

MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

The following document is provided by the
LAW AND LEGISLATIVE DIGITAL LIBRARY
at the Maine State Law and Legislative Reference Library
<http://legislature.maine.gov/lawlib>



Reproduced from scanned originals with text recognition applied
(searchable text may contain some errors and/or omissions)

Public Documents of Maine:

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE VARIOUS

Public Officers and Institutions

FOR THE YEAR

— 1886 —

VOLUME I.

AUGUSTA:

SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.

1886.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ADJUTANT GENERAL
OF THE
STATE OF MAINE,

To the Governor and Commander-in-Chief,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1885.

Published agreeably to a Resolve approved Feb. 23, 1863.

AUGUSTA:
SPRAGUE & SON, PRINTERS TO THE STATE.
1886.

STATE OF MAINE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
AUGUSTA, Dec. 31, 1885. }

*To His Excellency, FREDERICK ROBIE, Governor and Com-
mander-in-Chief.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my annual report as Adjutant General, Quartermaster and Paymaster General, for the year ending December 31st, 1885, with accompanying papers.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

S. J. GALLAGHER,

Adjutant General.

ANNUAL REPORT.

Since the report of my predecessor, one year ago, I have but little to report in the way of changes in the militia force of the State.

The commission of Joshua L. Chamberlain, as Major General of the militia, expired on the 10th of January last. The failure of the Legislature to elect any one abolished the division organization and imposed more work upon this office.

VOLUNTEER MILITIA.

The volunteer militia at the close of the year 1884 consisted of seventy-four commissioned officers and eight hundred and ninety-six enlisted men.

The strength of the present organized force is sixty-nine commissioned officers and nine hundred and forty-five enlisted men, organized as follows: one brigade, of two regiments of infantry, eight companies each, one company (unattached) infantry—52 men (Frontier Guards of Eastport); and First Maine Battery, 71 officers and men, composed of two platoons of four light 12-pounders, or Napoleon brass guns, with limbers and carriages, and caissons complete—under the command of Brigadier-General John Marshall Brown, with headquarters at Portland.

The Battery is commanded by Capt. Geo. W. Proctor of Lewiston, where the first platoon of battery—2 guns—is located. This platoon has done substantially nothing in the way of drills and discipline since muster. Some change is needed to make it more efficient.

The second platoon—2 guns—is located in the town of Brunswick and is under the command of Lieut. O. T. Despeaux, a good and efficient officer. Such officers, as a rule, have excellent material under them, which is the case in this platoon.

The First Regiment, commanded by Col. John J. Lynch, with headquarters at Portland, has, at this time, 26 commissioned officers and 392 enlisted men.

The status of several companies of this regiment, especially C, D and H, shows evidence of a want of discipline and efficiency on the part of the company commanders.

All companies need the attention, assistance, advice and encouragement of their regimental commander, who should be held responsible for the condition of his command.

The Norway company ("D"), through my own personal efforts, assisted by Captain Whitmarsh of Gen'l Brown's staff, is in a fair way now to become one of the best companies in the regiment or State.

The Second Regiment, commanded by Col. Henry L. Mitchell, with headquarters at Bangor, has 28 commissioned officers and 438 enlisted men. The companies in this command, possibly with one exception, are in a good state of discipline and efficiency, due to the energy and zeal which the commanding officer of this regiment has shown in the welfare of his command. Col. Mitchell visited each of the companies in his command prior to the annual encampment.

RESERVE MILITIA.

At the close of the year 1884, this force consisted of five companies—14 commissioned officers and 230 enlisted men.

The term of service of the Leavitt Guards expired in February, 1885. The company, failing to re-enlist, has been mustered out and discharged, leaving but four companies of the reserve militia at the present time, viz: Portland Cadets, Sheridan Guards, Lewiston, Bath Light Infantry and the Yarmouth Rifles, representing 12 commissioned officers and 182 enlisted men.

The term of service of the Bath Light Infantry expired in June last, but the members thereof have re-enlisted, the old officers going out and new ones elected and commissioned. This company is now a fine body of intelligent, soldierly-appearing young men, and well officered.

ENROLLED MILITIA.

The act of 1880, chapter 225, provides for the enrollment by the assessors of the several cities, towns and plantations, of all male citizens of this State between the ages of 18 and 45 years, on the first day of April, biennially. The enrollment of 1883 showed ninety-four thousand eight hundred eighty-two (94,882) men liable to do military duty.

Blanks were prepared and sent out from this office in March last to each city, town and plantation in the State, for use of the municipal officers in making the returns required by law. The number shown by the enrollment is ninety-three thousand one hundred twenty-three (93,123), a slight falling off from that of 1881 and 1883, due probably to defective or incomplete returns made by the assessors in some of the towns. For instance, the city of Lewiston returned the present year but 997 males between the ages of 18 and 45 years, while in 1881 they returned 1856. The returns received are submitted with this report.

