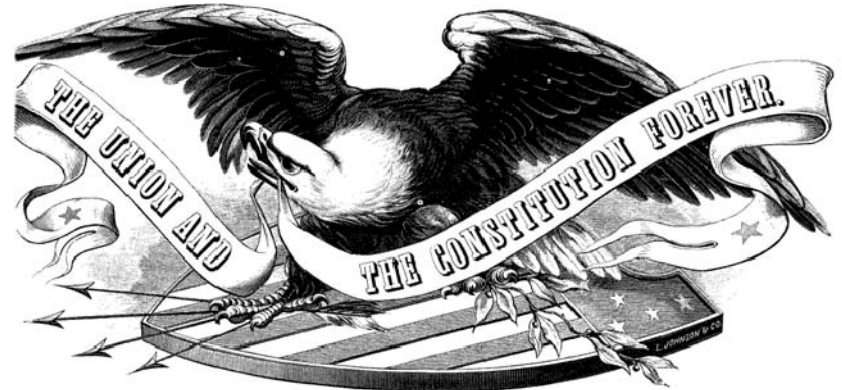


Concise Guide for use as

A
FIELD MANUAL
FOR
GUARD DUTY



a treatise on
THE GRAND GUARD
&
THE POLICE GUARD.

By Permission of the War Department of the Army of the United States.

2nd ed. 1st printing.

Anno Domini MMVIII

A First Federal Division Publication

is gained which should result in the redeploying of skirmish lines on both sides. Orders to disengage will be followed without delay.

- Cavalry will be used extensively for reconnaissance and should avoid *isolated* battles with other than opposing cavalry forces. *It is expected that Cavalry-on-Cavalry isolated skirmishing will take place.* They may and should be used in contingent with Infantry forces in more organized and concentrated engagements. Cavalry will fight dismounted when appropriate. Mounted Cavalry will yield to the firing line of a like force of Infantry or dismounted cavalry.

- Cavalry Commanders must exercise *extra diligence* due to their increased mobility and disproportionate tactical advantage. They must be especially careful not to over-exploit the flanks of the limited amount of Infantry available, or to move into the rear of Infantry formations.

- Smaller forces/firing lines will yield ground to superior forces/firing lines *without heroics* unless holding fortified positions and only if the superiority is not immediately evident despite the position. Reasonable casualty rates will be volunteered by all commanders on both sides based on the proximity and strength of the position, the ground in between, the force being faced, and the rate of fire.

- All* engaged units are expected to take casualties. However, no casualties will be exploited in any way by the opposing force. Casualties will remain as such until the particular engagement has expired, and, once disengaged, all such casualties will have safe passage for an **unobtrusive** return to their respective companies, to seek out hospital stewards, etc. Abuses will be identified and dealt with appropriately by agreement between the respective Army Commanders.

- Prisoners maybe taken *temporarily* if through means other than closing against standing firing lines, and then only until the immediate engagement has expired. Remaining a prisoner is considered voluntary: No one may be held against their will. Volunteers may offer themselves for a “prisoner scenario” & are to be released upon their own request.

- Night time (10pm-6am) activity is restricted to Picket exchanges. No large scale after-dark troop movements or engagements are authorized. Picket lines may probe and advance, but once contact with the enemy is made, there is to be no engagement and the lines are to settle back into safe positions. Firing at night is to be **greatly** restricted and, in fact, avoided if at all possible. It should be done **ONLY** under specific orders from an officer.

- Absolutely no taking of property of any kind will be tolerated. All Event Safety Rules will be strictly adhered to at all times and in every circumstance. **Honor is expected from all quarters.**

CHAPTER VIII.

RULES OF ENGAGEMENT FOR “NON-SCRIPTED” ACTIVITY

- lv. The following are the RULES OF ENGAGEMENT for the Event:
- All movements & activities for the “non-scripted activities” must take place ONLY within the designated “Campaign Area.” Entry into the Area is by designated routes only. No “end-arounds” will be tolerated.
 - Absolutely no entry into, or attack/raid of, opposing main Army camps (they can be observed for Intelligence from a distance). If fired upon by the Police Guard, they must immediately leave).
 - Consumption of alcohol is restricted in relation to handling firearms or mounts. The entire “Campaign Area” is considered “live” always. Drunkenness in this area is grounds for expulsion from the event.
 - There will be no significant flanking movements allowed. Flanking advantage should, and may, be taken minimally, but not fully exploited. If over-flanking occurs, attacker should hold position and defender should quickly withdraw to a new interior line.
 - Engagements are expected to begin at the skirmish line/picket/level and primarily entail company-grade officers who are, in turn, then authorized to request reinforcement IF and ONLY IF the opposition warrants it. These will be overseen by a field-grade battalion officer. Such forces are ultimately restricted to the maximum use of no more than one Infantry Battalion, and one additional battalion may be requested by the field grade officer in Reserve. Cavalry may be used for protecting and *probing* flanks. Artillery must be fully-drawn in order to participate.
 - It is expected that engagements will not fully develop: *that* is reserved for the upcoming battles. They may become pitched, but no full closing of opposing forces should occur. No hand-to-hand combat of any kind is authorized. Opposing forces may take advantage offered by the enemy and the ground. However, advantages should be only reasonably-exploited, and be based on the stated purpose and historic context of these engagements.
 - As it is barbarous for *Sentinels* to shoot each other unless there is an advance by the enemy, taking “pot-shots” at the enemy sentinels is therefore strictly prohibited, and in any case is historically inaccurate.
 - Pitched* engagements should last no more than 30 - 45 minutes. Officers should respect the opposing forces and disengage voluntarily if there has been no resolution. Forces giving ground should not be over-exploited; no more than 200 yards in pursuit, or when reasonable cover

A FIELD MANUAL

FOR

GUARD DUTY:

A treatise on

THE GRAND GUARD

&

THE POLICE GUARD.

AS PREPARED FOR USE BY
THE FIRST FEDERAL DIVISION

FROM

Gilham's Manual of Instruction for Volunteers and Militia.

Butterfield's Camp & Outpost Duty

Mahon's Out-Post, 1847.

United States Army Regulations-1861, Washington D.C.

