

# *Trumpet Signals for the 3<sup>rd</sup> C.L.D.*

## I. PRUSSIAN FIELD SIGNALS

### 1. MARCH



### 2. TROT



### 3. GALOP (Canter)



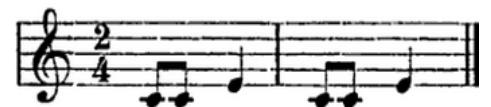
### 4. CHARGE



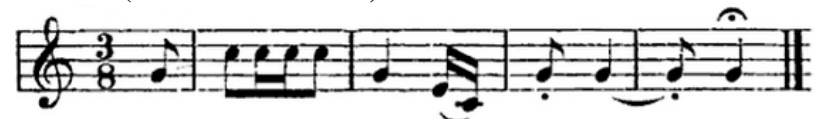
### 5. HALT



### 6. FLANKERS FORWARD



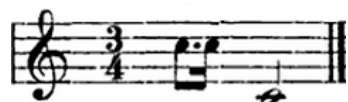
### 7. CALL ("RECALL/RALLY")



8. FIRE



9. LOAD



10. FRONT



11. DRAW SWORDS



12. RETURN SWORDS



13. MOUNT



14. DISMOUNT



15. TAKE CARE (FOR A WHOLE SQUADRON)



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## 16. FORM SQUADRONS



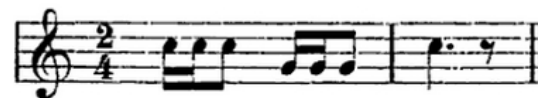
## 17. ADVANCE



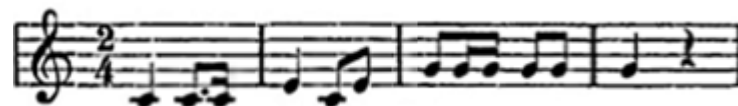
## 18. DEPLOY INTO LINE



## 19. RETREAT, BY THE RIGHT-ABOUT (also used as "Dismissed")



## 20. FORM COLUMN



## II. GARRISON OR BIVOUC SIGNALS

*from the Prussian and British Regulations*

**21. REVEILLE**

*Allegro.* *Brisk.* *Andante.* *Dim:* *f* *ff* *Grave.*

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**29. PRAYER CALL:** This signal (“Ruf zur Wachtparade”) is referenced in all Prussian regulations dating to 1743; in that early manual, it is referenced as simply being the “Call” signal; later regulations notate two similar yet specific “Prayer Calls” (“Ruf zum Gebet” for morning prayers, and “Ruf nach dem Gebet” for evening prayers). The version notated herein is Panoff’s transcription of the 1787 “Call”, played twice and quite slowly.

**30. OFFICERS’ CALL:** This signal is referenced in all Prussian regulations dating to 1743. The first appearance of the actual signal in print is from Kastner’s Napoleonic signals; it is listed in French as “Appel pour les Officiers” (“call for the officers”). The version notated herein is from Kastner.

**31. NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS’ CALL:** This signal is first referenced in the 1812 Prussian regulations. The first appearance of the actual signal in print is from Kastner’s Napoleonic signals; it is listed in French as “Appel pour les sous-officiers” (“call for the non-commissioned officers”). The version notated herein is from Kastner.

**32. TRUMPETERS’ CALL:** This signal is first referenced in the 1812 Prussian regulations. The first appearance of the actual signal in print is from Kastner’s Napoleonic signals; it is listed in French as “Appel pour les Trompettes” (“call for the trumpets”). The version notated herein is from Kastner.

**33. RETREAT:** This signal is referenced in all Prussian regulations dating to 1743. The first appearance of the actual signal in print is from Kastner’s 1846 signals; it is listed in French as “Retraite et Reveil du Matin” and “Retrait auch Morgan Reveille” (both meaning “Retreat and Morning Reveille”; the Prussians at this time used the same signal in the morning and in the evenings). As with the British “Reveille”, the British “Retreat” is easier for trumpeters to learn, and for average troopers to recognize, than the later Prussian “Retrait” signal. It is, therefore, recommended that the 3<sup>rd</sup> CLD adopt the British “Retreat”; the version notated is adapted from Hyde’s *Preceptor* of 1798.

