
“It is not intended, nor indeed would it be desirable, that the present work should embrace every thing which is proper to be known by our citizen soldiery ; its aim is, simply to aid the inexperienced as far as to enable them to become familiar with such principles, and practical details of the military service, as are absolutely essential to those who would be a competent officer whether in the line, or in the staff. If it accomplishes this, it will not have been compiled in vain.”

– Major William Gilham (1861)

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Silas Tackitt, }
February, 2009 }

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where it will cease to play.

The adjutant then commands :

- 1. *Attention.* 2. *Shoulder* — ARMS.
- 3. *Close order* — MARCH.

At the word, *close order*, the officer will face *about* ; at *march*, resume his post in line. The adjutant then commands :

Present — ARMS.

At which he will face to the new officer of the day, salute, and report,

"Sir, the guard is formed."

The new officer of the day, after acknowledging the salute, will direct the adjutant to march the guard in review, or by flank to its post. But if the adjutant be senior to the officer of the day, he will report without saluting with the sword then, or when marching the guard in review.

In review, the guard march past the officer of the day, according to the order of review, conducted by the adjutant, marching on the left of the first division ; the sergeant-major on the left of the last division.

When the column has passed the officer of the day, the officer of the guard marches it to its post, the adjutant and sergeant-major retiring. The music, which has wheeled out of the column, and taken post opposite the officer of the day, will cease, and the old officer of the day salute, and give the old or standing orders to the new officer of the day. The supernumeraries, at the same time, will be marched by the first sergeants to their respective company parades, and dismissed.

In bad weather, or at night, or after fatiguing marches, the ceremony of turning off may be dispensed with, but not the inspection.

Grand guards, and other brigade guards, are organized and mounted on the brigade parade by the staff officer of the parade under the direction of the field officer of the day of the brigade according to the principles here prescribed for a police guard of a regiment. The detail of each regiment is assembled on the regimental parade, verified by the adjutant, and marched to the brigade parade by the senior officer of the detail. After inspection and review, the officer of the day directs the several guards to their respective posts.

The officer of the old guard, having his guard paraded, on the approach of the new guard, commands :

Present — ARMS.

The new guard will march, in *quick time*, past the old guard, at *shouldered arms*, officers saluting, and take post four paces on its right,

approach to its covers; in occasional bold manoeuvres of its light-artillery, when the enemy's columns are open to its fire ; in daring rapid charges of its cavalry, when the enemy presses forward to gain some critical point; a rear-guard may give an enemy such lessons as will force him to adopt that prudential course, on which its own safety, and that of its column, alone depend.

129. [M 287] As the march of a rear-guard is an almost continual running fight, its dispositions should be taken for phase of its duties. Its rear should accordingly be closed by a line of skirmishers, properly supported by the other arms. This line must equally exhibit caution, coolness and firmness ; giving way to no hasty movements ; and reserving its fire until it can be thrown in with murderous effect. If forced back by superior numbers, the skirmishers should concentrate on the flanks of the other troops, leaving the road clear, either for the fire of the artillery, or for the action of cavalry, or of infantry in mass.

130. [M 288] In all its actions, the rear-guard should never lose sight of the danger it continually runs of being surrounded, or cut off, by a movement on its flanks, or rear. Against this, its only course is to push out flank patrols, as far as they can safely venture ; restricting these to the duties of conveying timely warning, to the main-body of the rear-guard of any appearance of a movement of the kind referred to ; and of preventing it, if attempted, by a bold stand, either defensive, or offensive, as circumstances may demand.

B. SUMMARY ON ADVANCE-GUARDS

131. [B - pp. 82-83] The advance is taken by a line of skirmishers, extending four or five hundred yards beyond the flanks of the column on each side. The skirmishers correspond with the pickets in camp. About one hundred yards behind this line march the supports, three in number. The centre support keeps the road as to be followed by the column. The officer commanding this support must be well instructed as to the direction he is to pursue, and in detail as to the route and rate of march. The flank supports more about three hundred yards to the right and left.

The reserve marches about one hundred and fifty yards behind the centre support.

The main body of the column follows from half a mile to a mile behind the reserve.

The flanks of the column are protected by flankers, disposed

1. *Support* — ARMS. 2. *Forward*. 3. MARCH.

And the relief proceeds in the same manner until the whole are relieved.

The detachments and sentinels from the old guard having come in, it will be marched, at *shouldered arms*, along the front of the new guard, in *quick time*, the new guard standing at *presented arms* ; officers saluting, and the music of both guards beating, except at the outposts.

On arriving at the regimental or garrison parade, the commander of the old guard will send the detachments composing it, under charge of the non-commissioned officers, to their respective regiments. Before the men are dismissed, their pieces will be drawn or discharged at a target. On rejoining their companions, the chiefs of squads will examine the arms, etc., of their men, and cause the whole to be put away in good order.

When the old guard has marched off fifty paces, the officer of the new guard will order his men to stack their arms, or place them in the arm-racks.

The commander of the guard will then make himself acquainted with all the instructions for his post, visit the sentinels, and question them and the non-commissioned officers relative to the instructions they may have received from other persons of the old guard.

B. THE ROSTER, OR DETAILS FOR SERVICE.

2. [G 748] The duties performed by detail are of three classes. The *first class* comprises, first, grand guards and outposts ; second, interior guards, as of magazine, hospital, etc. ; third, orderlies ; fourth, police guards.

The *second class* comprises, first, detachments to protect labor on military works, as field works, communications, etc. ; second, working parties on such works ; third, detachments to protect fatigues.

The *third class* are all fatigues, without arms, in or out of camp. In the cavalry, stable-guards form a separate roster, and count before fatigue.

The rosters are distinct for each class. Officers are named on them in the order of rank. The details are taken in succession in the order of the roster, beginning at the head. Lieutenants form one roster, the first and second lieutenants are entered on it alternately. The senior first lieutenant is the first on the roster ; the senior second lieutenant is the second, etc. The captains form one roster, and are exempt from fatigue,

118. [M 276] In a forward movement, this general disposition of the troops of the leading detachment should be adhered to, as far as the features of the ground will permit. Whenever these features become such that a concentration on the centre is rendered necessary, a proper order should be temporarily taken, to enable the troops promptly to resume their original order, so soon as the ground opens. The leading line of skirmishers will carefully examine all the ground over which they pass ; and observe all that occurs around them. The men, for this purpose, keeping in pairs ; and taking all suitable precautions not to place themselves in positions favorable to being seen from a distance.

