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# Guards, Pickets, Camps, and Marches

— a faithful reproduction of text from —

*Manual of Instruction  
for the Volunteers and Militia (1861)*  
by Maj. Wm. Gilham of the VA Military Institute ;

— from —

*Revised and Improved Infantry Tactics (1862)*  
by Brig. Gen. Wm. J. Hardee of the C.S. Army ;

— from —

*Camp and Outpost Duty (1862)*  
by Brig. Gen. Dan Butterfield, U.S.V. ;

— and from —

*Out-Post (1847)*  
by Prof. D.H. Mahan  
of the U.S. Military Academy

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As Compiled by  
**Col. Silas Tackitt,**  
Army of Tennessee

according to similar principles.

The outer lines to the right and left are formed of skirmishers, moving by the flank, and keeping their lines about four hundred yards from the flank of the column. The supports of these flankers, one to each brigade, move by the flank, about one hundred and fifty yards inside the line of flankers.

The rear guard marches half a mile behind the main body. The measures of spaces given are simply indicative. They will be modified according to the circumstances.

**KEY TO PARAGRAPH NUMBERING**

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**Customs of Service for Officers of the Army** (1866) ..... [K]

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**CHAPTER I.**

**GUARDS AND PICKETS**

**A. GUARD MOUNTING.**

1. [G 742] At the first call for guard-mounting, the men warned for duty turn out on their company parades for inspection by the first sergeants ; and at the second call, repair to the regimental or garrison parade, conducted by the first sergeants. Each detachment, as it arrives, will, under the direction of the adjutant, take post on the left of the one that preceded it, in open order, arms *shouldered* ; and bayonets *fixed* ; the supernumeraries five paces in the rear of the men of their respective companies ; the first sergeants in rear of them. The sergeant-major will dress the ranks, count the files, verify the details, and when the guard is formed, report to the adjutant, and take post two paces on the left of the front rank.

The adjutant then commands, *front*, when the officer of the guard takes post twelve paces in front of the centre, the sergeants in one rank, four paces in the rear of the officers ; and the corporals in one rank, four paces in the rear of the sergeants – all facing to the front. The adjutant then assigns their places in the guard.

The adjutant will then command :

1. *Officer and non-commissioned officers.*
2. ABOUT – FACE.
3. *Inspect your guards* – MARCH.

The non-commissioned officers then take their posts. The commander of the guard then commands:

1. *Order* – ARMS. 2. *Inspection* – ARMS ;

and inspects his guard. When there is no commissioned officer on the guard, the adjutant will inspect it. During inspection the band will play.

The inspection ended, the officer of the guard takes post as though the guard were a company of a battalion, in open order under review ; at the same time, also, the officers of the day will take post in front of the centre of the guard; the old officer of the day three paces on the right of the new officer of the day, one pace retired.

The adjutant will now command :

1. *Parade* – REST. 2. *Troop* – *Beat off* ;

when the music, beginning on the right, will beat down the line on front of the officer of the guard to the left, and back to its place in the right,

large body approaches within musket-range of it.

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4. Flank Patrols.

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124. [M 282] Besides the flankers proper, which constitute a part of the movable advanced-posts, detachments of an independent character are sent out to patrol along the flanks of the main-column. These should keep themselves in communication, by suitable dispositions of vedettes, with the flankers.

125. [M 283] As the flank patrols are frequently beyond direct supporting distance, they must adopt all the necessary dispositions against surprise of any other body marching independently ; having their advanced-guard, & c., & c.

126. [M 284] These patrols keep on a level with their column ; and particularly secure all lateral roads, or defiles, by which it might be suddenly attacked, until the column is beyond danger. Great activity, watchfulness, and caution, should characterize this service. The officer in command of a flank patrol must use his discretion, in meeting an enemy, whether to attack him, or to let him pass, if he has not himself been observed.

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5. Rear-Guard.

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127. [M 285] The duties of a rear guard, in retreat, will depend upon the more or less of activity and vigor shown by the enemy in pursuit. If the enemy is enterprising, then it will require all the sagacity of the commanding-officer ; all the firmness of the soldiers ; to cover and defend the rear of the column, and to guard against demonstrations upon its flanks. To hold the enemy in check, just the time necessary to enable the retreating column to extricate itself from unfavorable ground ; and then to withdraw from the fight, without being too far compromised ; to prevent the enemy from pressing on so hotly as to force the main-body of the rear-guard upon the tail of the column whose retreat is to be secured, are problems of no easy solution ; and call for all the best military qualities, both in the officer and the troops to whom the solution is assigned.

128. [M 286] In mutual support among all the arms ; aptitude for turning to advantage all variations in the features of the ground ; and tenacity in keeping every advantage until the last safe moment ; reside the excellence of a rear-guard. In interdicting by the fire of its skirmishers all

where, being aligned with it, its commander will order :

*Present* — ARMS.

The two officers will then approach each other, and salute. They will then return to their respective guards, and command :

1. *Shoulder* — ARMS. 2. *Order* — ARMS.

The officer of the new guard will now direct the detail for the advanced guard to be formed and marched to its post, the list of the guard made and divided into three reliefs, experienced soldiers placed over the arms of the guard and at the remote and responsible posts, and the young soldiers in posts near the guard for instruction in their duties, and will himself proceed to take possession of the guard-house, or guard-tent, and the articles and prisoners in charge of the guard.

During the time of relieving the sentinels, and of calling in the small posts, the old commander will give to the new all the information and instructions relating to his post.

The first relief having been designated and ordered two paces to the front, the corporal of the new guard will take charge of it, and go to relieve the sentinels, accompanied by the corporal of the old guard, who will take command of the old sentinels, when the whole are relieved.

If the sentinels are numerous, the sergeants are to be employed; as well as the corporals, in relieving them.

The relief, with arms at a *support*, in two ranks, will march by a flank, conducted by the corporal on the side of the leading front-rank man; and the men will be numbered alternately in the front and rear rank, the man on the right of the front rank being No. 1. Should an officer approach, the corporal will command, *carry arms*, and resume the *support arms* when the officer is passed.

The sentinels at the guard-house or guard-tent will be the first relieved and left behind ; the others are relieved in succession.