## 22. STABLE CALL



## 23. FODDER



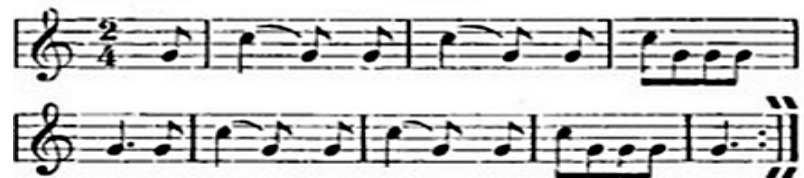
## 24. MESS



## 25. BOOTS & SADDLES



## 26. FIRE ALARM



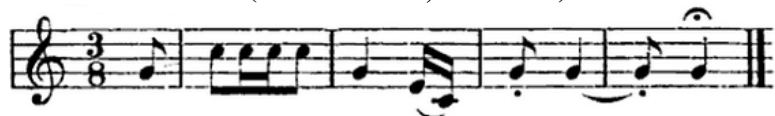
27. ALARM, OR "TURN OUT" (same as "CALL", but very fast)



28. WATCHPARADE CALL (same as "Fodder", but faster)



29. PRAYER CALL (same as "Call", but slower)



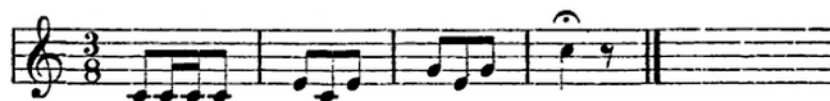
30. OFFICERS' CALL



31. NCOs CALL



32. TRUMPETERS' CALL



24. **MESS CALL:** The first mention of a men's mess or rations signal is found in Kastner's Napoleonic collection. The signal is listed by the French term "Distribution du fourrage," meaning "forage distribution." Confusingly, under his section of "new" Prussian signals from 1846, Kastner identifies an entirely different set of signals for men's food: listed is a signal called both the French "Fourrager" and "Furagiren"; both terms (especially the German) connote "men gathering provisions." Also listed is a signal called the French "Le Repas", meaning "dinner." Within 30 years, however, the 1846 mess signals had been scrapped; the 1876 Prussian regulations notate a signal identical to Kastner's "Distribution du fourrage" but now with the title "Futter holen", meaning "to fetch food, or to forage." Kastner's Napoleonic signal is notated herein.

25. **BOOTS & SADDLES:** The use of a "Boots & Saddles" signal appears in all Prussian regulations. In 1743 regulations, it was called the "Boute-Selle"; this is in reference to the original 17<sup>th</sup> century Italian cavalry signal "La Buta Sella", meaning "throw saddles" (Note: the later British and Prussian signals are similar to the old Italian signal). As noted earlier, in 1743 this signal was used as a counterpart to the infantry's "Reveille" signal. The men were to be dressed, horses saddled, and mounted within 12 minutes of the call. By 1812, a "Reveille" ("Wecken") call was used in the cavalry; the "Boute-Selle" was renamed "Saddeln" (meaning "saddles"), and was used prior to the morning assembly or the guard-mount. The first notated signal is from Kastner's Napoleonic signals, and remained essentially unchanged through World War I. Unfortunately, it is also one of the most difficult Prussian signals, as it ascends into the trumpet's clarino register. As noted above, the British "Boots & Saddles" (which is a natural yet incorrect translation of "Boute-Selle") is similar to the Prussian "Saddeln", yet is easier to perform; its use also dovetails well with the use of the British "Reveille", as mentioned previously. The "Boots & Saddles" notated herein is an interpretation from Hyde's *Preceptor* of 1798.

26. **FIRE ALARM:** This signal ("Feuerlärm") is first referenced in the 1812 Prussian regulations, and was first notated in Kastner's 1846 Prussian signals. It is an awkward signal for a fire alarm: it is relatively low in the trumpet register and the rhythm does not readily suggest an emergency. Apparently, the Bavarians realized this, as by the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century they replaced the Prussian signal with a new one which conveys a sense of urgency. It is also easier for the trumpeter to perform than the Prussian signal. The version notated herein is from the Bavarian regulations of 1909.

27. **ALARM, OR "TURN OUT":** This signal is referenced in all Prussian regulations dating to 1743. The first appearance of the actual signal in print is from Kastner's Napoleonic signals. It is simply the "Call" ("Appell"), but played very fast and repeated over and over. The version notated herein is from Kastner.

28. **WATCHPARADE CALL:** This signal ("Ruf zur Wachtparade") is referenced in all Prussian regulations dating to 1743. It was the preparative for the evening guard-mount. The signal first appears in Kastner's 1846 Prussian signals; this is the version notated herein.