119. [M 277] If the enemy is met, dispositions are immediately taken to receive him. The line of skirmishers is strengthened ; the supports brought up ; and if there is any artillery, it takes position on the road, to sweep it. In this order, the whole of the leading detachment falls back slowly upon the main body of the advanced-guard ; and further dispositions are made according to the exigency of the case.

120. [M 278] The general order of march of an advanced-guard remains the same in all circumstances of ground ; the position of the troops alone varying with changes of its features. In broken ground, for instance, the line of skirmishers of the leading detachment would be of infantry, and this line would be supported by some cavalry.

121. [M 279] A strict observance of good order, particularly among the troops of the leading detachment, is of the first importance ; nothing should therefore be permitted which might either withdraw their attention from their chief duty of watching ; or which might give warning to an enemy of their approach. They should especially guard against being drawn into the use of their fire-arms, short of an actual surprise.

122. [M 280] On a night-march the precautions should be redoubled. The leading detachment will be more concentrated, keeping mostly to the road. If the enemy is seen, word will be sent at once to the rear, for a halt, and the suitable dispositions will be taken, as noiselessly as practicable.

123. [M 281] All defiles met with of any length should be examined carefully by some scouts, before any number of troops venture into them ; and then proper measures should be taken for securing them from an attack, until the troops are all clear of them. All woods that can be easily gone round should be made the circuit of by some horse before passing through them. Thick forests should be carefully examined, a hundred or more paces on each side of the road. And in all cases any doubtful ground must be first searched, by the leading troops, before any

sergeant of his troop, or sergeant of his squad, his horse equipments and valise ready packed. In case of alarm, the first sergeant sees that the horses of these men are equipped and led to the rendezvous.

In the field, artillery-men are not called upon for any duty outside their own batteries or camps.

These rules in regard to the roster apply also to service in garrison.

C. DUTIES OF GUARDS.

3. [G 749] Sentinels will be relieved every two hours, unless the state of the weather, or other causes, should make it necessary or proper that it be done at shorter or longer intervals.

Each relief, before mounting, is inspected by the commander of the guard or of its post. The corporal reports to him, and presents the old relief on its return.

The *countersign*, or watchword, is given to such persons as are entitled to pass during the night, and to officers, non-commissioned officers, and sentinels of the guard. Interior guards receive the countersign only when ordered by the commander of the troops.

The *parole* is imparted to such officers only as have a right to visit the guards, and to make the grand rounds ; and to officers commanding guards.

As soon as the new guard has been marched off, the officer of the day will repair to the office of the commanding officer and report for orders.

The officer of the day must see that the officer of the guard is furnished with the parole and countersign before *retreat*.

The officer of the day visits the guards during the day at such times as he may deem necessary, and makes his rounds at night at least once after 12 o'clock.

Upon being relieved, the officer of the day will make such remarks in the report of the officer of the guard as circumstances require; and present the same at head-quarters.

Commanders of guards leaving their posts to visit their sentinels; or on other duty, are to mention their intention, and the probable time of their absence, to the next in command.

The officers are to remain constantly at their guards, except while visiting their sentinels, or necessarily engaged elsewhere on their proper duty.

prompt mutual support and guarding against the approach of an enemy unperceived. The flank detachments, for this purpose, keeping some-what to the rear of the leading one. The most advanced positions of these troops should be of cavalry, unless the country be mountainous, or very thickly wooded, in which cases infantry is the best arm for the duty.

116. [M 274] The distance that should be left between the leading detachment and the principal body of the advanced-guard, will depend upon the more or less of necessary precaution already alluded to. An interval of from a thousand to two thousand paces may be left between the leading detachment and the main-portion ; the small detachments thrown forward from the leading detachment may precede it from two hundred to six hundred paces ; whilst the leading men, who form, as it were, the apex of this disposition, precede the last about one hundred paces.

3. Dispositions of Advanced-Guard.

117. [M 275] From these indications of the manner of distributing the troops of the advanced-guard, the following general dispositions, adapted to ordinary circumstances of locality may be gathered. The apex, or most advanced point, may be formed of a staff, or other intelligent officer, under the escort of a few horsemen ; in his rear follow small detachments of horse, preceded by a line of horsemen, as skirmishers, in dispersed order, thrown out from them ; this line of small detachments and their men may embrace a front of a thousand or more paces, according to the face of the country. On each flank of the detachments, from which the skirmishers are thrown forward, march small detachments of both horse and foot, as supports of the line. In the rear of this line, at a hundred paces or so, may be placed a small detachment, charged with patrolling either on the front or flanks. Finally, at some sixty paces in rear of the detachment for patrols, follows the remaining portion of the horse and foot, composing the leading detachment. The main-body of the advanced-guard, following some hundred paces farther to the rear ; and the rear of its march, being closed by the small rear detachment already mentioned.

It will be seen, by comparing this disposition of troops of an advanced-guard in march, with the one adopted for the advanced-posts at a halt, that they are analogous, and differ in no material respect, as their object in each case is the same.

must have the same post that he had the first time — the most intelligent, trusty and experienced soldiers being chosen for the most difficult and important posts.

6. [B- VII:6] Deserters, spies, and others coming within our lines, by orders, are to be at once conducted to the nearest division provost marshal. They should not be allowed to hold conversation with any one.

1. *Complements*

7. [G 749] Sentinels will halt, come to *attention*, and *present arms* to general and field officers, to the officer of the day, and to the commanding officer of the post. To all other officers they will *carry arms*.

When a sentinel in his sentry-box sees an officer approaching, he will stand at *attention*, and as the officer passes will salute him, by bringing the left hand briskly to the musket, as high as the right shoulder.

The sentinel at any post of the guard, when he sees any body of troops, or an officer entitled to compliment, approach, must call : "*Turn out the guard*"; and announce who approaches.

Guards do not turn out as a matter of compliment after sunset ; but, sentinels will, when officers in uniform approach, pay them proper attention, by facing to the proper front, and standing steady at *shouldered arms*. This will be observed until the evening is so far advanced that the sentinels begin challenging.