Instructions for Guards and Pickets, Dominic J. Dal Bello.

& c.

Compiled and edited by:

Colonel Mark R. Hernbroth
Army of the United States

2nd edition. ©MMVIII

CONTENTS.

PART ONE: THE GRAND-GUARD

CHAPTER I. OUTPOSTS, SUPPORTS, AND RESERVES	P. 6
CHAPTER II. GRAND ROUNDS	P.12
CHAPTER III. RECONNAISSANCE & PATROLS	P.13

PART TWO. THE POLICE-GUARD

CHAPTER IV. SETTING/RELIEVING THE POLICE GUARD	P.15
CHAPTER V. FORMING THE POLICE GUARD & PARADE	P.17

PART THREE. CONCLUSIONS

CHAPTER VI. SAFETY & GENERAL PRACTICES	P.20
CHAPTER VII. CONSIDERATIONS ON CERTAIN ACTIVITIES	P.24
CHAPTER VIII. RULES OF ENGAGEMENT	P.26

PREFACE.

INTRODUCTION AND DEFINITIONS

One of the most important duties of a soldier is *Guard Duty*. It is upon the vigilance of the Guard that the security of a camp, and in turn of an Army, and ultimately of a nation, depends. Without a diligent Guard, the Army may never have the opportunity to meet the enemy fairly on the field.

Understanding this duty can be difficult for, as Kautz says, every officer writing on the subject uses different names to describe different parts of the security net around an army, including the different positions and the numbers of the guard, and the numbers of the force to be guarded. You will get a sense of the confusion created by using terms differently from the various sources available on the subject.

Understanding that there are many different, contradictory, and overlapping systems of nomenclature for "Guard/Picket" duty, it is therefore necessary to standardize OUR use in the field lest total confusion reign in the face of the enemy. This manual is meant to clarify and set the **one way** that this duty will occur within the Division. It is not meant as an endorsement or judgment of any one system over another; nor is it meant to be exhaustive or all inclusive of the subject at hand; it is merely meant to clarify and codify the duty into one consistent usage for our organization in the field.

xlvi. The proposed non-public scenarios are not a "tactical" per se as have been engaged in previously by re-enactor organizations. There is not a "winner" in this exercise. Deterioration into an anachronistic game of "Capture the Flag" or "Circle around the Rear" will not be tolerated.

xlix. This is a non-scripted opportunity for commanders to use their skills and the training of their men, within the parameters and the historical military purpose of the activity, to honor the memory and service of our forebears in uniform. They are a segue, or prelude, to the scripted public demonstrations to follow which represent the pitched and fully-invested decisive battles of the 1864 Kansas/Missouri Campaign.

l. Rather than having disjointed and often un-related non-public "backwoods fights" (in an attempt to satisfy the tactical activity desires of many re-enactors) and public "scripted battles" (to bow to the needs of putting on a good show for the public), we have elected to marry the two into an historic context, with the actions leading up to the engagements and the public battles themselves becoming one fluid and conjoined opportunity for all participants to enjoy.

li. Therefore, the non-public scenarios must be held within certain parameters and with rules in addition to the common safety factors, in order to make this an experience which we believe will set a new standard for the future of such events.

lii. The non-public scenarios are meant to be the evolutions leading up to the main battles, restricted to certain ground, with certain caps on the amount of troops engaged and in what level of investment, and on a time schedule which allows for the *immediate* withdrawal, consolidation, and re-deployment of troops so as to engage in the decisive public scenarios.

liii. The idea is that the "public" will hear the storm building in the distance, while our men probe and skirmish with a yet unknown force. This action will spill on to the public field as the battle is fully invested with the public and our own men seeing the full opposing forces come into view for the first time.....at the same time. At the end of the major engagement the armies will not simultaneously retreat to their respective "corners" and stare at each other across the field from camp. One will retain the field and leave the field in pursuit of the enemy from whence it came and the living history non-public "picket" activities will resume immediately.

liv. It is an ambitious endeavor dependent on a equal commitment to *freedom* and *responsibility*. But if done well - a great experience of soldiering for all.

CHAPTER VII.

CONSIDERATIONS ON “NON-SCRIPTED” ACTIVITIES OCCURRING IN CAMPAIGN/FORWARD AREAS

- xliii. The upcoming event known as Stand of Colors is a unique opportunity offered to living historians and re-enactors on the scale anticipated by current registrations. The ground offers a rather pristine environment with much cover, undulation, and intermittent open ground, along with running water, primitive cut roads and trails. Other features include a pond, the remnants of a mid 19th century house and stone walls dating to the pre-Civil War era. The only modern intrusion on the property is a power line.
- xliv. With this excellent ground comes an opportunity to carry on active operations in a non-public setting from nearly the beginning of the weekend to the closing public battle demonstrations. With that opportunity also comes significant responsibility and the need for certain restraints and obligations if it is to be successfully exploited.
- xlv. The historic context for the non-public campaigning proposed for the event is that of two armies on active campaign. The Advanced-Posts of each army are making probing patrols and gathering intelligence on enemy troop strength, as well as surveying the area for suitable ground and terms to engage in decisive battles (*the public “scripted” battles*). As the proximity of the enemy is anticipated, these actions become more reconnaissance in-force operations.
- xlvi. The decision as to where those decisive battles might take place is a very important one and entails significant risk and responsibility. That decision historically and militarily rests solely with the Commanding Generals of the respective armies. Subordinates were constantly admonished to show restraint and prudence in their activities as it related to engaging the enemy while they worked hard to gain the information necessary for tactical success. Skirmishing and small engagements did take place and were unavoidable, sometimes even provoked in order to assess enemy strengths.
- xlvii. The consequences of a major battle taking place on ground not so chosen, with all considerations made, could be devastating to the participants. The participants at Stand of Colors should consider the historic context of what they are being requested/ordered to do and not allow their anachronistic “event knowledge” of the enemy dispositions to influence their decisions in the field.

Accordingly, the following are the terms and systems that all troops serving in the First Federal Division will utilize for these evolutions:

In the field, the army is divided into three bodies; the **Main-Body**, the **Reserve-Body**, and the **Grand-Guard**.