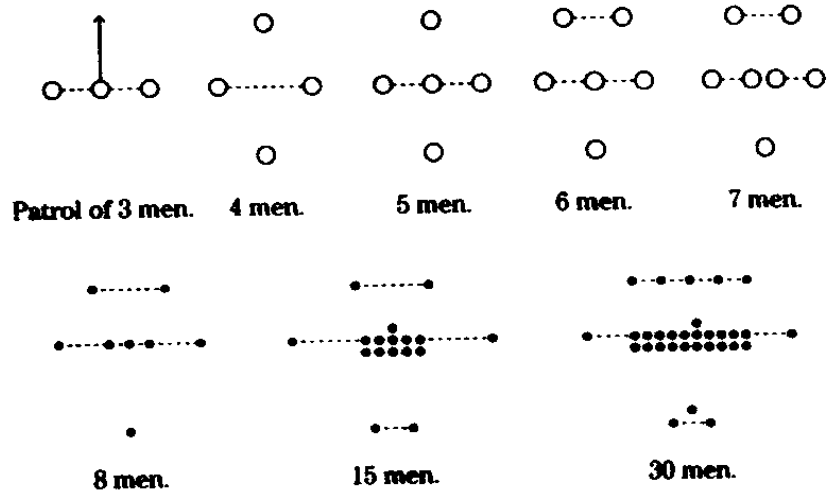
When a sentinel sees the relief approaching, he will halt and face to it with his arms at a *shoulder*. At six paces, the corporal will command:

1. *Relief*. 2. HALT.

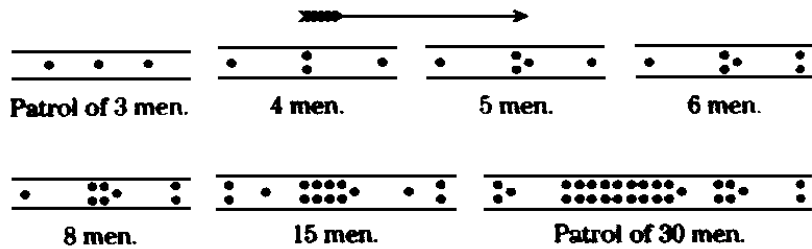
When the relief will halt and *carry arms*. The corporal will then add, "No. 1," or "No. 2," or "No. 3," according to the number of the post :

*Arms* — PORT.

The two sentinels will, with arms at *port*, then approach each other, when the old sentinel, under the correction of the corporal, will whisper the instructions to the new sentinel. This done, the two sentinels will *shoulder arms*, and the old sentinel will pass, in *quick time*, to his place in rear of the relief. The corporal will then command :



**Patrol in Column**  
*(March direction is to top of page)*



**Patrol in Line**  
*(March direction is by the right flank)*

Kautz, *Customs of Service for Officers of the Army*,  
 para's 89-90 (pp. 54-55.)

except to superintend issues. A captain commanding a battalion temporarily, is exempt from detail, and duty falling to him passes. Lieutenant-colonels and majors are on one roster. They may be detailed for duties of the first and second classes, when the importance of the guards and detachments requires it. Their roster is kept at division and brigade head-quarters. The rosters of the captains and lieutenants are kept at regimental head-quarters, and those of the companies by the first sergeants. In the company, sergeants, corporals, and privates form distinct rosters.

Officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers, take duties of the first class in the order stated, viz., the first for the detail, takes the grand guards; the next, the interior guards; the last, the police guard; and the same rule in regard to the details and duties of the second class. In the details for the third class, the senior officer takes the largest party. The party first for detail takes the service out of camp.

When the officer whose tour it is, is not able to take it, or is not present at the hour of marching, the next after him takes it. When a guard has passed the chain of sentinels, or an interior guard has reached its post, the officer whose tour it was cannot then take it. He takes the tour of the officer who has taken his. When an officer is prevented by sickness from taking his tour, it passes. These rules apply equally to non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

Duties of the first and second class are credited on the roster when the guards or detachments have passed the chain of sentinels, or an interior guard has reached its post; fatigue duties when the parties have passed the chain or begun the duties in camp.

Every officer, non-commissioned officer, or soldier; on duty of the first class, or who is of the next detail for such duty, takes, when relieved, the duty of the second or third class that has fallen to him during that time, unless he has marched for detachment of more than twenty-four hours.

Soldiers march with knapsacks for all duties of the first class; and with arms and equipments complete on all working parties out of camp, unless otherwise ordered. In the cavalry, horses are packed for all mounted service; and dismounted men, and those whose horses are not in order, are preferred for the detail for dismounted service. Those who are mounted are never employed on those services, if the number of the other class are sufficient.

Every non-commissioned officer and soldier in the cavalry detailed for dismounted service must, before he marches, take to the first

be offered, to enable the rear divisions to come and take timely position for battle. The advanced guard should therefore be composed of troops of all arms, and be always in a suitable state of readiness to receive the enemy, according to the nature of the ground upon which it may be formed. To watch the enemy ; resist him with obstinacy, should he suddenly attack, until time in gained for the main-body to receive him; drive in his advanced-posts with impetuosity : such are the duties which this body may in turn be called on to perform.

111. [M 269] The first of these duties, that of learning the whereabouts of an enemy, is intrusted to individuals, or to parties of more or less strength, as the occasion may require ; light cavalry being usually selected, in preference to any other arm, for this service.

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2. *Head of Advanced-Guard.*

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112. [M 270] A head or leading detachment of some force, composed usually of both cavalry and infantry, and if requisite some pioneers, forms the advance of the main-body of the advanced-guard ; for the purpose of searching all the ground within a dangerous proximity ; and of clearing the way for the advancing columns. Through this detachment a communication is kept up with the flankers ; and all the ground is thus hemmed in around the advancing column, by which an enemy might approach it.

113. [M 271] The strength of the leading detachment will depend greatly upon the character of the country ; and upon the state of the weather and season being more or less favorable to the unobserved approach of an enemy. A leading detachment of one-fourth the total advanced-guard ; two flank detachments, to act as flankers, of one-eighth; and a rear detachment, acting as a rear-guard, also of one-eighth ; taking, in all, one-half the total strength of the advanced-guard, is considered, under ordinary circumstances, a good distribution for the duties to be performed.

114. [M 272] All the ground, within the proximity of the advanced-guard, must be carefully searched by it. No invariable rule can be laid down on this subject, everything depending on the character of the country ; the state of the weather ; and the march being by day or night, as to the more or less dispersed order that can be adopted for examining the ground.

115. [M 273] The leading detachment, and those on the flanks, should keep in a position, with respect to each other, that will admit of

Neither officers nor soldiers are to take off their clothing or accouterments while they are on guard.