2. *Challenges*

8. [G 749] After *retreat* (or the hour appointed by the commanding officer), until broad daylight, a sentinel challenges every person who approaches him, taking, at the same time, the position of *arms port*. He will suffer no person to come nearer than within reach of his bayonet, until the person has given the countersign.

A sentinel, in challenging, will call out — "*Who comes there?*"

If answered — "*Friend, with the countersign,*" and he be instructed to pass persons with the countersign, he will reply — "*Advance, friend, with the countersign.*"

If answered — "*Friends,*" he will reply — "*Halt, friends. Advance one with the countersign.*"

If answered — "*Relief*" "*Patrol*" or "*Grand rounds,*" he will reply — "*Halt. Advance, sergeant (or corporal) with the countersign,*" and satisfy himself that the party is what it represents itself to be.

its own defence, it is best for it to fall back in time ; and, taking position with the main-body, endeavor, by their combined efforts, to turn the scales of victory in their favor.

106. [M 231] The duties of advanced-guards being so much more frequently to feel and occupy an enemy, preparatory to some decisive blow by the main-body, than to engage him with a view to follow up any advantage gained, it follows, as a matter of course, that they should be composed of the most efficient and active light troops at the general's disposal. Such troops, in the hands of a solid, energetic, but prudent leader, will be the right arm of an army. Prompt on all occasions ; never taken at fault, they keep the enemy constantly occupied ; harass him with fatiguing precautions, to secure his flanks and rear ; whilst their own force is kept relieved from these annoyances, and always fresh for any great emergency.

1. *Advanced-Guards.*

107. [M 265] Measures of pre-caution, for a force in position, are far more easily arranged than for one in motion. At a halt of some days, but slight changes in the first dispositions, arising from a more thorough knowledge of the sound taken up, will be requisite ; on a march, the scene is continually shifting; and the enemy may fall on just at that point, or under those circumstances in which we are least prepared to meet him. Hence a necessity for doubling the ordinary precautions on a march, and keeping the troops more in hand, so as to be, at all moments, prepared for any emergency.

108. [M 266] The spirit of the dispositions is the same in both cases; changes in the details, so as to adapt our force to the changing features of the ground passed over, present the real difficulty. On a march we may have to guard against an attack on the head of the column; on either flank, or both ; and in the rear. Hence a necessary disposition of movable advanced-posts, in each of these directions, keeping pace with the progress of the main-body, and far enough from it to give it timely warning of a threatened attack.

109. [M 267] The dispositions in front is termed the *Advanced-Guard*; those on the flanks, the *Flankers* ; and those in rear, the *Rear-Guard*.

110. [M 268] As the head of a column in march towards the enemy is the weak point, it is here that the principal strength must be accumulated, so that, if threatened with an attack, sufficient resistance can

guard to the officer, who keeps his post on the right and gives him the parole. He then examines the guard, orders back his escort, and, taking a new one, proceeds in the same manner to other guards.

All material instructions given to a sentinel on post by persons entitled to make grand rounds, ought to be promptly notified to the commander of the guard.

Any general officer, or the commander of a post or garrison, may visit the guards of his command, and go the grand rounds, and be received in the same manner as prescribed for the officer of the day.

3. Duties of Officers on Guard

9. [B - VII:1] The officer on guard (outpost of other guards) will write down all orders which he receives, whether these orders come to him verbally or in writing, and deliver these orders, in writing, to the officer who receives them.

10. [B - VII:3] The officers will most particularly examine each sentinel upon his post, respecting the orders that he has received, immediately after he is placed there for the first time and before he is marched off to take the same post a second time, the officer will question him for the purpose of ascertaining whether he recollects his orders.

11. [B - VII:4] It is the duty of the officers to ascertain that every individual is instructed in what he has to do ; *and it is to them, therefore, that the responsibility attaches, if any accident or irregularity occurs in consequence of orders not being accurately given.*

D. TYPES OF GUARDS.

12. [G 750] Guards, in time of war, are bodies of men whose duties are to secure an army or place from being surprised by an enemy.

By a proper disposition of the guards, and by a faithful discharge of the duties imposed upon them, a whole army can at all times and under all circumstances, be kept in readiness for action ; the larger part of the army, even in the pursuit of an enemy, and momentarily expecting to meet him, may with safety seek that repose which is so necessary to keep up the physical energies of the forces ; and as the guards generally constitute but a comparatively small portion of the command, and are frequently relieved, no soldier is likely to be called upon to endure an amount of fatigue greater than a man in his vigor ought to bear.

In order that the guards of an army may protect it properly, they

keep him in doubt as to the actual character and number of the troops before him ; the old military axiom, being always kept in mind, that "*a sword opportunely drawn frequently keeps another back in its scabbard.*"

102. [M 227] In all defensive positions, the advanced-guard and its advanced-posts should retire slowly but circumspectly ; so that the main-body may have time to take all its defensive measures. In the offensive, the attack of the advanced-guard should be decided and vigorous ; pressing upon the enemy at every point ; and leaving nothing undone to demoralize him, by the confusion which so often follows from an impetuous onset.

103. [M 228] Whilst in position, the advanced-guard should take advantage of the natural, or other obstacles on its front and flanks which are within supporting distance ; to strengthen itself, and gain supports for its advanced-posts. In this way, its means of resistance, whether acting offensively, or otherwise, may be greatly augmented. Ground of this character, taken up by the troops, should not be abandoned without very cogent reasons for it ; since, should circumstances bring about a forward movement, it might cost more to regain what was given up than to have maintained up than it obstinately at first.

104. [M 229] The ground to be taken up by an advanced-guard and embraced within its advanced-posts, should be carefully chosen. To take position where the movements of the enemy can be well watched, whilst our own troops are kept concealed, and not liable to a sudden attack, either in front or flank, are the *desiderata* in such cases. If, in following this guide, it should lead to a development of advanced-posts which would be too weak at any point for a tolerable resistance, there remains but the alternative to retire slowly before the enemy, — taking care that he do not slip behind the out-posts and their supports, — upon some central point to the rear, where the advanced-posts, united to the troops in reserve, may make a good stand ; and from which, if the chances are favorable, they may advance upon the enemy, and make him pay dearly for his temerity.