**18. DEPLOY INTO LINE:** This command (“Deployiren und Aufmarschiren im Regiment oder Linie”, meaning “deploy and array the regiment, or line”) appears in all Prussian sources dating to 1743. The signal first appears in the 1787 signals transcribed by Panoff, who notes it was also used to deploy squadrons into line. The Panoff version is notated herein.

**19. RETREAT:** This field command (“Retraite”) appears in all Prussian sources dating to 1743. The signal is first noted in the 1787 Panoff transcriptions, where it appears as a four-bar signal called the “Langsam Retraite”, meaning “slow retreat.” The 1812 regulations drops the “Langsam” designation, but it specifies that this command means to “retreat by the right-about turn,” i.e. a deliberate, controlled retreat in unison. The Napoleonic signal as noted by Kastner is identical to the first two bars of the 1787 signal; this version is notated herein. (NOTE: a signal for the command “Dismissed” is mentioned in the 1743 regulations, but no written signal survives. It is suggested to use the “Retreat” signal for “Dismissed.”)

**20. FORM COLUMN:** This field command (“Retraite”) appears in all Prussian sources dating to 1743. The 1812 regulations do not indicate a signal for this command, but the Napoleonic signals in Kastner give the signal (in French) as “Formation des Escadrons en colonne”. The identical signal appears in the 1876 regulations, where it is called “Formation der Eskadrons-Kolonnen.” The version notated is a slightly truncated rendition from the 1909 Bavarian regulations,

**21. REVEILLE:** The use of a “Reveille” (called “Wecken”, meaning “awaken”) signal does not appear in the Prussian regulations until 1812. In the 1743 regulations, cavalry trumpeters are ordered to play “Boots & Saddles” (called the “Boute-Selle”; see #25 below) when the infantry regiments play “Reveille” on fifes and drums. On the other hand, British cavalry trumpeters played “Reveille”, followed later in the morning by “Rouse”, then “Boots & Saddles”; this arrangement more closely aligns with accepted American infantry practices of the Revolution. It is, therefore, recommended that the 3<sup>rd</sup> CLD trumpeters play the British “Reveille” at first light; it is also easier for trumpeters to learn, and for average troopers to recognize, the later Prussian “Wecken” signal. The British version notated is from Hyde’s *Preceptor* of 1798.

**22. STABLE CALL:** The use of a stable signal (called “Putzen”, meaning “grooming”) is first authorized in Prussian regulations in 1812; an actual notated signal first appears in the Napoleonic signals of Kastner. The call is termed, in French, “Pansage”, meaning “grooming.” The identical signal appears in the 1876 regulations under the term “Putzen.” The version notated is from Kastner.

**23. FODDERING CALL:** The use of a foddering signal is first authorized in Prussian regulations in 1812; an actual notated signal first appears in the Napoleonic signals of Kastner. The call is termed, in French, “Botte”, meaning “hay bales.” The identical signal appears in the Kastner signals from 1846; it is called “Futtern”, meaning “to feed (animals).” Very similar signals appear in later Prussian and Bavarian regulations under the term “Futtern.” The version notated herein is from Kastner’s Napoleonic signals.

**33. SETTING THE WATCH, OR EVENING RETREAT**

The image displays five staves of musical notation for the signal 'Setting the Watch, or Evening Retreat'. The notation is arranged in two columns. The first column contains three staves, and the second column contains two staves. The first staff in the first column is in 4/4 time and begins with a treble clef. The second staff in the first column is in 3/4 time and begins with a bass clef. The third staff in the first column is in 4/4 time and begins with a treble clef. The first staff in the second column is in 3/4 time and begins with a bass clef. The second staff in the second column is in 4/4 time and begins with a treble clef. The notation includes various rhythmic values, including eighth and sixteenth notes, and rests. A fermata is placed over the final note of the second staff in the second column. A double bar line is present at the end of the second staff in the second column.