The officer of the guard must see that the countersign is duly communicated to the sentinels a little before twilight.

When a fire breaks out, or any alarm is raised in a garrison, all guards are to be immediately under arms.

Inexperienced officers are put on guard as supernumeraries, for the purpose of instruction.

Sentinels will not take orders or allow themselves to be relieved, except by an officer or non-commissioned officer of their guard or party, the officer of the day, or the commanding officer ; in which case the orders will be immediately notified to the commander of the guard by the officer giving them.

Sentinels will report every breach of orders or regulations they are instructed to enforce.

Sentinels must keep themselves on the alert, observing everything that takes place within sight and hearing of their post. They will carry their arms habitually at *support*, or on either shoulder, but will never quit them. In wet weather, if there be no sentry-box, they will secure arms.

No sentinel shall quit his post or hold conversation not necessary to the proper discharge of his duty.

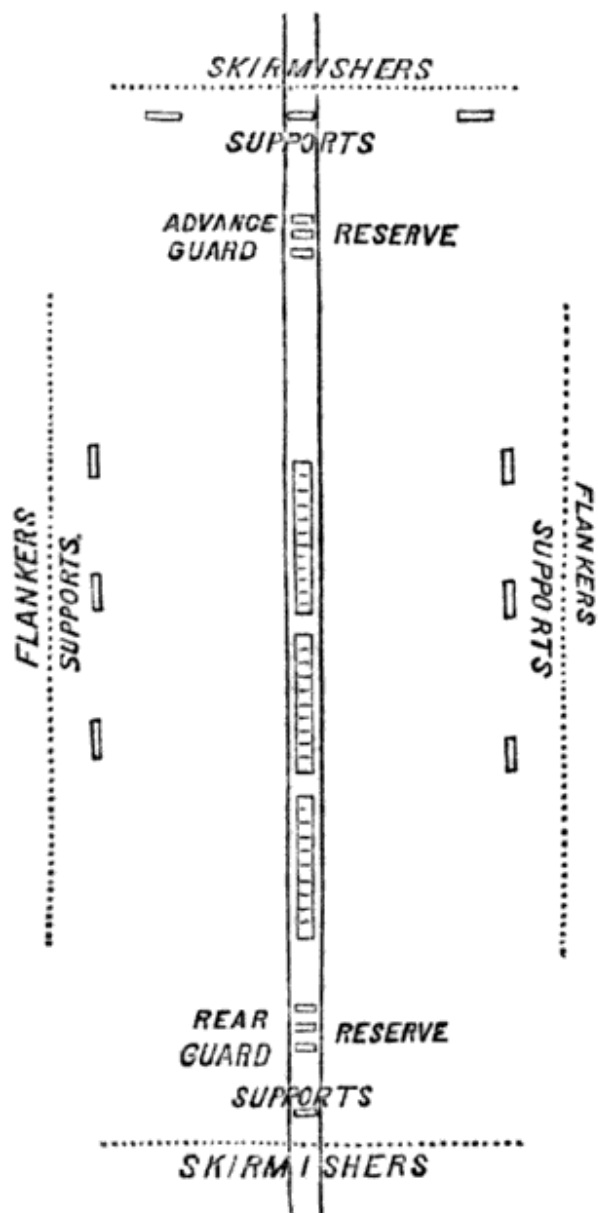
All persons of whatever rank in the service, are required to observe respect towards sentinels.

In case of disorder, a sentinel must call out *the guard* ; and if a fire take place, he must cry — "*Fire!*" adding the number of his post. If in other case the danger be great, he must discharge his firelock before calling out.

It is the duty of a sentinel to repeat all calls made from posts more distant from the main body of the guard than his own, and no sentinel will be posted so distant as not to be heard by the guard, either directly or through other sentinels.

4. [M 238] The duties of the outposts, and of the grand guards which form their supports, are strictly those of observation. If attacked, they offer no resistance further than to enable them to feel the enemy perfectly, and never lose sight of him. The task of holding the enemy in check by a vigorous resistance, so as to procure sufficient time for the main body to make its disposition for battle, is consigned to the pickets.

5. [B - VII:2] In order to simplify the duties of the sentries, each individual man is to retain the same post during the whole of the guard or picket; that is to say, that each time a man goes on duty as a sentry, he



Advance and Rear Guards with Flankers, Kautz, Officers, p. 63

If he have no authority to pass persons with the countersign, if the wrong countersign be given, or if the persons have not the countersign, he will cause them to stand, and call – “Corporal of the guard.”

In the daytime, when the sentinel before the guard sees the officer of the day approach, he will call – “Turn out the guard, officer of the day.” The guard will be paraded, and salute with *presented arms*.

When any person approaches a post of the guard at night, the sentinel before the post, after challenging, causes him to halt until examined by a non-commissioned officer of the guard. If it be the officer of the day, or any other officer entitled to inspect the guard and to make the rounds, the non-commissioned officer will call – “Turn out the guard,” when the guard will be paraded at *shouldered arms*, and the officer of the guard, if he thinks necessary, may demand the countersign and parole.

The officer of the day, wishing to make the rounds, will take an escort of a non-commissioned officer and two men. When the rounds are challenged by a sentinel, the sergeant will answer : “Grand rounds,” and the sentinel will reply :

“Halt, grand rounds.”

*Advance sergeant, with the countersign.”*

Upon which the sergeant advances and gives the countersign. The sentinel will then cry :

“Advance, rounds,”

and stand at a *shoulder* till they have passed.

When the sentinel before the guard challenges, and is answered: “Grand rounds,” he will reply :

“Halt, grand rounds. Turnout the guard ; grand rounds.”

Upon which the guard will be drawn up at *shouldered arms*. The officer commanding the guard will then order a sergeant and two men to advance; when within ten paces, the sergeant challenges. The sergeant of the grand rounds answers : “Grand rounds.” The sergeant of the guard replies :

“Advance, sergeant, with the countersign.”

The sergeant of the rounds advances alone, gives the countersign, and returns to his round. The sergeant of the guard calls to his officer :

“The countersign is right,”

on which the officer of the guard calls :

“Advance, rounds.”

The officer of the rounds then advances alone, the guard standing at *shouldered arms*. The officer of the rounds passes along the front of the

CHAPTER IV.

GUARDS ON THE MARCH.