105. [M 230] In all affairs of advanced-posts, great circumspection is to be shown, both by the officer in command of the advanced-guard, in throwing forward fresh troops to strengthen a point assailed, as well as on the part of the general-in-chief, in sustaining the advanced-guard by weakening his main-body. These are points that can only be decided on the spot. The safer rule, in all cases, is not to weaken the main-defence, or main attack, by detaching from it, to support a feeble point. If the force engaged, under such circumstances does not suffice for

are taken from all the companies, from each in proportion to its strength.

The guard is commanded by a lieutenant, under the supervision of a captain as regimental officer of the day. It furnishes ten sentinels at the camp ; one over the arms of the guard ; one at the colonel's tent ; three on the color front; one of them over the colors ; three, fifty paces in rear of the field officer's tents ; and one on each flank, between it and the next regiment. If it is a flank regiment, one more sentinel is posted on the outer flank.

An advanced post is detached from the police guard, composed of a sergeant, a corporal, a drummer, and nine men to furnish sentinels and the guard over the prisoners. The men are the first of the guard roster from each company. The men of the advanced post must not leave it under any pretext. Their meals are sent to the post. The advanced post furnishes three sentinels ; two a few paces in front of the post, opposite the right and left wing of the regiment, posted so as to see as far as possible to the front, and one over the arms.

In the cavalry, dismounted men are employed in preference on the police guard. The mounted men on guard are sent in succession, a part, at a time, to groom their horses. The advanced post is always formed of mounted men.

In each company, a corporal has charge of the stable guard. His tour begins at *retreat*, and ends at morning *stable-call*. The stable guard is large enough to relieve the men on post every two hours. They sleep in their tents, and are called by the corporal when wanted. At *retreat* he closes the streets of the camp with cords, or uses other precautions to prevent the escape of loose horses.

The officer of the day is charged with the order and cleanliness of the camp ; a fatigue is furnished to him when the number of prisoners is insufficient to clean the camp. He has the calls beaten by the drummer of the guard.

The police guard and the advanced post pay the same honors as other guards. They take arms when an armed body approaches.

The sentinel over the colors has orders not to permit them to be moved except in the presence of an escort ; to let no one touch them but the color-bearer, or the sergeant of the police guard when he is accompanied by two armed men.

The sentinels on the color front permit no soldier to take arms from the stacks, except by order of some officer, or a non-commissioned officer of the guard. The sentinel at the colonel's tent has orders to warn him, day or night, of any unusual movement in or about the camp.

94. [HB 227] If the defile be only sufficient to receive a front of one man, the colonel will cause the men to pass one at a time. The men of the same file should follow each other in their order as closely as possible, and without loss of time. As soon as the defile permits a front of two or four men, the battalion will be re-formed into two or four ranks, and will march in this order until there be space to form platoons or sections, as indicated, Para. 76 / [HB 209].

95. [HB 228] In both cases, just supposed, the head of the battalion, after having passed the defile, will march till sufficient space be left to contain the whole of the subdivisions in mass ; afterwards it will be put in march by the means indicated, Para. 89 / [HB 222].

96. [HB 229] When a command has to move rapidly over a given distance, the movements prescribed in this article will be executed in *double quick time* ; if the distance be long, the chief of the column will not allow the march at this gait to be continued for more than fifteen minutes; at the end of this time, he will order the ordinary *route step* to be marched for five minutes, and then again resume the *double quick*. If the ground be uneven, having considerable ascents and descents, he will reserve the *double quick* for those parts of the ground most favorable to this march.

97. [HB 230] A column marching alternately in *double quick time* and the ordinary *route step*, in the manner stated, can easily accomplish very long distances in a very short space of time ; but when the distance to be passed over be not greater than two miles, it ought to be accomplished, when the ground is favorable, without changing the rate of march.



patrols and rounds.

The officer of the guard makes his report of his tour of service, including the advanced post, and sends it, after the guard is marched off, to the officer of the day.

When the regiment marches, the men of the police guard return to their companies, except those of the advanced post. In the cavalry, at the sound, "*boot and saddle*," the officer of the guard sends one half the men to saddle and pack; when the regiment assembles, all the men join it.

When the camping party precedes the regiment, and the new police guard marches with the camping party, the guard, on reaching the camp, forms in line thirty paces in front of the centre of the ground marked for the regiment. The officer of the guard furnishes the sentinels required by the commander of the camping party. The advanced post takes its station.

The advanced post of the old police guard takes charge of the prisoners on the march, and marches, bayonets fixed, at the centre of the regiment. On reaching camp, it turns over the prisoners to the new advanced post.

2. *Pickets.*

15. [G 753] The detail for the picket is made daily, and is composed of a lieutenant, two sergeants, four corporals, a drummer, and about forty privates for each regiment. For a smaller force, the picket is in proportion to the strength of the detachment. The duty of the pickets is to hold the enemy in check, and the points which they take up should, if possible, be susceptible of good defence ; such as villages, defiles, etc.; when the advantages do not present themselves, temporary obstacles, such abatis, etc., should be resorted to. The points occupied by the pickets should be about midway between the line of outposts and the position of the main body.

Small posts should be thrown forward by the pickets, between them and the line of grand guards. These give greater security to the pickets, and furnish support to the grand guard.

3. *Grand Guards and Outposts.*

16. [G 754] The numbers, strength, and position of grand guards are regulated by the commanders of brigades ; in detached corps, by the

in the direction of his file.

81. [HB 214] Changes of direction will always be made without command ; if the change be important, a caution merely from the respective chiefs to their subdivisions will suffice, and the rear rank, as well as the files broken to the rear, will execute successively the movement where the front rank had executed it.

82. [HB 215] The colonel will hold himself at the head of the battalion; he will regulate the step of the leading subdivision, and indicate to its chief the instant for executing the various movement which the nature of the route may render necessary.

83. [HB 216] If the column be composed of several battalions, each will conform itself, in its turn, to what shall have been commanded for the leading battalion, observing to execute each movement at the same place, and in the same manner.

84. [HB 217] Finally, to render the mechanism of all those movements familiar to the troops, and to habituate them to march in the *route step* without elongating the column, commanders will generally cause their battalions to march in this step, going to, and returning from, fields of exercise. Each will occasionally conduct his battalion through narrow passes, in order to make it perceive the utility of the principles prescribed above ; and he will several times, in every course of instruction march it in the *route step*, and cause to be executed, sometimes at once, and sometimes successively, the diverse movements which have just been indicated.

