself on the communications of the enemy, where infantry cannot arrive in time, cavalry is often obliged to take upon itself the duties of infantry, and must, therefore, possess weapons suitable to those duties.

History has shown that in consequence of the qualifications requisite for a good cavalry commander, he is rarely met with. The appearance of such a general, marks an epoch in the history of cavalry.

The principal events which have produced decided changes in the employment of cavalry in battles and during campaigns, serve to divide its history in periods.

*Remark.*—The above data need not embarrass any competitor, but should he not follow the course indicated, he must not fail to append an explanatory memorandum as to his reasons for such divergence.

#### LIST OF WORKS.

The following works can serve as documents to assist the composition of the History of Cavalry:—

#### FOR THE WHOLE WORK.

*Bogdanovitch.* History of the art of war and of some more remarkable campaigns. 2 vols., St. Petersburg, 1853 (in Russian).

*Zedler.* Historical review of the art of war. 2 vols., St. Petersburg, 1813 (in Russian).

*Bardin.* Dictionnaire de l'armée de terre ou recherches historiques sur l'art et les usages militaires des anciens et des modernes. 8 vols. 1851.

*Bernard.* Aperçu général sur l'origine, les progrès et l'état actuel de l'art de la guerre. Paris 1863.

*Currien Nisas.* Essai sur l'histoire générale de l'art militaire, de son origine, etc. 2 vols. Paris 1821.

*De Presle.* Cours d'art et d'histoire militaires. Saumur, 1829.

*Toussolombe.* Résumé historique des progrès de l'art militaire depuis les temps les plus anciens jusqu'à nos jours. Paris 1854.

*Galland.* Précis historique des armes offensives et défensives, depuis leur invention jusqu'à nos jours. Paris 1835.

*Gay de Vernon.* Essai historique sur l'organisation de la cavalerie légère et principalement sur l'arme des chasseurs à cheval. Paris 1833.

*Humbert.* Programme élémentaire d'un cours d'art et d'histoire militaire, appliqué à la cavalerie. Saumur, 1866.

*La Barre Duparcq.* Eléments d'art et d'histoire militaires. Paris 1855.

— Histoire de l'art de la guerre. 4 vols. Paris 1800-61.

*Licorne.* L'art militaire chez les nations les plus célèbres de l'antiquité et des temps modernes, analysé et comparé. Paris 1805.

*Lecomte.* Etudes d'histoire militaire. Paris 1869.

*Liskannet-Sauvan.* Bibliothèque historique et militaire. 7 vols. Atlas.

*Nolan.* Histoire et tactique de la cavalerie.

*Rocquancourt.* Cours élémentaire d'art et d'histoire militaires. 3 vols. Bruxelles 1836.

*Vial.* Cours d'art et d'histoire militaires. 2 vols. Paris 1861.

*Berenhorst.* Betrachtungen über die Kriegskunst, über ihre Fortschritte, etc. Leipzig 1827.

*Berneck.* Geschichte der Kriegskunst. Berlin 1861.

*Brandt.* Geschichte des Kriegswesens. 1 Bände, Berlin 1825 38. (Prussian Handbibliothek).

*(Hardegg) J. v. H.* Anleitung zum Studium der Kriegsgeschichte. Darmstadt und Leipzig 1868-69.

*Kausler.* Versuch einer Kriegsgeschichte aller Völker. 5 B. Ulm 1825.

— Synchronistische Uebersicht der Kriegsgeschichte, etc. Ulm 1825.

*Kretschmer und Rohrbach.* Die Trachten der Völker bis zum neunzehnten Jahrhundert. 3 Bände 1814.

Beside this, different military Dictionaries, military Encyclopedias, military historical monographies of particular states, armies, regiments, etc. The detailed indicator for these can be found in the military historical catalogue of Colonel Stankevitch, annexed to the XIVth vol. of Military Library (in Russian).

#### FOR THE FIRST PERIOD.

Ancient authors: Xenophon, Arrian, Thucydides, Quintus Curtius, Polybius, Diodorus, Livy, Sallust, Cæsar, Tacitus, Suetonius, Vegetius, and Onozander.

*Prince Galitzin.* Universal Military history of ancient times. St. Petersburg, vol. I. and II. 1872 (in Russian).

*Curary.* Histoire d'art militaire chez les anciens (tra. par La Barre Duparcq). Paris 1854.