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A. ADVANCED-GUARDS AND ADVANCED-POSTS.

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98. [M 223] To keep an enemy in ignorance of the state of our forces and the character of our position is one of the most indispensable duties in war. It is in this way that we oblige him to take every possible precaution in advancing ; forcing him to feel his way, step by step, and to avoid risking his own safety in hazarding those bold and rapid movements which, when made against a feeble, or an unprepared enemy, lead to the most brilliant results.

99. [M 224] This object is effected, by placing between the position occupied by the main force, and the presumed direction of the enemy, a body detached from the main force, but acting always with reference to it, termed an *Advanced-Guard*.

This term is used for any body of troops so separated from the main-body; whatever its strength and composition ; and whether the troops be in position, or on a march.

100. [M 225] For a large force, the advanced-guard is necessarily composed of troops of all arms ; its strength being proportioned to that of the main force ; — the more or less resistance of an independent character it may be required to make ; — and the greater or less extent it may be found necessary to embrace, by its advanced-posts, on the front and flanks, to watch and anticipate every movement of the enemy.

The proportion of the advanced-guard to the main-body may vary from a third to a fifth of the total force. In armies of some strength, or large corps-d'armee, particularly where the nature of the country requires a wide development of advanced-posts, the larger proportion is demanded ; as at least one-third, or even one-half of its strength will be required for the advanced-post service. In a small force of two or three thousand men, one-fifth will usually be all that can be well spared for the same purposes.

101. [M 226] Our purpose, in all cases, should be to keep the enemy in a state of uncertainty as to our actual force, and movements ; and this can be effected only by keeping constantly between him and our main-body a force of sufficient strength to offer an obstinate resistance, if necessary, to every attempt he may openly make to gain information ; and even to act offensively against him, when occasion offers, so as to

must be so posted as to cover both the front and flanks of the position, and at the same time have possession of all the avenues of approach to it. The ordinary arrangement of guards is such that no matter how far the outer line may be from the main body, it may rally from point to point, if driven in by an advancing enemy, gaining strength each time, until it finally readies the main body. Thus even the most advanced posts need never be cut off while it would be impossible for an enemy to surprise the main body.

The usual arrangement consists of two or three lines of posts within relief of each other, and extending around the main body as a centre, the exterior line throwing out a chain of sentinels in its front, and so distributed as to prevent the approach of any one without being seen.

13. [G 751] The inner line consists of what are denominated *police guards* ; there is a police guard for each regiment, which is posted within the regimental camp (*see, Camp of an Infantry Regiment, supra*). These guards are of sufficient strength to supply a chain of sentinels along the front and rear of the regiment, connecting it with the regiments on the right and left, thus forming a chain of sentinels close to and all around the camp.

The next line consists of a number of strong detachments, termed *pickets* ; they are posted upon the main avenues of approach to the position, and serve as supports to the exterior lines, upon which they rally when driven in by the enemy.

Next beyond the pickets, is the line of *grand guards*, and of course occupying a wider circumference ; they are posted in the most favorable position for observing the enemy, and throw out the extreme line, called the line of *outposts*. The line of grand guards, while supported by the pickets, in turn furnishes support to the outposts when necessary.

Besides these various lines, patrols are kept up between the various posts, to keep the one informed of the condition of the other ; and, also between the outposts and the extreme line of sentinels, to see that the duties of the latter are properly performed.

This arrangement secures positions favorable for observation, and mutual support.

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1. *Police Guards.*

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14. [G 752] The police guard is detailed every day from each regiment, and consists of two sergeants, three corporals, two musicians, and men enough to furnish the necessary sentinels and patrols. The men

be regulated according to circumstances.

87. [HB 220] The most certain means of marching well in route, is to preserve always a regular and equal movement, and, if obstacles oblige one or more subdivisions to slacken or to shorten the step, to cause the primitive rate of march to be resumed the moment the difficulties are passed.

88. [HB 221] A subdivision ought never to take more than the prescribed distance from the subdivision immediately preceding ; but it is sometimes necessary to lessen that distance.

89. [HB 222] Thus : the head of the column encounters an obstacle which obliges it to relax its march all the following subdivisions will preserve the habitual step, and close up in mass, if necessary, on the subdivision nearest to the obstacle. Distances will afterwards naturally be recovered as each subdivision shall successively have passed the obstacle. Nevertheless, if the difficulty be too great to be overcome by one subdivision, whilst the next closing up, so that distances cannot afterwards be recovered without running, the chief of the column will halt the leading subdivision beyond the obstacle, at a distance sufficient to contain the whole column in mass. He will then put the column march, the subdivisions taking distances by the head, observing to commence the movement in time so that the last subdivision may not be obliged to halt, after having cleared the obstacle.

90. [HB 223] When the chief of a column shall wish to change the rate of march, he will cause the leading battalion to quicken or to relax the step insensibly, and send orders to the other battalions each to regulate itself by that which precedes it.

91. [HB 224] The column being composed of seven battalions, the general-in-chief will always leave an aid-de-camp with its rear to bring him prompt information if it find a difficulty in following.

92. [HB 225] Subdivisions ought always to step out well in obliquing, both in breaking and forming companies or platoons. When either is done in succession, it is highly important that no subdivision slacken or shorten the step whilst that which precedes it is engaged in the movement. The observance of this principle can alone prevent an elongation of the column.

93. [HB 226] If the battalion, marching by the flank encounter a pass so narrow as to oblige it to defile with a front of two men, the colonel will order *support arms*, take the cadenced step, and undouble the files, which will be executed as prescribed in the *school of the company*, No. 326; the files will double again as soon as the breadth of the way will permit.

The sentinels on the front, flanks, and rear, see that no soldier leaves camp with horse or arms unless conducted by a non-commissioned officer. They prevent non-commissioned officers and soldiers from passing out at night, except to go to the sinks, and mark if they return. They arrest, at any time, suspicious persons prowling about the camp, and at night, every one who attempts to enter, even the soldiers of other corps. Arrested persons are sent to the officer of the guard, who sends them, if necessary, to the officer of the day.

The sentinels on the front of the advanced post have orders to permit neither non-commissioned officers nor soldiers to pass the line without reporting at the advanced post ; to warn the advanced post of the approach of any armed body, and to arrest all suspicious persons. The sergeant sends persons so arrested to the officer of the guard, and warns him of the approach of any armed body.