1. *General remarks on the column in route.*

85. [HB 218] The lesson relative to the column in route is, by its frequent application, one of the most important that can be given to troops. If it be not well taught and established on right principles, it will happen that the rear of the column in route will be obliged to run, to regain distances, or that the front will be forced to halt till the rear shall have accomplished that object ; thus rendering the march greatly slower, or greatly more fatiguing, generally both, than if it were executed according to rule.

86. [HB 219] The ordinary progress of a column in route ought to be, on good roads or good grounds, at the rate of one hundred and ten paces in a minute. This rate may be easily maintained by columns of almost any depth ; but over bad roads, ploughed fields, loose sands, or mountainous districts, the progress cannot be so great, and must therefore

their sentinels day and night. These posts, when of infantry, should be about 200 paces in front of the line of grand guards, and of cavalry from 600 to 800 ; and are commanded by officers or non-commissioned officers, according to their importance. Cavalry posts may be relieved every four or eight hours.

The commander of a grand guard receives detailed instructions from the general and field officers of the day of the brigade, and instructs the commanders of the outposts as to their duties, and the arrangements for the defence or retreat. The commanders of grand guards may, in urgent cases, change the positions of the outposts. If the outposts are to change their position at night, they wait until the grand guard has gotten its position, and darkness hides their movements from the enemy, then march silently and rapidly under charge of an officer.

In detached corps, small posts of picked men are at night sent forward on the roads by which the enemy may attack or turn the position. They watch the forks of the roads, keep silence, conceal themselves, light no fires, and often change place. They announce the approach of an enemy by signals agreed upon, and retreat, by routes examined during the day, to places selected, and rejoin the guard at daybreak.

Grand guards have special orders in each case, and the following in all cases : to inform the nearest posts and the field officer of the day, or the general of brigade, of the march and movements of the enemy, and of the attacks they receive or fear ; to examine every person passing near the post, particularly those coming from without ; to arrest suspicious persons, and all soldiers and camp-followers who try to pass out without permission, and to send to the general, unless otherwise directed, all country people who come in.

18. [G 756] All out-guards stand *to arms* at night on the approach of patrols, rounds, or other parties ; the sentinel over the arms will call them out.

The sentinels and vedettes are placed on points from which they can see farthest, taking care not to break their connection with each other or with their posts. They are concealed from the enemy as much as possible by walls, or trees, or elevated ground. It is generally even of more advantage not to be seen than to see far. They should not be placed near covers, where the enemy may capture them. A sentinel should always be ready to fire ; vedettes carry their carbines or pistols in their hands. A sentinel must be sure of the presence of an enemy before he fires ; once satisfied of that, he must fire, though all defence on his part be

“Fourth company can not keep up,”

which must be repeated aloud by the sergeants on the flanks of the companies in front of the 4th, until it comes up to the commanding officer, who will, of course shorten the step at the head of the column, unless he perceives that some obstacle, ascent, or difficult ground in front will give time to the 4th to close up; in the mean time, the 4th, if no answer is returned to the notice of its having increased distance, will continue at the regular step.

63. [B - IV:6] In like manner, if the head of a regiment can not keep up with the preceding regiment, the commanding officer will forward the notice to the head of the column, detaching files at the same time to preserve the communications with the preceding regiment.

64. [B - IV:7] When obstacles which delay the march are frequent, it may be desirable or necessary, in order to avoid loss of time, that each company, after passing, should march on at the usual rate, without shortening its step, as the following company may overtake it at the next obstacle or ascent ; but it can never be necessary, and must not be suffered, that a company be broken and disorganized on the march. The intervals between companies may be occasionally increased with advantage and without disorder, but, unless each company in itself be kept compact, disorder and disorganization will ensue.

C. COLUMN IN ROUTE.

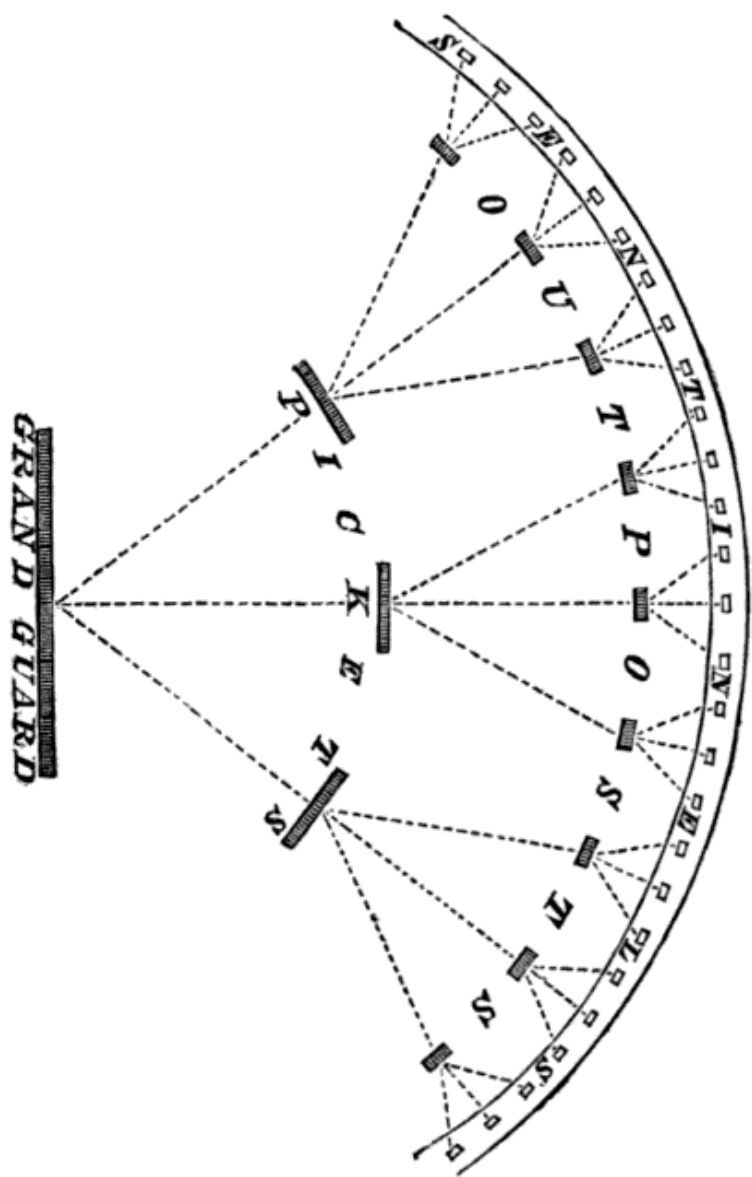
65. [HB 198] A column in route, like a column in manoeuvre, ought never to have a depth greater than about the front it had occupied in the line of battle, less the front of a subdivision.

