

### Assembly, facings, & dress

Assemble	Rassemblement
attention	Garde = à vous
ease/rest	Repos
right face	À droite, À droite
left face	À gauche, À gauche
R about face	Demi-tour = à droite
halt	Halte
dress	À droite
water	Eau (oh)
Alignment	À gauche/À droite/Sur le centre=alignement

1	Un (Uhn)	front/1 <sup>st</sup> rank	Preimiere rang
2	Duex (derh)	rear/2 <sup>nd</sup> rank	Dèuxieme rang
3	Trois (twah)	3 <sup>nd</sup> rank	Trois Simme rang
4	Quatre (kat(r))		
5	Cinq (sink)	6 Six (sess)	7 Sept (set)
8 huit (wheet)	9 neuf (nerhf)	10 Dix (deess)	

### Handling Arms

shoulder firelock	Portez=vos armes
order firelock	Reposez-vous= sur vos armes
poise firelock	Haut=les armes
advance firelock	Advance=vos armes
present firelock	Présentez=vos armes
support firelock	L'arme=au bras
carry in hand	Repos=vos armes
ground firelocks	Vos Arms= à terre
recover firelocks	Relevez=vos arms

### Loading & Firing

make ready	Apprêtez=vos armes (Ah-pret-tay)
present	En=joue (Ohn Jzhoo)
fire	Feu (FERH)
prime and load	Chargez= à volonté
Prepare to P&L	Chargez=vos armes
Half cock firelock	Le chien=au repos
open pan	Ouvrez=le bassinet (BAS-EE-nay)
handle cartridge	Prenez=la cartouche
tear cartridge	Déchirez=la cartouche (Day-sheer-ay)
prime	Amorcez
close pan	Fermez=le bassinet
cast about	L'arme =à gauche
charge w/cartridge	Cartouche=dans le canon
draw rammers	Tirez=la baguette
ram cartridge	Bourrez
return rammer	Remettez=la baguette
shoulder firelock	Portay

### Marching

normal step (70)	Pas ordinaire
quick step (90)	Pas de route
double time step (120)	Pas de Manoeuvre
lengthen step-march	Alongez=marche
half step-march	Petit pas=marche

R/L Oblique	Oblique à droite à gauche=marche
to the front/rear	En avant/arrière =marche
counter mrch (by the L)	Contre tourne À gauche=marche

### Wheeling & Maneuvering

Wheel (left/right)      Tournez À gauche/À droite

Section break      Rompez la Peleton

- mark your time      Marquez le pas
- R Oblique    Oblique à droite    (1<sup>st</sup> section-un tormay)
- L Oblique    Oblique à gauche    (2<sup>nd</sup> section-dux tormay)

Reform company      Formez la Peleton

- mark your time      Marquez le pas
- R Oblique    Oblique à droite    (1<sup>st</sup> section-un tormay)
- L Oblique    Oblique à gauche    (2<sup>nd</sup> section-dux tormay)

### Safety

open ranks      Overez vos Rangs    or

Dèuxieme rang=Overez vos Rang=en Arriere=Quatre pas= Marche

open pan      Ouvrez =le bassinnet

secure firelocks    L'arme, sous le bra=a gauche

tap musket      Frappe

shoulder firelock    Portez=vos armes

close pan      Fermez=le bassinnet

spring rammers/inspection

Inspection des arms=baguette dans le canon

open cartridge box    Overez=la giberne

close cartridge box    Fermez=la giberne

return rammer      Remettez=la baguette

shoulder/inspection    Haut=les armes

close to the front      Serrez vos Rangs=en avant=Marche

dismissal      Le Companie=Rompez=Vos rangs!