The sentinel over the arms at the advanced post guards the prisoners, and keeps sight of them, and suffers no one to converse with them without permission. They are only permitted to go to the sinks one at a time, and under a sentinel.

If any one is to be passed out of camp at night, the officer of the guard sends him under escort to the advanced post, and the sergeant of the post has him passed over the chain.

At *retreat*, the officer of the guard has the roll of his guard called and inspects arms, to see that they are loaded and in order ; and visits the advanced post for the same purpose. The sergeant of the police guard, accompanied by two armed soldiers, folds the colors and lays them on the trestle in rear of the arms. He sees that the sutler's stores are then closed, and the men leave them, and that the kitchen fires are put out at the appointed hour.

The officer of the day satisfies himself frequently during the night of the vigilance of the police guard and advanced post. He prescribes patrols and rounds to be made by the officer and non-commissioned officers of the guard. The officer of the guard orders them when he thinks necessary. He visits the sentinels frequently.

At *reveille*, the police guard takes arms ; the officer of the guard inspects it and the advanced post. The sergeant replants the colors in place. At *retreat* and *reveille* the advanced post takes arms ; the sergeant makes his report to the officer of the guard when he visits the post.

When necessary, the camp is covered at night with small outposts, forming a double chain of sentinels. These posts are under the orders of the commander of the police guard, and are visited by his



passed by the diminution of a few files, it will be preferable to break to the rear the limited number of files.

70. [HB 203] The column being by platoon, and the want of space rendering a further diminution of front necessary, it will be diminished by section if the platoons be of twelve or more files.

71. [HB 204] The column being by section, will continue to march by that front as long as the defile may permit.

72. [HB 205] If the platoons have less than twelve files one or two files will be broken to the rear, according to the narrowing of the defile, and the route step continued as long as six files can march abreast.

73. [HB 206] What has just been explained for breaking files to the rear in a column by platoon, is equally applicable to a column by section.

74. [HB 207] If the defile be too narrow to permit six men to march abreast, the subdivisions will be marched successively by the flank, conforming to what is prescribed Nos. 314 and 315, *school of the company*.

75. [HB 208] The battalion marching by the flank, will be formed into column, by section, by platoon, or by company, as soon as the breadth of the way may permit ; the several movements which these formations include will be executed by the commands of the captains, as their companies successively clear the defile, observing the following rules.

76. [HB 209] As soon as the way is sufficiently broad to contain six men abreast, the captain will command :

1. *By section (or by platoon) into line.* 2. MARCH.

77. [HB 210] At the command, *march*, the subdivisions indicated will form themselves into line ; the files which have not been able to enter, will follow (by the flank) the last four files of their subdivision which have entered into line.

78. [HB 211] The column marching in this order, the files in rear will be caused to enter into line as the increased breadth of the way may permit.

79. [HB 212] The column marching by section or by platoon, platoons or companies will be formed as soon as the breadth of the way may permit.

80. [HB 213] The leading subdivision will follow the windings of the pass or defile ; the following subdivisions will not occupy themselves with the direction, but all, in succession, pass over the trace of the subdivisions which precede them respectively. The men will not seek to avoid the bad parts of the way, but pass, as far as practicable, each

commanding officer. When it can be done, the grand guards of infantry and cavalry are combined, the cavalry furnishing the advanced sentinels. When the cavalry is weak, the grand guards are infantry, but furnished with a few cavalry soldiers, to get and carry intelligence of the enemy.

The strength of the grand guard of a brigade will depend on the strength of the regiments, the nature of the country, the position of the enemy, and the disposition of the inhabitants. It is usually commanded by a captain.

Under the supervision of the generals of division and brigade, the grand guards are especially under the direction of a field officer of the day in each brigade. In case of necessity, captains may be added to the roster of lieutenant-colonels and majors for this detail.

Grand guards usually mount at the same time as the other guards, but may mount before daybreak if the general of brigade thinks it necessary to double the outposts at this time. In this case they assemble and march without noise, and during the march throw out scouts ; this precaution should always be taken in the first posting of a grand guard. The doubling of guards weakens the corps and fatigues the men, and should seldom be resorted to, and never when preparing to march or fight.

17. [G 755] A grand guard is conducted to its post in the first instance by the field officer of the day, guided by one of the staff officers who accompanied the general in his reconnoissance. After the post has been established, the commander sends to the field officer of the day, when necessary, a soldier of the guard to guide the relieving guard to the post. He also sends to him in the evening a corporal or trusty man of the guard, for the note containing the parole and countersign, and sends them before dark to the outposts. He will not suffer his guard to be relieved except by a guard of the brigade, or by special orders from competent authority.

If there is no pass to be observed or defended, the grand guards are placed near the centre of the ground they are to observe ; on sheltered, and, if possible, high ground, the better to conceal their strength and observe the enemy; they ought not to be placed near the edge of a wood. When, during the day, they are placed very near ; or in sight of the enemy, they fall back at night on parts selected farther to the rear.

After a grand guard is posted, the first care of the commander and of the field officer of the day is to get news of the enemy ; then to reconnoitre his position, and the roads, bridges, fords, and defiles. This reconnoissance determines the force and position of the outposts and

and by them distributed. The wounded will be cared for by the hospital attendants and bands especially detailed for that purpose.

53. [B - II:26] Flankers thrown out on the march will arrest all persons going from within to the outside, or coming from the outside within their lines — the first may be deserters, the second spies. They will promptly report such arrests to the commanding general.

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3. Stragglers.

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54. [B - III:1] No man is to remain behind, or quit the ranks for any purpose whatever, without permission from the captain or officer commanding the company.

55. [B - III:2] Officers are never to give permission to any man to quit the ranks excepting on account of illness, or for some other absolutely necessary purpose.

56. [B - III:3] Offices must be particularly attentive to prevent the men from going out of the ranks for water, when this is required, the regiment or column will be halted.

57. [B - III:12] A simple note-book and pencil should always be carried by every officer, to issue permits, take memoranda, etc.

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4. Hurry and Stepping out to Be Prevented.