66. [HB 199] The observance of this principle requires no particular rule for a column in manoeuvre ; but, as a column in route may have hourly to pass narrow ways, bridges, or other defiles, rendering it necessary to diminish the front of subdivisions, it becomes important to give rules and means by which the column may, for any length of march, preserve the ease of the route step without elongation from front to rear.

67. [HB 200] A column in route will be habitually formed by company.

68. [HB 201] When a column in route shall arrive at a pass too narrow to receive the front of a company, the column will diminish front by platoon before entering. This movement will be executed successively, or by all the companies at once.

69. [HB 202] If, however, the defile be very short, and it may be



Convex arrangement, Butterfield, *Camp and Outpost Duty*, p. 26.

the men to keep to the right or left, to permit mounted officers to pass along the column or road, the word must be passed by the officers or first sergeants only. The men must not repeat calls, orders, or commands, unless ordered.

46. [B - II:13] Whenever the bugles sound the "HALT" from the head of the column, the call will be repeated by the bugles along the line, and each regiment will halt wherever it may be, closing up only to its own head, and not closing upon the interval that may have been lost between it and the preceding regiment.

47. [B - II:14] When it is intended that the whole column should close up and halt, the head of the column will be halted silently, without bugle call or signal. The word will be passed to the rear to close up and halt; and when the last regiment of the brigade has closed up and halted, its bugler will sound the halt as an indication to the head of the column that the last regiment has closed up to its proper interval.

48. [B - II:15] The officer commanding the leading regiment will, unless otherwise ordered, sound the halt half an hour after the column has fully started, and once an hour afterward, giving a halt of five minutes each time. The first halt will be for ten minutes. At these halts arms may be stacked. These halts being regularly given, the men will understand they are to have them, and will not straggle, as they otherwise would.

49. [B - II:16] Whenever a defile or a narrow space is approached, great care must be taken that the men do not crowd up and collect in groups or crowds without organization. Officers will take care that they keep their ranks, and for that purpose command, "attention," and resume the "route step" after the passage.

50. [B - II:22] "To the Color," when sounded at the head of the column in march, indicates prepare for action. At this signal the trains will halt on the side of the road. The officers in charge, receiving no orders, will send for them to the brigade quarter-master or general.

51. [B - II:23] The ambulances will be ready for action, red flags flying; the men will open their cartridge-boxes, close up without orders, and stand shoulder to shoulder, waiting, firmly and without excitement, whatever dispositions or commands are to be given. The most perfect silence must prevail.

52. [B - II:24] During an action the men are not to leave the ranks, either for ammunition or to assist the wounded, unless by special directions. The ammunition will be received from quarter-masters, through the quarter-master's sergeants, by the 3^d sergeants of companies,

useless, as the safety of the post may depend on it. Sentinels fire on all persons deserting to the enemy.

If a sentinel's post must be where he cannot communicate with the guard, a corporal and three men are detached for it, or the sentinels are doubled, that one may communicate with the guard. During the day communication may be made by signals, such as raising a cap or handkerchief. At night sentinels are placed on low ground, the better to see objects against the sky.

To lessen the duty of rounds, and keep more men on the alert at night, sentinels on outposts are relieved every hour. To prevent sentinels from being surprised, it is sometimes well to precede the countersign by signals, such as striking the musket with the hand, striking the hands together, etc.

On the approach of any one at night, the outpost sentinel orders – "Halt!"

If the order is not obeyed after being repeated once, he fires.

If obeyed, he calls – "Who goes there?" If answered – "Rounds," or "Patrol," he says – "Advance with the countersign."

If more than one advance at the same time, or the person who advances fails to give the countersign or signal agreed on, the sentinel fires, and falls back on his guard. The sentinel over the arms, as soon as his hail is answered, turns out the guard, and the corporal goes to reconnoitre. When it is desirable to hide the position of the sentinel from the enemy, the hail is replaced by *signals*; the sentinels give the signal, and those approaching the counter signal.

With *raw* troops, or when the light troops of the enemy are numerous and active, and when the country is broken and wooded, the night stormy or dark, sentinels should be doubled. In this case; while one watches, the other, called a flying sentinel, moves about, examining the paths and hollows.

The commanders of grand guards visit the sentinels often; change their position when necessary; make them repeat their orders; teach them under what circumstances and at what signals to retire, and particularly not to fall back directly on their guard if pursued, but to lead the enemy in a circuit.

19. [G 757] At night, half the men of the grand guard off post watch under arms, while the rest lie down, arms by their side. The horses are always bridled; the horsemen hold the reins and must not sleep. An hour before break of day, infantry grand guards stand *to arms*, and cavalry mount. At the outposts some of the infantry are all night under

When the column reaches the camp-ground, the infantry comes into line on the color line; the cavalry in rear of its camp.

The number of men to be furnished for guards, pickets, and orderlies; the fatigue parties to be sent for wood and water for the cooks, etc.; the hour of marching, etc., are then announced by the brigadier-generals to the colonels, and by them to the field officers – the adjutant and captains formed in front of the regiment, the first sergeants taking post behind their captains. The adjutant then makes the details, and the first sergeants warn the men. The regimental officer of the day forms the picket, and sends the guards to their posts. The colors are then planted at the centre of the color line, and the arms are stacked on the line. The fatigue parties proceed to their duties, and the men of the company not on detail pitch the tents.

In the cavalry, each troop moves a little in rear of the point at which its horses are to be secured, and forms in one rank; the men then dismount; a detail is made to hold the horses; the rest stack their arms and fix the picket rope; after the horses are attended to, the tents are pitched, and each horseman places his arms at the side from the weather.