(reply - Sans Touche! - without stain)

Open Order & Display

Display left

À gauche, À gauche=Overez vos Rongs=Marche

Display from the center

Sur le centre=Overez vos Rongs=Marche

Reform company R'assemblément

Three line Firing

Front rank kneel Premier=Pepitae von Arm

Front rank stand Premier=Uppitae Vorrong

Fixing & Charging Bayonets

Fix bayonet Baïonnette=au canon

Present bayonet Présentez=la baïonnette

Unfix bayonet Remettez=la baïonnette

Charge Infantry/Cavalry Charge lay Infantray/Chavlay

Advance w/ bayonet Avance la Infantray

Ease (from charge) Repo

Bread on bayonet Panara aut de canon

Undress/Remove Hat & Bow for Prayer

Undress & Uncover Genou= à terre

Redress & Recover Debout (day-boo)

Casualties from Storming Redoubt #9

56 grenadiers and chasseurs of the regiment of Gatinois,  
21 grenadiers and chasseurs of the Royal Deuxponts,  
6 chasseurs of the Agenois,  
9 nine soldiers of the second battalion of the Gatinois,  
have been killed or wounded, in this attack, which lasted only seven minutes. = total of 92, of which 65 from the Gatinois

Moreover, M. de Barthelot, captain of the regiment of Gatinois, was killed; M. de Sireuil, captain of the chasseurs of this regiment, had his leg broken, and M.de Sillegue, second lieutenant of chasseurs was shot through his thigh. The Chevalier de La Meth received two musket balls, one of which broke his, knee-pan, and the other pierced his thigh

In the two redoubts the enemy had six officers and 67 men captured, 18 were killed and 50 captured in Redoubt No. 9.

#### Immediately before the assault of Redoubt #9

At this moment Rochambeau came to the trench, and, addressing the soldiers of Gatinois, he said to them: "My children, if I have need of you this night, I hope that you have not forgotten that we have served together in that brave regiment of Spotless Auvergne (Auvergne sans tache), an honorable surname which it has deserved from the time of its creation." They answered him that if the restoration of their name was promised them, they would allow themselves to be killed to the last man. Rochambeau promised it to them, and they kept their word. The king, on the report that Rochambeau made to him of this affair, wrote with his own hand, "Good for Royal Auvergne."

#### History of the Regiment de Gatinois

The ordonnance of 25 March 1776, divided the Auvergne Regiment: the first and third battalions remained as d'Auvergne; the second and fourth battalions formed the regiment de Gatinois.

The second battalion, which was at la Martinique since November 20, 1775, went to Saint-Domingo, (Haiti) in 1777. The fourth battalion, which was at Calais, France in June, 1776, left at the end of that year for Bordeaux, France and there embarked the 25th September, 1777, to rejoin the second battalion. The regiment remained in garrison at the Cape until 1779. That year it was

placed on board of vessels of the fleet of Count d'Estaing, and the 15th September to 20th October was at the **siege of Savannah**.

The companies of chasseurs coveted themselves with glory, the **9th of October**, at the attack on the retrenchments. The sublieutenant LEVERT was the first to enter the entrenchments, whose defenders, astonished at such audacity, fled, throwing away their arms. The English, nevertheless, returned more numerous, and the brave Gatinois companies, without support, having lost the half of their number, were obliged to retire. They withdrew in good order, carrying off their dead and wounded, among whom the Viscount de Béthizy, colonel en second, with three wounds, in the left hand, the right arm, and in the stomach; Captain Sireuil, wounded with a biscaïen [musket shot] in the side; Captain de Foucault, knocked down by the concussion from a cannon ball; Lieutenant De Justajmont, killed outright; Chevalier de la Roche-Negley, who had received a biscaïen shot in the head and was later 'trepanned'; Chevalier de Tourville, wounded by a ball which passed from the right breast (téton) to the shoulder; sublieutenant Levert had his clothes riddled with bullets. After, the siege was raised, the Gatinois returned to the Cape.