The **Main-Body** is the “static-camp” of the Army, typically encompassing the Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, and Headquarters camps.

The **Reserve-Body** is an additional force set aside behind the main-body. It is different than the “Reserves” of the *grand-guard* described later herein. For Living History purposes, quite often the reserve-body is dispensed with.

The term **Guard** refers to the body of soldiers assigned to that duty in *general*, while the use of **Sentry** refers *specifically* to guards while on duty at *posts*, all of whom are considered members of the *Guard*.

Posts refer to areas where a guard or groups of guards are stationed. There are two separate and distinct “guards” described here; the **Police-Guard** and the **Grand-Guard**.

The **Police-Guard** are the internal guards on duty in the *main-body* of the Army, i.e. the camp entrance, headquarters.

The term **Grand-Guard** shall refer to ALL those troops which are placed in advance of the *main-body* and who are the first line of defense and exploration of the Army. There are three main lines of the *grand-guard* with their correlating appendages.

The **Reserves** are the largest body of the *grand-guard*, and the one most interior and closest to the *main-body*. For Living History purposes, it is often the “forward/campaign/tactical” camp area.

The **Supports** are the next line of the *grand-guard*, and are located exterior to the *Reserve*, closer to the enemy. *Supports* are typically company-sized and are set out at the major avenues from the outposts to the *Reserves*. They “support” the *Outposts* in case of necessity; and receive them if they are driven in.

The forward-most lines of the *grand-guard* are the **Outposts** with their **Sentinels**. *Outposts* are typically formed from companies that are split into section-sized *posts*, of varying strength as is necessary.

Each *Outpost* throws out four-man “videttes” called **Sentinels**. *Sentinels* are the forward-most eyes and ears of the *grand-guard*, and therefore of the Army; their duty is to keep watch, stop people from passing, and if attacked, make a skirmish line [and slowly retire].

Patrols are kept up between the line of the *Supports*, to keep the one informed of the state of the other; and also between the *Outposts* and chain of *Sentinels*, to keep continuity and communication.

Advanced-posts are all the positions of the Guard more exterior than the *Reserves* and the term is used *generally* rather than *specifically*.

PART ONE. THE GRAND-GUARD

CHAPTER I.

OUTPOSTS, SUPPORTS, AND RESERVES

1. 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.
2. This 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 a *Grand-Guard*. This term is used for any troops so separated from the main-body; whatever its strength or composition. The proportion of the *grand-guard* to the main-body is from a third to a fifth of the total force.

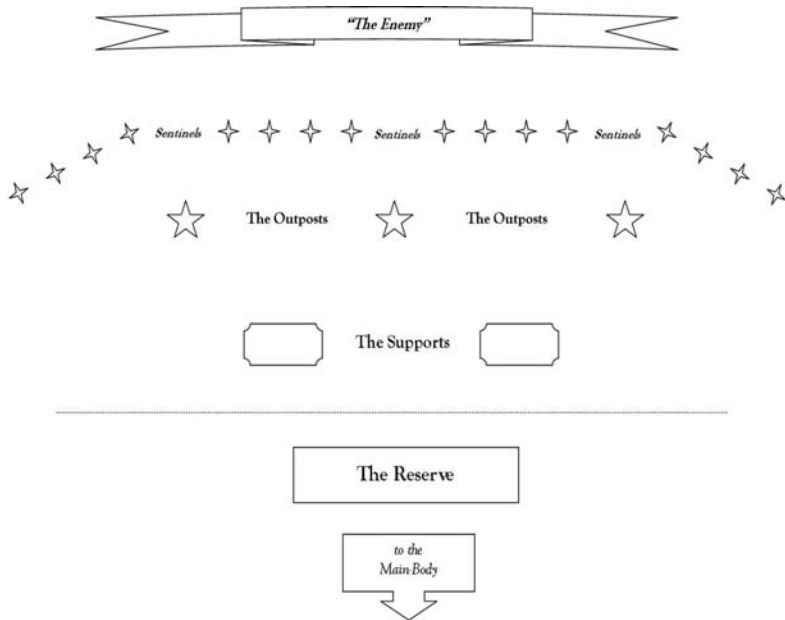


Plate 1.

xxxv. The correct method of using the **Countersign** is as follows:

A party approaches a sentry, who comes to Port Arms & calls out;

Halt! Who Comes There?

The reply would be;

A Friend, with the Countersign

The sentry will direct;

Advance Friend, with the Countersign

xxxvi. The sentry will come to the "guard against infantry" as the party approaches. The sentry should not allow the party to get any closer than the point of his bayonet. The party will **whisper** the countersign. If the sentry is authorized to pass persons, he will command: *Pass, Friend* and the party will continue on.

xxxvii. If the sentry is not authorized to pass people through the line he will call for the corporal of the guard who will escort the party to the officer of the guard.

xxxviii. If a large group (Relief/Patrol), approaches the sentry, he is to allow only one member of the party to advance. The sentry will direct:

Advance One, with the Countersign

and then follow the same procedure.

xxxix. Mounted men, either a single one or a group, are required to dismount and have one of their party give the countersign.

xl. If they do not know the correct countersign the sentry will hold them there and call for the corporal of the guard. He is not to fire at the party unless they make an attempt to force their way past him or try to escape.

xli. It is to be remembered that the PERIOD correct "challenge" is by countersign only; there is no "sign & countersign" as there is in the modern military. It is important that the countersign not be "yelled" at the sentry from a distance, but, rather, should be whispered to him in a soft voice at a rifle-length's distance in order to prevent unauthorized persons or even the enemy from obtaining the countersign.

xlii. The PAROLE is only given TO, and only said BETWEEN, Officers of the Guard, Officers of the Day, and the Commanding Officer, and is used to authenticate the right to give orders to the Guard. It is never spoken to, or shared with, anyone other than those officers.

xxviii. While serving “off duty” in the *Supports*, men may relax, cook, and generally be at their leisure. They may not, however, quit their posts or the area, and must be prepared to move in support of the *Outposts* at any moment. Items that are not in current use must be packed in the knapsack or such. Arms and accoutrements may be stacked but soldiers may not remove their shoes or jackets. Tentage is prohibited.

xxix. While on duty as a sentry in the *Supports*, the sentry will carry his weapon at either the Support-Arms, the Arms-Port or at the Shouldered-Arms. In inclement weather the guard will carry his weapon at Secure Arms.