Artillery is brought into line, and the picket ropes fixed; the drivers unhitched, take off harness, secure their horses to the picket ropes, etc., while the cannoneers proceed to pitch the tents.

B. STANDING ORDERS FOR THE MARCH.

1. Preparing for the March

32. [B - I:6] The "General." At this call sergeants and corporals will see that their squads dress, equip, pack up and prepare for the march.

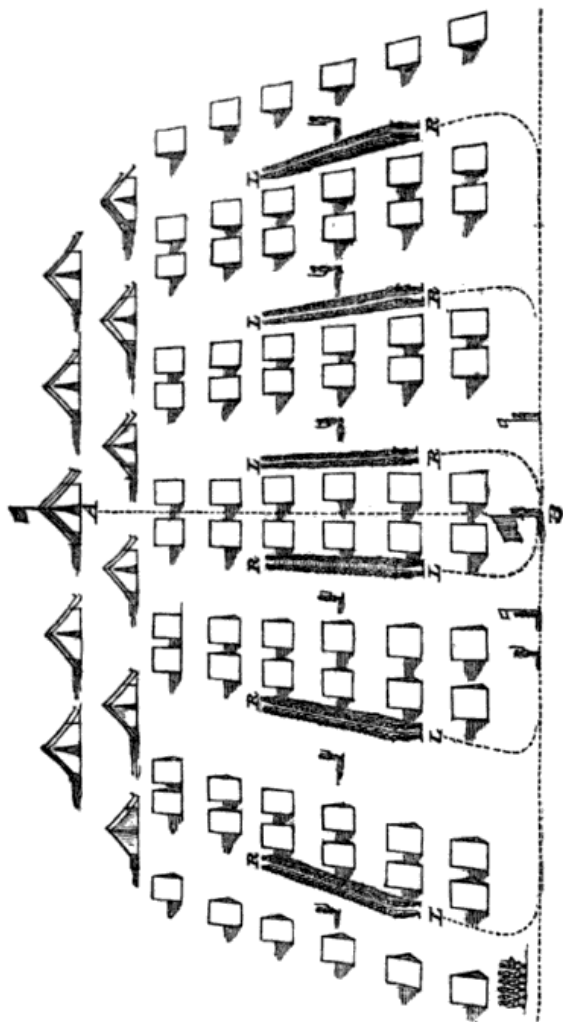
33. [B - I:18] Guards, details at wells, springs, etc., will join their companies at the sound of "the General."

34. [B - I:19] Outpost guards will receive orders for the dispositions as regards them, and time they will leave their posts. In case of failure to receive any orders, they will, after the brigade has marched, join the rear guard.

35. [B - I:10] The "Assembly" will usually sound from thirty to sixty minutes after the "General," when the companies will assemble on the company parade grounds, and will be inspected thoroughly by the officers. The column will be divided into platoons and sections.

36. [B - I:13] "To the Color" will sound after the "Assembly," at such time as the general may direct, when the regiment will form on its

commander of the grand guard, who gets from them all the information he can concerning the enemy. If many come at night, they are received cautiously, a few at a time. They are sent in the morning to the field officer of the day, or to the nearest post, or camp, to be conducted to the general of the brigade. All suspected persons are secreted by the commanders of the outposts.



Camp of Infantry, Butterfield, *Camp and Outpost Duty*, p. 70.

CHAPTER III.

THE MARCH.

A. MARCHES.

30. [G 771] For marching the force, if a large one, is divided into as many columns as circumstances permit, without weakening any one too much. The object of the movement and the nature of the ground determine the order of march, the kind of troops in each column, and the number of columns. They ought to preserve their communications, and be within supporting distance of each other. The commander of each column ought to know the strength and direction of the others.

The advance and rear-guards are usually light troops ; their strength and composition depend on the nature of the ground and the position of the enemy. They serve to cover the movements of the army, and to hold the enemy in check until the general has time to make his arrangements.

The "*general*" sounded one hour before the time of marching, is the signal to strike tents, to load the wagons, pack horses, etc., and send them to the place of assembling. The fires are then put out, and care taken to avoid burning straw, etc., or giving the enemy any other indication of the movements.

The "*march*" beats in the infantry, and the "*advance*" is sounded in the cavalry, in succession, as each is to take its place in the column. The infantry forms in column of companies or platoons ; the cavalry in column of twos, fours, or of platoons ; and the artillery by sections.

When the army should form suddenly to meet the enemy, the "*long-roll*" is beat, and "*to horse*" sounded. The troops form rapidly in front of their camp.

Batteries of artillery and their caissons move with the corps to which they are attached ; the field train and ambulances march at the rear of the column; and the baggage with the rear-guard.

Cavalry and infantry do not march together, unless the proximity of the enemy makes it necessary.

In cavalry marches, when distant from the enemy, each regiment and, if possible, each squadron, forms a separate column, in order to keep up the same gait from front to rear, and to trot, where desirable, on good ground. In such cases, the cavalry may leave camp later, and can give more rest to the horses, and more attention the shoeing and harness.

The *Dinner call* is sounded at — o'clock, and is the signal for dinner.

The *Retreat* is sounded at sunset, when there is a roll-call and the orders for the day are read. When the weather permits, there is a dress parade at *retreat*, and the orders are read out at the close of it. Each regiment or battalion has an independent parade, commanded by the colonel.

The *Tattoo* is sounded at — o'clock in the evening, when the rolls are called; no soldier is allowed to be out of his tent or quarters after this hour, without special permission.

In the cavalry, stable-calls are sounded immediately after *reveille* and an hour and a half before *retreat*; *water-calls* at the hours directed by the commanding officer.

The *Drummers' call* is beaten by the drums of the police guard five minutes before the time of beating the stated calls, when the field music assembles before the colors of their respective regiments, and as soon as the beat begins on the right is taken up along the line.

Calls for drills are sounded at such hours as the commanding officer may designate.

21. [G 765] Daily duties must be announced in order, and the officers to perform them are detailed according to the rules of the roster.

The number and rank of the officers for daily duty, are to be regulated by the strength and circumstances of the camp or garrison; the officers detailed for duty, should remain in or about the camp or garrison during their tours of duty.