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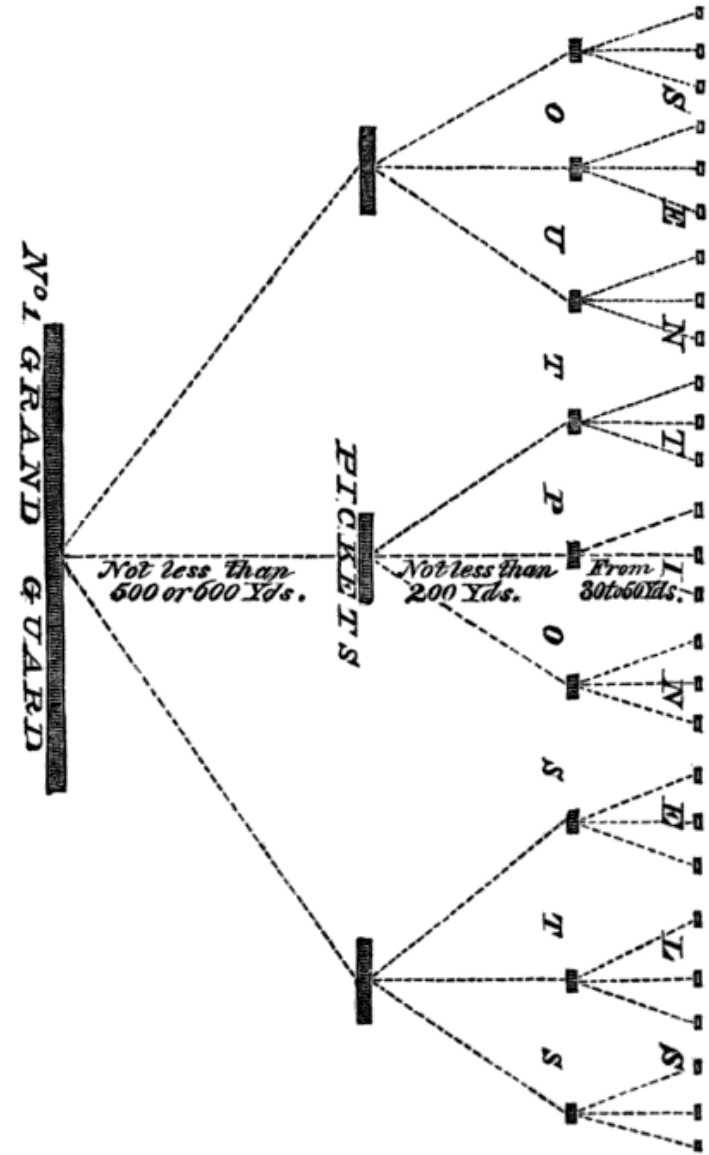
58. [B - IV:1 ] It is of great importance that the men should not be hurried on the march, nor step out beyond the regular step, or run, unless by word of command.

59. [B - IV:2] When the proper distances can not be preserved without an alteration in the step, it must be effected by making the head of each regiment or company step short, instead of allowing others to step out.

60. [B - IV:3] After passing an obstacle or ascending hill, the leading company of each regiment will step short until the last company of the regiment has passed and closed up, although a large interval should be thereby occasioned between it and the preceding regiment.

61. [B - IV:4] The leading section of each company will also step short until the last section has passed and closed up, even although a large interval should take place between that and the preceding company.

62. [B - IV:5] When the head of a company, suppose the 4<sup>th</sup>, can not keep up without overstepping, leaving too great a distance, the officer commanding must call out,



color-line or in column, without ceremony, and march to the place designated for the brigade, in quick time, band playing, unless otherwise ordered.

37. [B - I:24] Sergeants will call their rolls before starting on the march — note absentees — and also immediately after the march is finished for the day.

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2. On the March

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38. [B - II:1] All officers remain constantly at their posts during the march.

39. [B - II:2] Captains at head of their companies ; lieutenants in the rear, except at "route step," when the captains may march at the rear of their companies.

40. [B - II:7] The men must be perfectly silent, dress and keep the step, covering in file as on drill, until the word, "route step," is given by the commanding officer.

41. [B - II:8] All commands given to men marching at "route step" must be preceded by bugle signal or command, "Attention." At this, the men will bring their pieces immediately to shoulder arms, close up and form regularly, keeping perfect silence until the command, "route step," is given again.

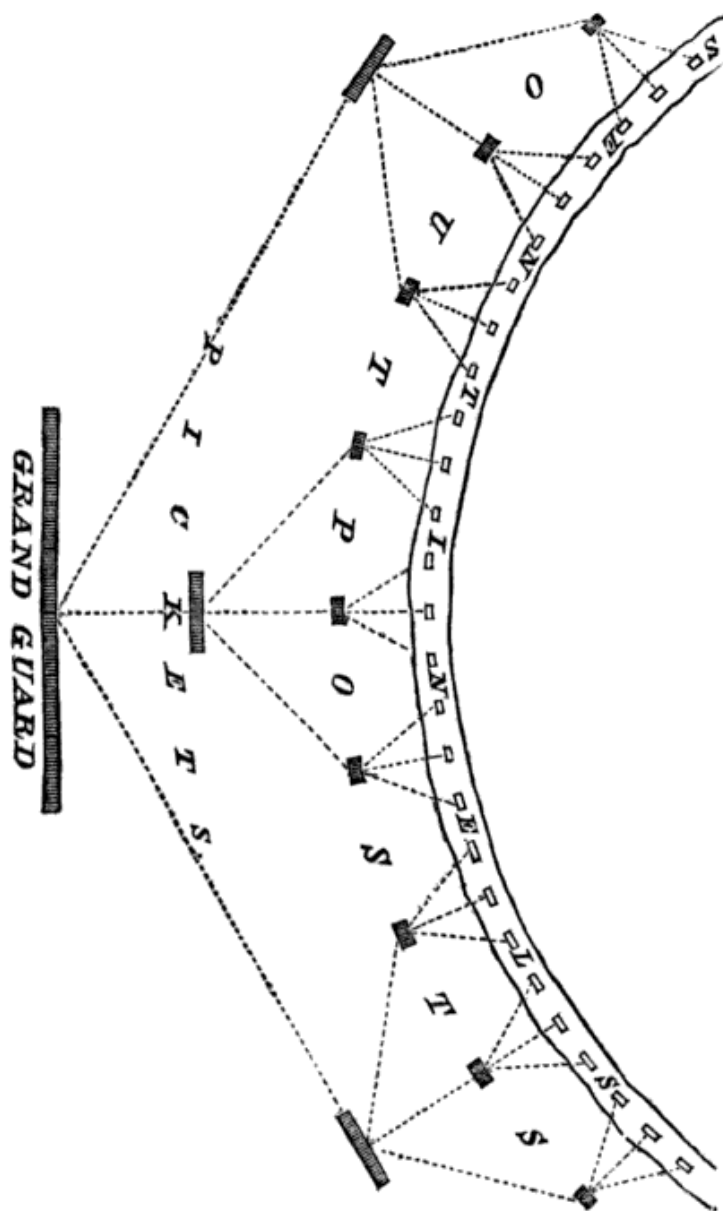
In less than a brigade bugle sounds will not be needed.

