APPENDIX.

In the Introduction, reference was made to the elaborate book on Horsemanship by the Marquis of Newcastle, originally published in the French language at Antwerp, 1658. The following extracts are taken from the Preface of the English edition of the work, published at London, 1743:

"I might make an Article here regarding the Œuf in which this Book is writ: But I think it sufficient to observe to my Readers, that I neither write as a Wit myself, nor for a Gentleman of Wit. Educated in the Stable, in the Stud in the Manage, in the midst of Horses in the Army, I have never been a Member of the French Academy. I write for those who, like myself, make it their Profession to be among Horses; it is enough that I make myself understood by them, by a proper Use of the Terms of Art, in which I presume I have pretty well succeeded."

A chapter in this book is devoted to "The Movements of a Horse in all his Natural Paces," which are described as follows:

"The Walk.—A Horse in walking has two of his feet in the air, and two upon the ground, which move otherways at the same time, one fore and one hind-foot, which is the movement of a gentle trot.

"The Trot.—The action of his legs in this movement is two feet in the air, and two upon the ground, which he moves crossways at the same time; one fore and one hind-foot across, which is the movement of the walk; for the movement of a horse's legs is the same in walking as in trotting, where he moves them crossways, two in the air across, and two upon the ground at the same time; so that those which were across in the air at one time, are afterwards in the same situation upon the ground, and so vice versâ. This is the real movement of a horse's legs in trotting.

"The Amble.—A horse in this action moves both legs on the same side; for example, he moves his two off-legs both before and behind at the same time, while those of the near side are at a stand; and when those two which were in motion before touch the ground, he moves the other side, v. e. the fore and hind leg on the near side, and the off-legs are then at rest. Hence a pacing horse moves both legs on one side, and changes the side at each motion, having both legs on the same side in the air, and those of the other side upon the ground at the same time, which motion is the perfect amble.

"The Gallop.—Galloping is a different movement; for in this pace a horse can lead with which leg the rider pleases, but the leg on the same side must follow it; I mean when he gallops directly forward, and then this is a true gallop. But that the leading of the fore-leg may be rightly understood, which ought to be followed by the hind-leg of the same side, the leg moves in the following manner: for example, if the fore off-leg leads, it consequently follows by such leading, that the same fore-leg ought to be before the other fore-leg, and the hind-leg on the same side ought to follow, which hind-leg ought to be before the other hind-leg, which is the right gallop.

"But in order to understand it the better, the motion in galloping is in this manner: the horse raises his two fore-legs at the same time in the action I have described, which is one leg before the other, and when his fore-legs come down, before they touch the ground, they are immediately followed by those behind; so that, as I have said before, they are all in the air at the same time: for his hind-legs begin to move when the fore-legs begin to fall, by which the whole horse is entirely in the air. How would it otherwise be possible, that a horse in running should leap twice his length, if the motion of the gallop was not a leap forwards?"
APPENDIX.

This description is very just both with respect to the motion and posture of a horse's legs in galloping, which, though it be true is not easily perceived in a gentle gallop, but very visible in a swift one, where the motion is violent: I say, his four legs may then plainly appear to be in the air at the same time, running being no more than a quick gallop, the motion and posture of a horse's legs being entirely the same.

"RUNNING.—The motion of a horse and the action of his legs are the same in running as in galloping, the different velocity of the motion only excepted; so that running may be properly called a swift gallop, and a gallop a slow running. This is the true movement in running. The trot is the foundation of a gallop; and the reason is, because the trot being crossways, and a gallop both legs on the same side, if you put a horse upon a trot beyond the speed of that pace, he is obliged when his off fore-leg is lifted up, to set down his near hind-leg so quickly, that it makes the hind-leg follow the fore-leg on the same side, which is a real gallop; and for this reason a trot is the foundation of a gallop.

"A gallop is the foundation of the Terre-à-terre, the motion of the horse's legs being the same. He leads with the fore-leg within the Volte, and the hind-leg on the same side follows. You keep him only a little more in hand in Terre-à-terre, that he may keep his time more regularly.

"I could wish that Pacing was excluded from the Manage, that action being only mixed and confused, by which a horse moves both legs on the same side, and shifts them each movement; and this is as directly contrary to the Manage as is possible, if, from an Amble you would put a horse to a gallop; for when he is upon a trot you may push him to a gallop, but being upon the amble you must stop him upon the hand before he can gallop."