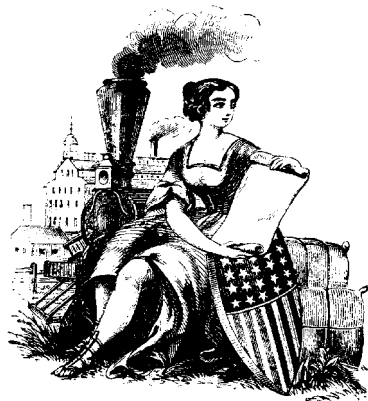
xxx. When a *Sentinel* or an *Outpost* fires, the *Supports* as a whole get under arms and stand ready for orders.

xxxi. **Duty in the Reserves.** The *Reserves* are the “camps” of the forward-deployed elements (battalions, etc). They will be a place for rest when not serving in the *Supports* or *Outposts*. While in these camps (*Reserves*), men may sleep, cook, and generally be at their leisure. However, as the *Reserves* are the last line of defense before the main-body (army), men must still be prepared to move within a reasonable time in support of the *advanced-posts*. Tentage may be deployed. Arms and accoutrements may be stacked and soldiers may remove their shoes and jackets within their companies.

xxxii. Passes are MANDATORY in order to leave the *Reserve* (camp) area (to go to the sutlers, other camps, etc) and may be issued ONLY by battalion or division staff officers, and only in shifts and only if there are enough resources for the *Reserves* to properly execute their duties.

xxxiii. **The Parole.** The Parole is given only to those officers authorized to issue orders to the guard, go on the grand rounds, or otherwise visit or inspect the guard. The division staff issues new orders to the guards and the parole is a means whereby the Officer of the Guard could ensure that new orders come only from the staff.

xxxiv. **The Countersign.** The countersign is given to those who are authorized to pass through the guard posts. The Countersign will permit passage through *Police-Guard* lines and to the *Reserves*, but NOT the passage through *advanced-posts* of the *Grand-Guard*, or passage from the *Reserves* to the *main-body*. A person cannot just pass a post because they know the countersign; only generals, officers of the day/guard, and those with passes or on guard can pass through an *advanced-post*.



3. 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 keep him in doubt as to the actual character and number of the troops before him.
4. In all defensive positions, the *grand-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 *grand-guard* should be vigorous; pressing the enemy at every point.
5. Whilst in position, the *grand-guard* should take advantage of the natural obstacles on its front and flanks which are within supporting distance; to strengthen itself, and support its *advanced-posts*.
6. The ground to be taken up by a *grand-guard*, and embraced within its *advanced-posts*, should be carefully chosen; positions where the movements of the enemy can be well watched, whilst our own troops are kept concealed, and not liable to a sudden attack.
7. If 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, 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.
8. **Advanced-Posts.** The duties of the *advanced-posts* are (1) To keep a good lookout for the enemy, and to take all means to be accurate in detailing his position and movements; (2) Should the enemy advance, to hold him in check long enough to give the *main-body* ample time to be prepared for his attack.
9. In all affairs of *advanced-posts*, great circumspection is to be shown, both by the officer in command of the *grand-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 *grand-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-defense, or main attack, by detaching from it, to support a feeble point. If the force engaged, under such circumstances does not suffice for its own defense, it is best for it to fall back in time; and, taking position with the main-body, endeavor to turn the scales of victory in their favor.
10. The duties of the *advanced-posts* 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 troops, always fresh for any great emergency and always at the general's disposal.

11. The object being to secure the front and flanks of the position, occupied by the main-body, from any attempt either to reconnoiter, or attack it, the detachments which form the *advance-posts* must be so distributed as to embrace all the avenues by which the enemy can approach the position. Therefore, the system shall consist of three concentric lines of posts, disposed in a *fan-shaped* order. The exterior line, which forms the ***Out-Posts***, embraces a wide circumference; and by means of a chain of *Sentinels*, posted in advance, prevents any one from penetrating to the rear between the posts
12. The second line, which is one of the ***Supports***, embraces a narrower circumference than the line of *Outposts*; occupying the more important avenues from the *Outposts* to the interior; so as to be in a position to support the *Outposts* in case of necessity & to receive them if driven in.
13. The interior line consists of several strong detachments, termed the ***Reserves***, posted upon the main avenues to the position. They serve as supports to the two exterior lines, upon which they rally if forced to retire before the enemy.
14. Besides these dispositions for security, *Patrols* are kept up between the line of the *Supports*, to keep the one informed of the state of the other; and also between the *Outposts* and chain of *Sentinels*, to see that the duties of the latter are well performed; and to search any ground not under the eyes of the *Sentinels*. The whole, in this way, forms a system for observing the enemy and for mutual support in case of attack.
15. The duties of the *Outposts* and of the *Supports* are strictly those of observation. If attacked, they offer no resistance farther 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 time for the *main-body* to make its dispositions for battle, is consigned to the *Reserves*.
16. ***Out-Posts***. The position of the *Outposts*, with respect to the *main-body*, will be regulated by the more or less broken character of the country. The line occupied by these *posts* should take in all the approaches to the front and flanks of the main position, and be carefully examined and selected for natural advantages for the defense that will screen the troops from the enemy's view and enable them to watch all his movements. The flanks of the line should rest upon strong natural obstacles; these points must be secured by strong pickets of cavalry or infantry, from which *patrols* must be constantly kept up on the flanks, in the presumed direction of the enemy.
17. The strength of each *Outpost*, and the distance from one to the other, will be regulated by the features of the ground, and the number of *Sentinels* that each *post* must throw out. The *posts* should, as far as practicable, be within sight of the *Supports* to which they belong, and the
 - xiv. ***Duty at the Out-Posts***. The line of *Outposts* with their chain of *Sentinels* is the first line in the face of the enemy. The *Sentinel* stays at his post or beat and be constantly alert. He makes every effort to stay out of sight and observe the enemy by taking mental notes. At the end of his shift, he reports these notes to the officer and soldier relieving him.
 - xv. Fires of any kind are not allowed at any time by *Sentinels*.
 - xvi. If the *Sentinel* sees the enemy but is not threatened, he should make every effort to remain unseen and observe the enemy. At night, those approaching the sentinel will be halted and asked for the countersign.
 - xvii. *Sentinels* are not to advance toward the enemy without orders, but are to keep a keen account of any movement to their front.
 - xviii. It is barbarous for *Sentinels* to shoot each other; do not fire unless there is an advance by the enemy; avoid false alarms.
 - xix. Taking "pot-shots" at the enemy sentinels is strictly prohibited.
 - xx. If fired upon, the three *Sentinels* from one *Outpost* join together and fall back to the *Out-post* as necessary.
 - xxi. If the *Sentinel* fires and the enemy does not withdraw, he should fall back with haste to the *Outpost*.
 - xxii. *Sentinels* are not to take orders or allow themselves to be relieved, except by an officer or non-commissioned officer of their guard party, the officer of the guard or officer of the day.
 - xxiii. At the *Outpost*, the men are required to be alert and ready to move at all times. This is not a post of leisure. Soldiers are to be uniformed and shod with equipment packed at all times. Men will also continuously wear their accoutrements. The main function of the men at the *Outpost* is to support the line of *Sentinels* and provide men for patrols.
 - xxiv. Fires are allowed at the *Outpost* providing they are hidden from the enemy and one half of the men must be awake at all times. Arms will not be stacked at the *Outpost*; they should be within reach of each soldier at all times.
 - xxv. In the case of an alarm, the NCO in charge will immediately take a detail to the *Sentinel* post in question. If the post is a significant distance from the *Outpost*, the NCO should take care to place men or mounted escort along his route to enable him to speak with the *Outpost* and the *Reserve*.
 - xxvi. If the *Sentinels* be driven in, the *Outpost* should alert the *Supports* before replacing the sentinels.
 - xxvii. ***Duty at the Supports***. The *Supports* are the secondary lines of the *Grand-Guard*. The *Supports* are divided into three watches or reliefs. Each guard is expected to stand sentry duty and then have time off. Each man is assigned to a specific post and he will continue to go to that post as his turn for sentry duty comes up. This rotation will be calculated at the discretion of the Officer of the Guard.