Besides the officers detailed for guard duty, the officers for daily duties in large commands are as follows :

A *General officer of the day* for each division; a *field officer of the day* for each brigade, and a *regimental officer of the day* for each regiment.

In camps or garrisons of one regiment or less, the officers are as follows: *officer of the day*, and *officer of the guard*.

The *General of the day* is to superintend the regularity and discipline of the camp of the division, visit the guards and outposts, call out and inspect the guards as often and at such times as he thinks proper; to receive all reports of guards, and make immediate communication of any extraordinary circumstances, to his commanding officer, or to the General-in-chief.

The *Field officer of the day* has the immediate superintendence of the camp of the brigade; he is to be present at the mounting and dismounting of the brigade or grand guards; he is to call them out to

whenever the distance from the enemy, and from the ground where the troops are to form for battle, permit it. Taverns and farm-houses, with large stables and free access, are selected for quartering them.

The colonel indicates the place of assembling in case of alarm. It should generally be outside the cantonment; the egress from it should be free; the *retreat* upon the other positions secure, and roads leading to it on the side of the enemy obstructed.

The necessary orders being given, as in establishing a camp, the picket and grand guards are posted. A sentinel may be placed on a steeple or high house, and then the troops are marched to the quarters. The men sleep in the stables, if it is thought, necessary.

The above applies in the main to infantry. Near the enemy, companies or platoons should be collected, as much as possible, in the same houses. If companies must be separated, they should be divided by platoons or squads. All take arms at daybreak.

When cavalry and infantry canton together, the latter furnish the guards by night, and the former by day.

Troops cantoned in presence of the enemy should be covered by advanced guards and natural or artificial obstacles. Cantonments taken during a cessation of hostilities should be established in rear of a line of defence, and in front of the point on which the troops would concentrate to receive an attack. The general commanding-in-chief assigns the limits of their cantonments to the divisions, the commanders of divisions to brigades, and the commanders of brigades post their regiments. The portion for each corps in case of attack is carefully pointed out, by the generals.

1. *Advanced-Posts in Cantonments.*

27. [M 289] As cantonments are taken up either during seasons when operations cannot be well carried on; or to give the troops some extraordinary repose, after a harassing campaign; more advanced-posts will generally be necessary than under ordinary circumstances; and to fulfill their end they ought to be placed on ground favorable to a strong resistance; in order to give the separated corps time to concentrate against an earnest attack of the enemy.

28. [M 290] A good disposition of stations for out-posts, from which the enemy can be seen at a distance; a line of supports placed on strong ground in the rear; easy communications for concentration on the main-body; active and vigilant patrols, kept moving not only along the

The advanced post of the police guard is about 200 paces in front of the color line, and opposite the centre of the regiment or on the best ground ; the prisoners' tent about four paces in rear. In a regiment of the second line, the advanced post of the police guard is 200 paces in rear of the line of its field and staff.

The horses of the staff officers and of the baggage train are twenty-five paces in rear of the tents of the field and staff ; the wagons are parked on the same line, and the men of the train camped near them.

The sinks of the men are 150 paces in front of the color line — those of the officers 100 paces in rear of the train. Both are concealed by bushes. When convenient, the sinks of the men may be placed in rear or on a flank. A portion of the earth dug out for sinks to be thrown back occasionally.

The front of the camp of a regiment of 1000 men in two ranks will be 400 paces, or one-fifth less paces than the number of files. If the camp is to have the same front as the troops in order of battle. But the front may be reduced to 190 paces by narrowing the company streets to five paces ; and if it be desirable to reduce the front still more, the tents of companies may be pitched in single file — those of a division facing on the same street.

2. Camp of Cavalry.

23. [G 767] In the cavalry, each company has one file of tents — the tents opening on the street facing the left of the camp.

The horses of each company are placed in a single file, facing the opening of the tents, and are fastened to pickets planted firmly in the ground, from three to six paces from the tents of the troops.

The interval between the file of tents should be such that, the regiment being broken into column of companies each company should be on the extension of the line on which the horses are to be picketed.

The streets separating the squadrons are wider than those between the companies by the interval separating squadrons in line ; these intervals are kept free from any obstruction throughout the camp.

The horses of the rear rank are placed on the left of those on their file-leaders.

The horses of the lieutenants are placed on the right of their pontoons, those of the captains on the right of the company.

Each horse occupies a space of about two paces. The number of horses in the company fixes the depth of the camp, and the distance

between the files of tents ; the forage is placed between the tents.

The kitchens are twenty paces in front of each file of tents.

The non-commissioned officers are in the tents of the front rank. Camp-followers, teamsters, etc., are in the rear rank. The police guard in the rear rank, near the centre of the regiment.

The tents of the lieutenants are thirty paces in rear of the file of their company ; the tents of the captains thirty paces in rear of the lieutenants.

The colonel's tent thirty paces in rear of the captains, near the centre of the regiment ; the lieutenant-colonel on his right ; the adjutant on his left ; the majors on the same line, opposite the second company on the right and left ; the surgeon on the left of the adjutant.

The field and staff have their horses on the left of their tents, on the same line with the company horses ; sick horses are placed in one line on the right or left of the camp. The men who attend them have a separate file of tents; the forges and wagons in rear of this file. The horses of the train and of camp-followers are in one or more files extending to the rear, behind the right or left squadron. The advanced post of the police guard is 200 paces in front, opposite the centre of the regiment ; the horses in one or more files.

The sinks for the men are 150 paces in front — those for officers 100 paces in rear of the camp.

3. Camp of Artillery.

24. [G 768] The artillery is encamped near the troops to which it is attached, so as to be protected from attack, and to contribute to the defence of the camp. Sentinels for the park are furnished by the artillery, and, when necessary, by the other troops.

For a battery of six pieces the tents are in three files — one for each section ; distance between the ranks of tents fifteen paces ; tents opening to the front. The horses of each section are picketed in the file, ten paces to the left of the file of tents. In the horse artillery, or if the number of horses makes it necessary, the horses are in two files on the right and left of the file of tents. The kitchens are twenty-five paces in front of the front rank of tents. The tents of the officers are in the outside files of company tents, twenty paces in rear of the rear rank — the captain on the right, the lieutenants on the left.

The park is opposite the centre of file camp, forty paces in rear of the officers' tents. The carriages in files four paces apart ; distance