26 May 1781 - **siege and capture of Pensacola** by Spanish and French forces. He writes that French detachment of 800 was also present from Regiments Poitou, Agenois (inc chasseurs) Gatinois, Cambresis, DuCap. - R. Chartrand

In 1781 it was made a part of the corps d'armée which the **Marquis de Saint Simon** led to the United States to reinforce Rochambeau. It took a glorious part in the **siege of Yorktown** and the capitulation of Lord Cornwallis. The **14th October, with the Royal Deux-Ponts regiment** and under Lieutenant-colonel de Lestrade, it attacked with extreme bravery, and carried one of two redoubts on the left of the British defensive works. Captain Sireuil, of the chasseurs, was again wounded, this time very seriously, with two other officers. After the victory, Washington, expressed his admiration to the French units by presenting to the regiments Gatinois and Royal-Deux-Ponts the three pieces of cannon which they had captured from the redoubt 9. The Gatinois re-embarked soon after the British surrender and returned to Saint-Domingo.

**In 1791 Royal-Auvergne became the eighteenth infantry, then was discharged in 1791.** The eighteenth infantry, which has now [1903/5] succeeded, is in garrison at Pau.

Article 14 of the 1779 Regulations:  
The Small Equipment Which Each Soldier is Provided:

Each Soldier will have 3 good shirts, 2 pairs of breeches, 2 pairs of shoes, which are new, a pair of gaiters of white toile, a pair in blackened toile, a pair of gaiters of black wool material, 2 pairs of cuffs for gaiters of white toile with black buttons, 2 handkerchiefs, 2 pairs of stockings, 2 neckstocks of dimity, a buckle for the neckstock, a pair of buckles for the shoes, a pair of buckles for the kneestraps, a bag of powder and a knot, a comb for arranging the hair, a comb to take the powder off, a brush for the coat and hat, 2 brushes for the shoes, a small brush for polishing the brass, a paintbrush for whitening the buff leather, a thimble for sewing, thread, needles, a buttonhook, a hairhook (hairpin), a priming wire (pick), a screwdriver, a piece of old cloth for rubbing spots/stains from the coat, and an old linen piece for cleaning arms.

**Capitine**

L - solid silver w/ fringe  
R - solid silver w/o fringe

**Capitine en Seconde**

L - silver w/red stripe & silver fringe  
R - silver w/red stripe & no fringe

**Lieutenant**

L – zigzag diamond pattern & silver fringe

R - zigzag diamond pattern & no fringe

**Sergeant - L & R (no epaulettes)**

NCO had the white sewn in standard epaulette (at the neck side) with regimental facing color piping the epaulette that was common to the enlisted man's coat.

Sergeant's left sleeve had a silver lace stripe sewn above the cuff of their uniform. It was about 1 inch or one pouce wide.

**Corporal - L & R (no epaulettes) same as Sergeant**

Corporal had a blue lace stripe stripe sewn above the cuff of their uniform. It was about 1 inch or one pouce wide. Above that was two white cloth lace stripes sewn above the cuff; also one inch wide and spaced about 1/2" apart.

**SPECIAL INSIGNIA** - For each 7 years of service, a Private or NCO got a stripe to wear on his left shoulder. These stripes were always in French blue and was in the form of an upside down V. These were accumulated and you could have as many as you could fit given your length of service. At 24 years you earned a red badge with crossed gold swords that you wore on the left breast.

**Q: Did Officers carry firelocks into the field?**

**A:** Yes, depending on your rank. All company grade officers carried a smaller musket called a fusil on active service when outranked by a more senior officer. For example, Lieutenants (Capitaine en Secondes) and Captain (Capitaines) carried a fusil when outranked by a senior Officer (Major or Colonel). Ensigns however, even when not bearing colors would not carry a fusil.

All Company grade officers carried fusils while under arms at a position we call "advance". There is an entire section of the '79 regs that are dedicated to this drill. When the officer steps away to post, the Sergeant steps up, brings his musket to the advance and takes charge.

The fusil is exactly the same as the men's muskets with the exception that the barrel is 4 inches shorter and about 3 pounds lighter and like all smoothbore arms in the French army at this time, it is a .69 caliber musket. The weight was reduced by having a shorter and lighter barrel and as such, the stock would be lighter to support the lighter barrel and slightly smaller lock. For company grade officers, the cartridge box is smaller and carries only 18 rounds.