PART THREE. CONCLUSIONS

CHAPTER VI.

SAFETY AND GENERAL PRACTICES

- i. **General Safety.** For purposes of Safety, certain accommodations must be made to these evolutions in reference to Living History.
 - ii. **Weapon Safety.** In addition to the Safety Rules of the Division, the following are prescribed for use in "tactical" areas: Keep your muzzle pointed in a safe direction at all times; Keep your finger out of the trigger guard until ready to fire; Treat every musket like it is loaded with a live round; No rammers are to be utilized under any circumstances.
 - iii. **Rules of Engagement.** These will be posted and disseminated among all troops, and are to be adhered to without exception at all times.
 - iv. **General Considerations of the Duty.** *Sentries* at all posts (*Police-Guard* and *Grand-Guard*) are to report any breach of regulations or orders they are instructed to enforce.
 - v. No *Sentry* is to quit his post or to hold conversations unnecessary to the discharge of his duties.
 - vi. *Sentries* are to keep alert, observing everything that takes place within their sight or hearing.
 - vii. In case of disorder, a *Sentry* will call out for the Corporal of the Guard. In case of extreme emergency he is to discharge his firearm into the air to attract attention.
 - viii. It is also the *Sentry's* duty to repeat all calls from posts more distant than his own.
 - ix. *Sentries* are particularly cautioned about who can inspect their weapon or ask for it. Only the Officer of the Day, Guard Officer of the Day, or Sergeant of the Guard can request to handle the *sentry's* weapon.
 - x. During daylight hours the *Sentry* salutes all officers. Guard officers (captains and below) are saluted by going to Carry Arms, which allows the soldier to go from Support to the Shoulder Arms. Senior Staff Officers (majors and above) are saluted by going to Present Arms.
 - xi. At the approach of the General, or other dignitary near the guard post, all off-watch personnel are turned out to render honors (turning out the guard). The guard lines up in single file at Shoulder Arms. They Present Arms at the command of the Officer of the Guard.
 - xii. After retreat, rifle salutes and turning out the guard are dispensed with, but *sentries* are still to show proper military respect to all officers.
 - xiii. At the *Outposts* and *Sentinels*, rifle salutes and turning out the guard are dispensed with completely, but *sentries* are still to show proper military respect to all officers.
- Sentinels* of their respective posts. The strength of each *post* should be calculated at the rate of four men per *Sentinel*.
18. **Sentinels.** The *Sentinels* form a chain in advance, and are posted on points from which they can best watch the enemy, without being seen by, or exposed to him, in any way. As one of their main duties is to prevent anyone from passing their chain, they should be so placed with respect to each other, that they can see all the ground between their respective *posts*, and be able to stop anyone who may attempt to pass between them.
 19. **Supports.** The *Supports* serve as the reinforcement for the *Outposts*, and are posted on the principal avenues leading to the detachments on which they are to fall back, if driven in; in the rear of the *Outposts*. The points which they occupy should be selected, both to secure them from the enemy's view, and to give a ready communication between them and their respective *Outposts*.
 20. **Reserves.** The main detachments, or *Reserves*, which sustain the *Supports* and *Outposts*, occupy the principal avenues to the position of the *main-body* of the Army. As their duty is to hold the enemy in check, the points which they take up should be susceptible to a good defense which can be readily procured, to place the troops under shelter. The points thus occupied should, as a general rule, be about midway between the line of *Outposts* and the position of the *main-body*.
 21. The approaches of the enemy should be obstructed to the points occupied by the *Reserves*; particularly those which lead to the flanks; leaving open such only as will oblige the enemy to attack under the most unfavorable circumstances; and if, between the *advanced-posts* and the *main-body*, a defile; which the enemy, by turning the line of the *advanced-posts*, might seize upon, and thus cut off their retreat, it should be occupied by a strong detachment; both to prevent such a maneuver, and to favor the retreat on the *main-body*.
 22. **Strength of Advanced-Posts.** The entire strength of the *advanced-posts*, as well as the relative strength of the *Reserves*, *Supports*, and *Outposts*, will depend upon the character of the ground covered by them; as being more or less open; and presenting more or less facilities for circumscribing the approaches of the enemy to the main position, It rarely occurs that sufficient troops can be detached to cover all the accessible ground, and perform the duties in a thorough manner.
 23. The strength of each *Reserve*, and the kind of troops of which it is composed, will depend on the degree of resistance to be offered to the enemy's attack; and the character of the position occupied. In most cases, they will consist of troops of infantry and cavalry; the strength of the *Supports*, *Outposts*, and *Patrols*, should not exceed one-third the strength of the *Reserves* to which they belong.