SPECIAL DUTY.

The grandest spectacle in a military line was the gathering of the veterans of the war of the rebellion, at Portland, in June last, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic. Such a gathering of old soldiers was never before witnessed in this State, and probably never will be again. The Executive Committee of the National Encampment, in making up its programme for the grand parade June 23d, deemed it proper and necessary that our distinguished guests should have a military escort, and requested the Governor and Com-

mander-in-Chief to furnish the same from the militia of the State, which was willingly done. An invitation was sent the various commands and met with prompt response. In addition to the two regiments and the battery, three companies from the reserve militia responded to the invitation, viz., Portland Cadets, Yarmouth Rifles and Bath Light Infantry.

Transportation and subsistence were furnished by the State—the officers and men giving their time, with the exception of the Battery. It may be proper to add here in this connection that the Executive Committee of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic aided in the transportation to the amount of \$1,200.

Arrangements were made for the Second Regiment, Col. Henry L. Mitchell, to proceed as far as Lewiston, Monday afternoon, June 22, and camp there over night in the large building at the State Fair Grounds, the State tents having been loaned to the Committee for the use of the veterans at Portland. Both regiments and the battery arrived in Portland Tuesday A. M. and reported to General Brown, who was given command of the troops and escort.

During the parade and review many compliments were paid by distinguished military men from abroad to our militia for their soldierly bearing, alignment and steadiness in marching. The troops returned home the same day. The officers and men of the Maine militia are to be commended for their soldierly bearing, discipline, obedience to orders, sobriety and good conduct during the day. The prompt and efficient manner in which they performed their duty contributed much to the parade and entertainment of all.

ENCAMPMENT OF 1885.

The annual encampment of the volunteer militia was held at the State grounds in Augusta.

The Brigade, under command of Brigadier-General John Marshall Brown, was ordered into camp on Tuesday, August 24th, and remained there until Saturday A. M., August 29th. The troops arrived promptly on the day designated for them,

and immediately commenced the duties of the soldier. The great benefit derived from these encampments must be apparent to the most casual observer. They give opportunities for drill and discipline, and knowledge of camp life, which cannot be obtained in any other way. They also afford the only opportunities for regimental and other officers to obtain practical knowledge of the handling of more than one company at a time, and give subordinates practical experience in obeying such orders. It is of the highest importance that a regimental commander should be able to get his command promptly in position during time of riot, or other occasions where more than one company may be on duty, and this knowledge on the part of officers and men can only be practically acquired at annual encampments.

In the skirmish-drill, target practice and sentry duty, much has yet to be learned, though nearly all have received sufficient practical instruction to enable their deficiencies to be overcome in instructions in armories.

The four days as now provided by law for encampments, is too short and should be increased to a longer period, say six or eight days, for the reason that under the present law the troops actually get only three days in camp, as a part of the first day is taken up in going to and preparing the camp, and the last day in packing up and returning home.

The encampment of 1885, on the whole, was a very successful one. The drills, the inspection, the review, guard mounting, and all minor details of camp life, were faithfully and carefully carried out, and the benefit to our citizen soldiery can hardly be estimated.

Some few changes were made in the arrangement of the camp from previous years. The cooking arrangements were changed and the cooking done by steam for the entire command. This was a new feature in our encampment, and though experimental, was found to work admirably. I am of the opinion that another year even better results can be obtained and a saving made to the State in rations, labor, fuel, &c. The cooking can be done more promptly and give

much better satisfaction to the men than did the old system of company cooking. A criticism, however, might be made of this change from the fact that the encampment is properly intended to teach the men the duties incident to field service.

The army rations, with a few extras, were purchased and delivered in bulk to the Brigade Commissary, Capt. Whitmarsh, who issued to each regimental quartermaster and the battery, and they to the regimental cooks.

By direction of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, the members of his staff were ordered into camp on the second day, Wednesday, quarters having been prepared at Brigade Headquarters. Nearly all of the staff reported and remained through Friday. It was something new in the history of encampments for the Commander-in-Chief to make his headquarters in camp for more than a day, and the effect of his presence upon the troops was excellent. It was a source of regret to all that important business prevented the carrying out of his original intention to remain in camp the whole four days.

The review by the Commander-in-Chief was on Thursday, August 27th. The weather throughout the week was excellent; never has the Maine militia witnessed finer weather for their encampment.

Major Wm. M. Graham, U. S. A., was detailed by the War Department, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part in the encampment. A copy of his excellent report is submitted herewith.