42. [B - II:9] All commands or bugle signals must be repeated promptly to the rear by commandants of regiments, wings, companies, or by the buglers. The major will repeat the command (if from the head of the column) to the commandant of the regiment in his rear.

43. [B - II:10] When marching at "route step," the ranks may be opened and the files loosened. Each rank, section, platoon, or company will hold itself in condition to march easily, without crowding, at the same time preserving its individuality, and ready to form solidly at an instant. "Route step" does not mean any permission for straggling.

44. [B - II:11] When, at the end of a march, it happens that a line is to be taken up by a successive formation or a column formed, each company may shoulder arms as soon as formed by command from its own officer, but the companies must not "order arms" or stand at a rest until directed to do so by the commanding officer of the regiment when the whole is formed.

45. [B - II:12] When any officer desires to pass any notice to the commanding officer of the regiment, or to any other company, or to direct



Concave arrangement, Butterfield, *Camp and Outpost Duty*, p. 27.

After the march has commenced, the troops habitually take the route step. The men should not be allowed to straggle, or leave the ranks for any but a necessary purpose, and then but for a few moments at a time.

The general and field officers frequently stop, or send officers to the rear, to see that the troops march in the prescribed order, and keep their distances.

In approaching a defile, the colonels are warned ; they close their regiments as they come up ; each regiment passes separately, at an accelerated pace, and in as close order as possible. The leading regiment having passed, and left room enough for the whole column in close order, halts, and moves again as soon as the last regiment is through. In the cavalry, each squadron, before quickening the pace to rejoin the column, takes its original order of march.

When a march is to be continued from day to day, the daily march should commence at a very early hour ; the rate of going should be as regular as possible, not more than two and a half miles an hour ; and the guides should be careful to preserve their distance, so as to prevent oscillations in the rear of the column, which are very fatiguing to the men. At the expiration of every hour, or a little more, the *halt* is sounded, when the men are allowed to take their ease for about ten minutes, when the march is resumed. In this way a day's march of twenty miles or more may be made by mid-day, or a little later : the men get their dinners after getting into camp, have the afternoon to rest, wash their clothing, clean their arms, etc., and are fresh for an early start on the following day.

In forced marches, or where the march is a long one, the halt at noon may be from an hour to an hour and a half, when the men may loosen their belts, take a lunch, smoke, and take their ease in any way they choose, until the hour for resuming the march ; the march may be continued until the middle of afternoon, and still the men will have time to get their cup of hot coffee for supper, and make themselves comfortable for the night. The march of the first two days should be short, after that it may be increased to the required number of miles ; the march from day to day should be as nearly of equal length as the convenience of fuel and water, etc., for camping purposes will admit.

31. [G 772] A *camping party*, headed by the quartermaster of the command, precedes the column for the purpose of selecting and marking off the camp before the arrival of the troops. The camp is marked by placing camp-colors on the line intended for the color line of the command.

arms, some of the cavalry on horseback.

The commander of a grand guard regulates the numbers, the hours, and the march of patrols and rounds, according to the strength of his command, and the necessity for precaution ; and, accompanied by those who are to command the patrols and rounds during the night, he will reconnoitre all the routes they are to follow. Patrols and rounds march slowly, in silence, and with great precaution; halt frequently to listen and examine the ground. The rounds consist of an officer or non-commissioned officer, and two or three men. Towards the break of day the patrols ought to be more frequent, and sent to greater distances. They examine the hollow ways and ground likely to conceal an enemy, but with great caution, to avoid being cut off, or engaged in an unequal combat; if they meet the enemy, they fire and attempt to stop his march. While the patrols are out, the outposts are under arms.

Cavalry patrols should examine the country to a greater distance than infantry, and report to the infantry guard every thing they observe. The morning patrols and scouts do not return until broad daylight ; and when they return, the night sentinels are withdrawn, and the posts for the day resumed.

On their return, commanders of patrols report in regard to the ground and everything they have observed of the movements of the enemy, or of his posts, and the commander of the grand guard reports to the field officers of the day. The fires of grand guards should be hidden by a wall, ditch, or other screen. To deceive the enemy, fires are sometimes made on unoccupied ground. Fires are not permitted at small posts liable to surprise.

If a body of troops attempt to enter the camp at night, unless their arrival has been announced, or the commander is known to, or is the bearer of a written order to the commander of the grand guard, he stops them, and sends the command under escort to the field officer of the day, and at the same time warns the posts near him.

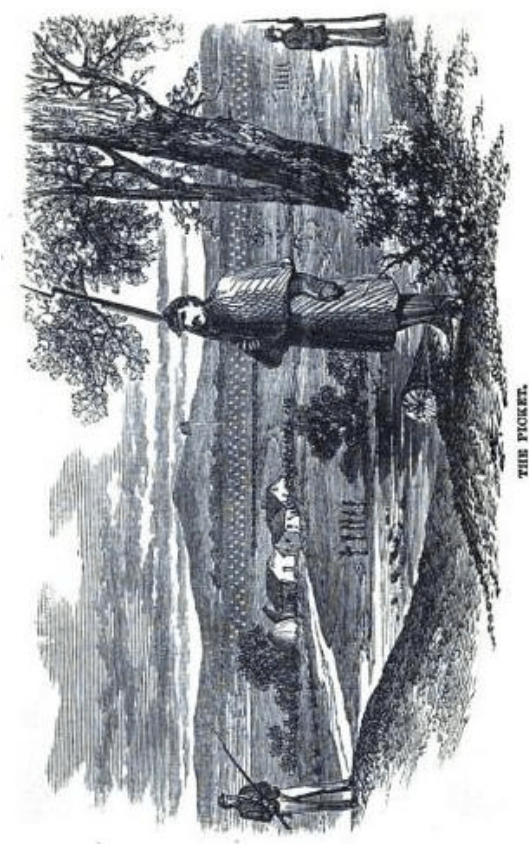
Bearers of flags are not permitted to pass the outer chain of sentinels ; their faces are turned from the post, or army ; if necessary their eyes are bandaged ; a non-commissioned officer stays with them to prevent indiscretion on the part of sentinels.