24. If, from the character of the ground, the *Outposts* are mainly of infantry, some cavalry should always be attached to them, to patrol in advance of the position, and to convey intelligence to the rear of what may be passing in the neighborhood of the *Outposts*.
25. The commanding officer of the whole should take a position, with his *main-body*, at some central point, in the rear of the *Reserves*; in order to be ready to support them if hard pressed by the enemy. The choice of this position is an object of the greatest importance; as the safety of the *advanced-posts* as well as that of the *main-body* may depend upon the degree of judgment shown in this selection.
26. So soon as the *advanced-posts* have taken their stations, instructions should be given to the officers of the different *posts*, with respect to the points upon which they are to fall back, in case of being forced in; the lines of communication they must retire by; and the position they must take up, in joining the *Supports* to which they respectively belong.
27. ***Duties of an Officer commanding an Out-post.*** An officer in command of any of the *Outposts* must be capable of untiring vigilance and activity; to perform the various duties which devolve upon him. He should be provided with a good map of the country, field glasses, and writing materials. He will thoroughly reconnoiter the ground upon which he is to dispose his command. After taking up his position, he should go forward, with half of his command, and post each *Sentinel* himself. If, however, he relieves another in command, and deems it advisable to make any changes in the dispositions of his predecessors, he promptly reports the facts to the commanding officer in his rear.
28. When the officer finds that the enemy is not in his immediate neighborhood, he should endeavor to feel his way cautiously towards him by *patrols*; and when in immediate presence, he should omit no means to watch the enemy's movements; and from the occurrences of the moment, such as noises, the motion of clouds of dust, camp fires, conflagrations, &c., endeavor to divine what is passing in his camp, and his probable intentions.
29. Accurate written reports should be promptly sent to the officer in command, in the rear, on all these points. The reports should state what has fallen under the officer's eye; what he has learned from others; and the character of the sources from which his information is drawn.
30. He will particularly see that no communication with the enemy be allowed; and that no flag be permitted to pass the line of *posts*, without orders from the rear.
31. The officer of the guard makes sure NCOs do their duty, that corporals check the sentinels, and that the sentinels walk their beats; **It is imperative that he visits everyone often, both during the day and especially at night.**

90. Then the Officer of the Guard will order:

Order Arms. Inspection Arms.

The Officer of the Guard will inspect the arms of the men; the Adjutant will inspect the men for general appearance.

91. At the conclusion of the inspection, the Officer of the Guard will post himself in the normal position for the company commander for a company in open ranks which is 4 paces forward of his normal spot.
92. During this interval the current Officer of the Day and the previous Officer of the Day will take a position in front of the center of the guard. The previous Officer of the Day will post himself three paces to the right and one pace behind the current Officer of the Day.
93. The Adjutant will then order:

1. Parade Rest 2. Troop Beat Off.

94. At this command the field music will face to their left, and playing a quick march, move down the line of the guard. Upon reaching the end of the line they will countermarch by the right and still playing a quick march return to their place on the right of the line.
95. The Adjutant will now order:

1. Attention. 2. Shoulder - Arms 3. Close Order - March.

96. On the command, the officer of the guard will about face assume his position in the company.
97. The Adjutant will now order:

Present - Arms.

And, saluting the current Officer of the Day, report;

Sir, the Guard is formed.

98. The Officer of the Day will order:

March the Guard to its post.

The adjutant faces about and orders:

**1. Shoulder Arms, 2. Guard to its post,
3. In two ranks - Right Face, 4. Forward - March.**

99. The guard faces to the right, without doubling, and marches to posts.

82. The Sergeant takes one pace out, turns to the right and faces the Sgt. Major. He then commands:

1. To the rear in open order - March. 2. Right - Dress. 3. Front!

83. The Sergeant will salute **with arms** and give the report:

All Present.

84. The Sgt. Major will acknowledge by hand salute. The Sergeant will then face front, march around by the right hand side of the Sgt. Major and post himself five paces behind the corporals.

85. After all details have reported to the Sgt. Major, he will then equalize the ranks and dress them to the right by commanding:

In each rank, count Two's.

He will salute the adjutant and report:

All Present and accounted for.

The Adjutant will return the salute and command the Sgt. Major:

Take Your Post.

86. The Sgt. Major will about face and march himself two paces to the left of the front rank. The Adjutant then orders:

"Front".

87. At this command the Officer of the Guard comes to the front of detail by marching to the left of the field music and places himself twelve paces in front center of the guard detail. The sergeants and corporals will follow by marching behind the guard detail and to the left of the field music. The sergeants will be eight paces in front of the detail and the corporals 4 paces. At this time the Adjutant will inform the officer of the Guard and the NCO's of any special duties they are to perform.

88. Once this task is completed the Adjutant will order:

**Officers and Non Commissioned Officers, - ABOUT FACE.
Inspect your guards - MARCH.**

89. At the command MARCH, the NCO's assume their normal positions in the company.

32. The guards at the *Outpost*, under the officer's command, should not all be allowed to sleep or eat, all at once. The horses, when watered, should be taken singly, or by pairs, and always mounted. At night, one-half of the command should be under arms, prepared for an attack; the other resting, their arms and, if cavalry, also the bridles of their horses, close at hand.

33. When the position is to be held for some time, it will be well to change the *posts* occasionally; this should be done, particularly at night.