The one great evil or lack of discipline in these encampments is the failure to keep the men within the camp-ground—too many men and officers are out of camp each day. The reason generally ascribed is, that the encampment is held too near large cities or villages and the attractions afforded tend to demoralize the men, &c.

While this may be true to a certain extent, I believe that a change could and should be brought about in this direction; that a more rigid enforcement of the law and orders should be carried out to such an extent that men will fear their viola-

tion. Men should be so disciplined, and under such perfect control, during encampment in or around cities, that, should they be called into active service in case of trouble in any of our cities, no difficulty would be experienced in not maintaining the strictest order and discipline. No enlisted man or commissioned officer should be permitted to leave camp without first obtaining permission, in the form of a written or printed pass, signed by his commanding officer and approved by the commandant of the camp. Discipline and good order depend as much, of course, upon the officers as upon the men; therefore, company commanders, besides exercising great care in enlisting men, should themselves carefully observe all the formalities and courtesies of military discipline.

As a means of promoting the greater efficiency of our militia, I consider it my duty to recommend that persons elected and claiming commissions should be required to pass an examination similar to that required by other States, believing that a higher standard of qualification would be of the greatest advantage to the service.

The following table shows the number of commissioned officers and enlisted men present in camp each day, and the percentage of each organization present.

ORGANIZATION.	August 25.		August 26.		August 27.		August 28.		August 29.		Number on Roll.	
	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.	Commissioned Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Brigadier General and Staff.....	8	-	8	-	8	-	8	-	8	8	8	8
{ Field and Staff and N. C. Staff..	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	7	6
{ Band.....	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	24
{ Company A.....	3	31	3	32	3	32	3	32	3	32	3	50
{ Company B.....	2	28	3	29	3	28	3	28	3	28	3	48
{ Company C.....	3	16	3	15	3	24	3	23	3	23	3	55
{ Company E.....	3	34	3	44	3	44	3	40	3	40	3	57
{ Company F.....	3	38	3	41	3	40	3	40	3	40	3	57
{ Company G.....	3	36	3	38	3	37	3	36	3	36	3	49
{ Company H.....	2	19	2	18	2	17	2	16	2	16	2	45
{ Frontier Guards.....	3	38	3	38	3	37	3	36	3	36	3	50
{ Field and Staff and N. C. Staff..	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	6	5	8	6
{ Band.....	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	24	-	24
{ Company A.....	3	29	3	27	3	27	3	27	3	27	3	56
{ Company B.....	2	31	2	32	2	32	2	33	2	33	3	56
{ Company C.....	3	49	3	49	3	49	3	49	3	49	3	50
{ Company D.....	3	28	3	28	3	28	3	28	3	28	3	45
{ Company E.....	3	40	3	40	3	40	3	41	3	41	3	52
{ Company F.....	2	28	2	28	2	28	2	27	2	27	3	46
{ Company G.....	3	33	3	34	3	34	3	33	3	33	3	59
{ Company H.....	3	30	3	30	3	28	3	25	3	25	3	49
{ Company G.....	3	30	3	30	3	28	3	25	3	25	3	49
First Battery Light Artillery.....	4	50	4	51	4	54	4	54	4	54	5	60
Totals.....	67	615	68	631	68	637	68	625	68	625	75	970
Percentage Present.....	65.1		66.		67.4		66.1		66.1			

UNIFORMS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The present uniforms of the militia have been in use six years, and, though fairly serviceable, need much repairing to keep them so. The coats are in a much better condition than the trousers. Many of the latter should be condemned and new ones issued. The uniforms, on the whole, have been well cared for by the several companies, but cannot be expected to last a great while longer. The blouses are of a poor lot and pattern, and of many shades of blue. The entire militia should be re-uniformed another year with a plain, serviceable uniform, something near the pattern used by the United States Army. No better or handsomer uniforms are worn. The equipments of the entire militia are in good condition. The McKeever cartridge box, U. S. pattern, and waist belt are used.

ARMAMENT.

The troops are all supplied with U. S. Springfield breech-loading rifles, cal. 45, model of 1873, which are kept in good condition. The Gatling gun, of the same calibre, is in the hands of the battery, and in good condition for effective service. The four brass 12-pounder Napoleon guns, in the hands of the battery, together with carriages, limbers, caissons and harnesses, are in good condition, the harnesses having been thoroughly cleaned and oiled the past season.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

This important service and duty in connection with our militia has been prosecuted with increased zeal and with gratifying results. The regulation for classification prevailing for several years was changed at the beginning of the year, upon the recommendation of Col. Farrington, Inspector of Rifle Practice, by the adoption and use of Capt. Blunt's Manual of Instruction.

The enthusiasm and energy of the officer having this department in charge puts the Maine militia for marksmanship on par,

at least, with the troops of any other State. The report of the Inspector of Rifle Practice will be found among the readable papers of this report.