The commander of the guard receipts for dispatches, and sends them to the field officer of the day or general of brigade, and dismisses the bearer ; but if he has discovered what ought to be concealed from the enemy, he is detained as long as necessary.

Deserters are disarmed at the outposts, and sent to the

front, but penetrating on the flanks, and rear of the enemy, to get wind of his strategical plans : such are the general precautions demanded of its advanced-posts, by an army in station for some time.

29. [M 291] In the disposition of the main force, to concur with the preceding, one precaution should not be omitted in a stay of any duration ; and that is, not to allow any one body to remain long enough in a village, or inhabited place, to become in a degree domesticated. Nothing is more likely than this to injure the morale of the best troops. The seductions of otherwise harmless pleasures, may lead to fatal habits of remissness in duty ; and the officer quietly indulging in his game at cards, in a family circle, may receive his summons for surrender, as he is gathering up his last trick.



The Picket, Butterfield, Camp and Outpost Duty

## CHAPTER II.

### CAMPS.

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#### A. DUTIES IN CAMP AND GARRISON.

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20. [G 764] The duties in camp and garrison are to be conducted, as far as practicable, in the same manner and on the same principles. The *Reveille* is the signal for the men to rise, and the sentinel to leave off challenging. It is usually sounded at dawn of day, except when the troops are on the march, when the signal may be sounded at a much earlier hour. The men form on their company parade grounds, and as soon as the *reveille* ceases the rolls are called by the orderly sergeants, *superintended by a commissioned officer.*

Immediately after the roll call (after stable duty in the cavalry and light artillery), the tents or quarters should be put in order by the men of the companies, superintended by chiefs of squads ; the parades, streets of the camp, etc., are cleaned by the *police* party of the day, in charge of a non-commissioned officer, and superintended by the officer of the day, and the guard house or guard tent by the guard or the prisoners, if there are any.

*Breakfast call* is sounded at — o'clock in the morning, and is the signal for breakfast.

The *Troop* sounds at — o'clock in the morning for the purpose of assembling the men for duty, inspection at guard-mounting, and morning dress parade, when the commanding officer commands it.

The *Surgeon's call* is to sound or beat at — o'clock in the morning, when the sick, able to go about, are conducted to the hospital by the first sergeants of companies, who hand to the surgeon a list of all the sick in the company.

After the surgeon has passed upon the sick, the first sergeants proceed to make off the morning reports of their companies, which, after being signed by their captains, are taken to regimental headquarters at first sergeant's call.

The morning report of the company is made off in a book kept for that purpose, called the *morning report book*, and in accordance with Form No. 1. The rulings extend across both pages of the book when open ; the report occupies but a single line each morning, so that if the number of lines are sufficient, a single heading will suffice for the reports of an entire month.

between ranks of carriages sufficient for the horses when harnessed to them ; the park guard is twenty-five paces in rear of the para. The sinks for the men 150 paces in front ; for the officers 100 paces in rear. The harness is in the tents of the men.

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C. BIVOUACS.

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25. [G 769] A regiment of cavalry being in order of battle, in rear of the ground to be occupied, the colonel breaks it by platoons to the right. The horses of each platoon are placed in a single row, and fastened as prescribed for camps ; near the enemy, they remain saddled all night, with slackened girths. The arms are at first stacked in rear of each row of horses ; the sabres, with the bridles hung on them, are placed against the stacks.

The forage is placed on the right of each row of horses. Two stable-guards for each platoon watch the horses.

A fire for each platoon is made near the color line, twenty paces to the left of the row of horses. A shelter is made for the men around the fire, if possible, and each man then stands his arms and bridle against the shelter.

The fires and shelter for the officers are placed in rear of the line of those for the men.

The interval between the squadrons must be without obstruction throughout the whole depth of the bivouac.

The interval between the shelters should be such that the platoons can take up a line of battle freely to the front or rear.

The distance from the enemy decides the manner in which the horses are to be fed and led to water. When it is permitted to unsaddle, the saddles are placed in the rear of the horses.

In infantry, the fires are made in rear of the color line, on the ground that would be occupied by the tents in camp. The companies are placed around them, and, if possible, construct shelters. When liable to surprise, the infantry should stand *to arms* at daybreak, and the cavalry mount until the return of the reconnoitering parties. If the arms are to be taken apart to clean, it must be done by detachments, successively.

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D. CANTONMENTS.

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26. [G 770] The cavalry should be placed under shelter

inspect them ; to order such patrols, posts, and outposts as may be necessary ; to see that the grand guard is vigilant, that none are absent, and that their arms and accouterments are in order; that the officers and non-commissioned officers are acquainted with their duty, and that the sentries are properly posted, and have received proper orders.

The *Regimental officer of the day* in each regiment, and in commands less than a regiment, is charged with the order and cleanliness of the camp or garrison ; he has the calls beaten by the drummer of the police guard ; he attends the parading of the guards, and orders the roll to be called frequently and at unexpected periods, and reports everything extraordinary to the commander of the garrison or camp ; he is to visit the hospital at various hours and make a report of its state to the commanding officer. He should satisfy himself frequently during the night, of the vigilance of the police guard, and prescribe patrols and rounds to be made by the officer of the guard. He should give attention to the condition of the sinks, the regulation of the camp fires, the removal of rubbish, etc. ; and for these purposes a fatigue party will be furnished him when necessary.

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B. CAMPS.

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1. *Camp of Infantry.*

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22. [G 766] Each company has its tents in two files, facing on a street perpendicular to the color line. The width of the street depends on the front of the camp, but should not be less than five paces. The interval between the ranks of tents is two paces ; between the files of tents of adjacent companies, two paces; between regiments, twenty-two paces.

The color line is ten paces in front of the front rank of tents. The kitchens are twenty paces behind the rear rank of company tents ; the non-commissioned staff and sutler, twenty paces in rear of the kitchens; the company officers, twenty paces farther in rear, and the field and staff, twenty paces in rear of the company officers.

The company officers are in rear of their respective companies, the captains on the right.

The colonel and lieutenant-colonel are near the centre of the line of field and staff ; the adjutant, a major and surgeon, on the right ; the quartermaster, a major and assistant surgeon, on the left.

The police guard is at the centre of the line of the non-commissioned staff, the tents facing to the front, the stacks of arms on the left.