34. The *Outposts* are usually relieved at daybreak, as, being the most favorable moment for the enemy to attempt a surprise; the new guard will serve to reinforce the old. For the same reason, the old guard should not retire before the *patrols* come in, and report all safe.

35. As a general rule, no *post* should ever retire before an inferior force; and, if attacked by one superior to it, resistance should be cautiously made with a view solely to give time to the *grand-guard* to be in readiness to receive the enemy.

36. When it is seen that the movement of the enemy is serious, the officer should draw in his *Sentinels* as skirmishers, and retire upon the *Supports*. In all cases of retiring, whether of *Sentinels* upon their *posts*, or of *posts* upon their *supports*, care should be taken to assume a direction towards the flank of the force in rear; so as to unmask its front and not impede any forward movement it may make, if necessary.

37. The degree of resistance to be offered by the *Reserves* will depend on the object to be obtained, and the importance of the point occupied. They should not retire until they have received the whole of their *Supports*, *Out-posts* and *Patrols*.

38. At night the precautions should be necessarily redoubled; and every movement be made with extreme caution. Whenever a noise is heard in the direction of a *sentinel's post*, the officer should proceed, with a part of his command, in its direction; to ascertain the cause of it.

39. If he finds that it arises from an onward movement of the enemy, he should only fall back upon his *Supports* when he sees that resistance would be unavailing; retiring slowly and cautiously, and taking every advantage, which the ground offers, to check the enemy's advance.



CHAPTER II.

GRAND ROUNDS

40. The Grand Round occurs when the Officer of the Guard, Officer of the Day, or the General inspects the *sentries* at their *post*. Any officer conducting Grand Rounds is to take a sergeant and 2 men as an escort.
41. When the Grand Rounds are challenged by a *sentinel*, the Sergeant of the Rounds 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 shoulder-arms until they pass.

42. When a *sentry* of a *Guard Post* sees the Grand Rounds approach, before he challenges, he will say:

"Halt, Grand Rounds! Turn out the guard; Grand Rounds!"

Upon which the guard will be drawn up in line at shouldered arms at the *Post*. The officer commanding the guard will then order a Sergeant and two men to advance.

43. When within ten paces, the Sergeant challenges. The Sergeant of the Grand rounds answers: "**Grand rounds!**" The Sgt. of the guard replies:

"Advance, Sergeant, with the countersign!"

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

"The countersign is right!"

on which the officer of the guard calls:

"Advance, rounds!"

44. The officer of the rounds then advances alone, all the guard standing at shouldered arms. The officer of the rounds passes along the front of the guards 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 proceeds in the same manner to each post in succession.



72. When all three *Sentries* are relieved, the corporal of the old guard will take charge of his men and the sergeant will dismiss them.
73. The corporal of the guard may rotate his privates as he sees fit, though one must always be present at the guard tent and at the Headquarters.
74. At the approach of a either a senior staff officer, VIP or other dignitary near the guard post, all off-watch personnel are turned out to render honors (turning out the guard). The guard lines up in single file at Shoulder Arms. They Present Arms at the command of the Officer of the Guard.
75. During drill, the guard will be temporarily reduced to two privates, one of whom must always remain at the guard tent. The corporal and the other privates will return to their company for drill, but must resume their posts the moment the drill is over.
76. The **Police-Guard** shall at all times be under the direct command of the Officer of the Day and the Officer of the Guard, and shall only take orders as received under such competent authority.

CHAPTER V.

FORMING THE POLICE GUARD AND PARADE

77. The guard mount and inspection is a parade and review, and is used for the **Police Guard**. The *Grand-Guard* dispenses with such ceremony. It takes place once a day in the morning prior to setting of the Guard.
78. Thirty minutes before Guard mount is to take place, the chief musician will play *The Drummer's Call/Assembly of the Buglers*. Fifteen minutes before guard mount, the musicians will assemble on the parade ground and play *Assembly of the Guard*.
79. The guard, under the guidance of a corporal, will march to the parade ground. While awaiting the final call, the sergeants will conduct a preliminary inspection of the detail.
80. The final musical call is *Adjutant's Call* followed by a quick step. At this musical command, the Adjutant, with the Sgt. Major on his left, marches onto the field. The Adjutant marches to the center of the parade ground; the Sgt Major posts himself twelve paces to the left of the field music facing to the left. The details march onto the field.
81. The Sergeant will be posted on the far left of his detail. Corporals are to be five paces behind the second rank, while the first file aligns on the Sergeant Major, facing the front.

RECONNAISSANCES AND PATROLS

66. The relief will march by the right flank, in 2 ranks towards post No. 1, thus:

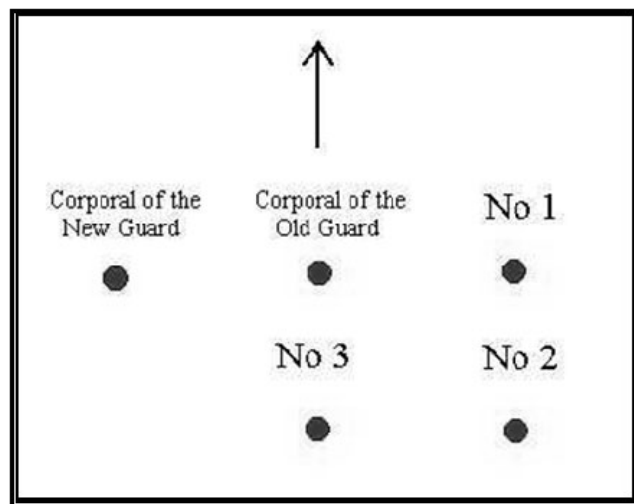


Plate 2.

67. The relief will march at "support arms". Should an officer approach, the corporal will command "shoulder arms", and resume the "support arms" when the officer is past. The corporal will acknowledge the officer but will make no further salute. ***This rule is general for police guard duty.***
68. When a *Sentry* sees the relief approaching, he will halt and face to it with his arms at the shoulder. At six paces, the corporal will command:

Relief - Halt.

69. Then the relief will halt and shoulder arms. The corporal will then add, "No. 1", or "No. 2", &c, according to the number of the post:

Post Number #, Arms - Port.