## NOTES

- 1. MARCH:** This command and signal is referenced in all Prussian regulations dating to 1743. It is called “Schritt”, meaning “walk”, and “au Pas”, meaning “at the walk”, in the French titles of the Kastner music collection of 1846/48. The version notated is from the 1787 signals, as transcribed in Panhoff’s book from 1938.
- 2. TROT:** This command and signal is referenced in all Prussian regulations dating to 1743. It is called “Trab”, meaning “trot”, or the French “au Trot”, meaning “at the trot”, in Kastner. The version notated is from the Bavarian cavalry regulation of 1909; these are a simplified version of the 1895 Prussian signals. It is similar to all versions of the Prussian signal dating to 1787, but the ending is changed to avoid the difficult *clarino* register on the natural trumpet.
- 3. GALOP:** This command and signal is referenced in all Prussian regulations dating to 1743. In Panoff’s transcription, it is titled “Kurtzer Galopp”, meaning “short gallop”. This indicates the horse should move at the canter, not a full gallop. The signal is subsequently called simply “Galop” or “Galopp” in all Prussian regulations, or the French “Au Galop” in Kastner. The version notated is from the 1787 signals, as transcribed by Panoff.
- 4. CHARGE:** This command and signal is referenced as the command to engage or pursue the enemy at a full gallop in all Prussian regulations dating to 1743. It is called either “Fanfaro”, “Fanfare”, or “March! March!” In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, “Fanfare” meant a gaudy, ostentatious or aggressive display; “March! March!” was the command for infantry to advance at the double-quick, and was given at the beginning of an infantry charge. The version notated is from the Napoleonic Prussian signals, as transcribed by Kastner; it is very similar to the 1787 version and later versions, but the ending was altered to avoid the *clarino* register.
- 5. HALT:** This self-explanatory command and signal appears in all the Prussian cavalry references. The version notated is from the Napoleonic signals in Kastner, and remains virtually unchanged in all subsequent manuals.
- 6. FLANKERS FORWARD:** This command (called “Flanquers vor” or the French “Tirailleurs en avant”) is not directly referenced until the 1812 Prussian regulations, but the actual signal is included in the 1787 transcriptions by Panoff. The version notated is from Panoff.
- 7. CALL:** This command and signal is referenced in all the Prussian sources dating back to 1743. It is called either “Apell”, “Appel” or “Appell”; all are variants of the French word meaning “call.” It is also noted in Kastner signals as the French term “Ralliement”, meaning “rally.” In the field, it was used to recall the cavalry after a charge; in camp, it was used as a call for the morning Guard, and as the call to prayer (until later supplanted by a specific Prayer Call). The version notated is from the 1787 transcriptions by Panoff.

- 8. FIRE:** This command is referenced in all Prussian sources, but the use of a signal is not mentioned until the Napoleonic signals from Kastner in 1848; it is labelled as “Feuren” and the French “Feu”, meaning “discharge firearm”. The version notated is from Kastner.
- 9. LOAD:** This command is referenced in all Prussian sources, but the use of a signal is not mentioned until the Napoleonic signals from Kastner in 1848; it is labelled as “Stopfen” and the French “Charge”, meaning “load firearm”. The version notated is from Kastner.
- 10. FRONT:** This self-explanatory command is referenced in all Prussian sources. The 1787 signal as transcribed by Panoff is four bars long, but it was subsequently truncated to a two-bar signal by the Napoleonic period. The notated version is the shortened version, from Kastner.
- 11. DRAW SWORDS:** This command appears in all Prussian sources dating to 1743. The use of a signal was noted in passing in the 1743 regulations, but the first musical version appears in the Napoleonic signals from Kastner; this version is notated herein.
- 12. RETURN SWORDS:** This command appears in all Prussian sources dating to 1743. The use of a signal was noted in passing in the 1743 regulations, but the first musical version appears in the Napoleonic signals from Kastner; this version is notated herein.
- 13. MOUNT:** This command appears in all Prussian sources dating to 1743. The preparative command “zum Aufsitzen” (“prepare to mount”) was followed by “Aufgesessen!” (“mount”). The mention of an actual signal to mount is not referenced until the 1876 Prussian manual; this version is notated herein.
- 14. DISMOUNT:** This command appears in all Prussian sources dating to 1743. The preparative command “zum Absitzen” (“prepare to dismount”) was followed by “Abgesessen!” (“dismount”). The mention of an actual signal to mount is not referenced until the 1876 Prussian manual; this version is notated herein.
- 15. TAKE CARE:** In the 1743 Prussian regulations, this command (“das Ganze”, meaning “the whole”) was used to get the attention of a whole squadron prior to subsequent orders. In the Napoleonic signals noted by Kastner, the signal is called “Escadron”, meaning “squadron” call. By 1855, the command and signal was used only by regimental commanders, to prepare the entire regiment for orders. The version notated is from Kastner.
- 16. FORM SQUADRON(S):** This command (“Aufmarschiren in Escadronen”, meaning “array in squadrons”) appears in all Prussian sources dating to 1743. The signal is first noted in the Napoleonic signals from Kastner; this version is notated herein.
- 17. ADVANCE:** This command (“Aufrücken”) appears in all Prussian sources dating to 1743. The signal is first noted in the 1787 signals transcribed by Panoff; this version is notated herein.