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

1. Support - Arms. 2. Forward. 3. March.

71. And the relief proceeds in the same manner until all posts are relieved.

45. There are no more important duties, which an officer may be called upon to perform, than those of collecting and arranging the information upon which the decisions of the general are based. For the proper performance, acquisitions of a very high order, in the departments of geography and statistics, are indispensable requisites; in addition to a good acquaintance with topography, and a *good coup d'oeil militaire*.
46. However detailed and perfect may be a map, it can never convey all the information that will enable an officer to plan, even an ordinary march, with safety; still less, operations that necessarily depend, for their success, upon a far greater number of contingencies. To supply these deficiencies of maps, an examination of the ground must be made by the eye; and verbal information be gained, on all the points connected with the operation over this ground. This examination and collection of facts is termed a *Reconnaissance*.
47. ***Duties of Reconnoitering Officer.*** The first thing to be done by an officer, selected for a reconnaissance, is to ascertain precisely the duty required of him; and what further should be done in case of certain contingencies that may, from the nature of the duty, be naturally looked for. In the performance of the duty assigned him, and in making his report, the officer should keep always in mind the specific character of his mission, as his guide in both points.
48. As the need of a reconnaissance supposes a deficiency in information upon the features of the country, the officer, detailed to make one, should provide himself with maps, such simple aids for judging of distances, and ascertaining the relative distance of objects, as he can himself readily make; writing materials; one or more good guides; and gain all the knowledge he can, upon his mission.
49. ***Armed Reconnaissance.*** Reconnaissance, made in the neighborhood of an enemy, requires to be done under the protection of a proper detachment; the strength and composition of which will depend on the object to be attained.
50. If the object be to gain secretly a knowledge of the enemy's whereabouts and strength, then a detachment of light cavalry, with precautions against falling into an ambush, or being cut off, is best.
51. When an enemy's position is to be reconnoitered, with a view to force him to show his hand, by causing him to call out all his troops; then a large detachment of all arms, adequate to the task of pressing the enemy vigorously, and also of withdrawing with safety when pressed in turn, must be thrown forward.

52. Under the shelter of either of these forces, the officer, charged with the reconnaissance, takes the best moment, and best point of view, for carefully ascertaining the dispositions made by the enemy. A good time will be at early dawn, when troops, in most services are all made to stand to their arms. The points which the officer must exhibit most attention in finding out, are those occupied by the batteries, and all those in any way entrenched.
53. **Patrols.** Patrols are of two classes, from the different objects had in view. The first are those made with a view of insuring greater security from the enemy's attempts to pass, or force the line of *Out-posts*, and may therefore be termed *defensive patrols*. They consist usually of three or four men, who go the rounds, along the chain of *Sentinels* and between the posts; seldom venturing farther than a few hundred paces beyond the sentinel's chain; the object being to search points which might present a cover to the enemy's scouts, and to keep the sentinels on the alert.
54. The second class are those made exterior to the line of *Out-posts*, with a view of gaining intelligence of the enemy's whereabouts; and are therefore be termed *offensive patrols*. They are composed of larger bodies of men than the first class, the number being proportioned both to the distance to be gone over, and the extent of front to be examined.
55. From the duties to be performed by patrols, cavalry are usually employed alone; in cases of very broken country infantry may be necessary but they should always be accompanied by some horse, if for no other purpose than to transmit Intelligence promptly to the rear.
56. The main duties of a patrol are to find the enemy if in the neighborhood; gain a good idea of his position and strength; to make out his movements, and to bring in an accurate account of his distance from the *Out-posts* of their own force; and the character of the ground between the position occupied by the respective forces.
57. **Duties of Officer in command of a Patrol.** In conducting a patrol, the commanding officer should provide himself with a good map, telescope, and guides; and gain all the information he can before starting. Nothing should escape his eye along his line of search; and he should note points which might be favorable to his defense, if driven back by enemy; or by which his retreat might be endangered.
58. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon the mind of the officer in command of a patrol, that he must be all ears and eyes; that he will be called upon in turn, to exercise great boldness, caution, presence of mind and good judgment, in accomplishing a mission where the enemy must be seen but not encountered; and such roads and halting points be selected, both in moving forward and returning, as shall be most favorable to his movements, and least liable to expose him to a surprise, or a disadvantageous collision with the enemy!

PART TWO. THE POLICE-GUARD

CHAPTER IV.

SETTING AND RELIEVING THE POLICE GUARD

59. **Police-Guard** shall be posted at all times during the day, to begin after Morning Parade and end after Evening Retreat, or as indicated in the written Orders of the Day, and the guard shall be properly manned at all times therein, except for when the camp is secured by members of the Provost guard or as specified by the Officer of the Day.
60. The **Police-Guard** is generally composed of a lieutenant (officer of the guard) and a Sergeant (or two) of the Guard, three corporals, two musicians, and enough privates to cover all the sentry posts three times over. The Guard is divided into three reliefs, or squads. *This rule is general.* The Field Officer of the Day/Provost Marshal may amend as appropriate to the terrain, arrangement, and necessities of the Army.
61. The assignment of the initial squad and of its relief will be by a designated sergeant. The sergeant will specify the length of time that each squad will be on duty and the time that each will be relieved. He will be present at the guard tent for the posting of the initial squad and whenever one squad relieves another. He will inspect the weapons of each squad as it comes on duty.
62. Each squad will be assigned as follows: one private on duty at General Headquarters (Post No. 1); one private at the Provost tent (Post No. 2); and one private each to patrol the perimeter of the camp (Post Nos. 3, 4, &c) as needed.
63. The off-duty privates and corporals at the guard tent may relax, but may not leave their post. The company's weapons are to be stored at the guard tent. The remainder of the guard company not on duty will be stationed at the guard tent to be called out if needed at a moment's notice.
64. Each relief will fall in at the guard tent in open order to enable the sergeant of the guard to inspect its weapons. (If the squad has come directly from a drill and firing display, the sergeant will dispense with the arms inspection.) After inspection, the sergeant will order:

Relief. Close order - MARCH.
65. He will then order the corporal of the relief to relieve the old guard, which the latter will then do, accompanied by the corporal of the old guard.