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

This State is credited annually with its *pro rata* amount of the annual appropriation made by Congress, under the act of April 25, 1808, for the purpose of furnishing arms and ammunition to the militia of the several states. There stands credited to Maine, at the Ordnance Department at Washington, D. C., a credit of \$2,193.05, subject to the requisition of the Governor. Some new arms and small parts will be needed this coming spring, to repair damaged and to replace worthless pieces.

It must be remembered that the above appropriation contemplates the furnishing of ordnance to the militia, in kind. The Maine Volunteer Militia is fully equipped, so far as arms and ammunition are concerned, but is lacking in clothing, camp and garrison equipage.

It is hoped, for the interest of our militia force, that the pending bills before Congress, for a more generous support of the militia of the several States, will receive a passage at this session. It is estimated that, should these bills pass, Maine will receive about ten thousand dollars a year in aid of her militia.

The National Guard Association of the United States, whose efforts have been toward securing this much-needed legislation, met at Washington on the 15th of December last to renew its exertions at the opening of Congress, and to discuss subjects pertaining to the advancement and efficiency of our national guard (militia). Each state was entitled to representation. Maine was represented by Brigadier-General John Marshall Brown.

INSPECTION.

In obedience to General Orders No. 5, c. s., a careful and thorough inspection was made, commencing in the month of May and continuing into June, of all the companies, and of the State property in their custody, by the Inspector General, excepting companies B, C, and E of the 2d Regiment, which were inspected by Col. Henry L. Mitchell. Company G of the 1st Regiment and Frontier Guards of Eastport were not inspected. At your suggestion, I accompanied the officers through the inspection, thereby gaining much information relative to the character of the men, condition of the various companies and State property.

A very general drawback to the success and efficiency of our militia seems to be found in the fact that officers who learn the principal part of Upton's Tactics imagine they have perfected their military education. There are many important and essential duties outside of Upton's Tactics, which officers and men should learn in order that they may become more efficient in the requirements of military knowledge; and, right here, let me say that it is in this direction that many officers fail to make themselves efficient and competent company commanders. A little outside reading, such as Regan's Manual of Guard Duty, The Army and Navy Journal and Register, The Guardsman, The Reports of U. S. Army Officers, Reed's Military Science, Works on Military Correspondence, U. S. Army Regulations of 1881, Militia Law and Orders, would be of great advantage.

I respectfully refer you to the report of the Inspector General for further information regarding the status of the several commands.

WAR RECORDS.

The work of copying the muster-out rolls of the various regiments of the war of the rebellion is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. The large amount of time necessarily spent in preparing rolls or blanks to be bound in book form, deciphering illegible writing, verifying doubtful names or

dates, correcting errors, repairing or patching up many of the rolls to keep them from falling to pieces while using them, as well as to preserve them, has consumed much time and delayed the progress of the work considerably.

BATTLE FLAGS.

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY FLAGS.

On the 10th of April last, I received from the hand of Captain Fred A. Garnsey of Bangor, a member of the Second Regiment, Maine Volunteers, certain battle flags, relics of the war of the rebellion, which had been preserved by B. H. Beal Post 12, G. A. R., of Bangor, since the war, and were by a vote of that Post and the Bangor City Government, in whose charge these flags had been placed by the regiment upon its return from the war, turned over to the State to be deposited at the State House with the other battle flags, for safe keeping. There are five of these flags and remnants in all, one of which was presented by the Maine ladies residing in California to the Second Regiment, it having been the *first* regiment to leave the State for the seat of war. This same flag was carried at the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, by Color Sergeant William J. Deane of Bangor, who was killed while bearing it. His last words were "save the flag." Another was presented by the city of Bangor, in August, 1862. There are two others, remnants of flags, one presented by the ladies of Bangor in 1861, and the other by the *sons* of Maine residing in New York when that regiment passed through that city.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT FLAG.

Another of the Maine regiments' battle flags, missing, was that of the 22d Regiment Infantry, Maine Volunteers, which I learned was in the hands of Lieut. Col. O. G. Putnam of Bucksport. Col. Putnam, at my solicitation, willingly forwarded the flag here and the same is now deposited with the others for preservation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

During the past year the duties of the office have claimed and received my entire time. There is sufficient work in this department to require the constant attention of two men. The correspondence of the office alone is sufficient to employ one man's full time. Letters are constantly being received from Maine soldiers or their attorneys, seeking to find the present P. O. address, or to be furnished with the full name of officers and comrades; from relatives in quest of information in regard to the service of a son, brother or father, and from applicants claiming bounty said to be due them; from soldiers requesting a certificate of "medical examination" to show what surgeon examined and accepted them into the service as a sound man, &c.

The Act of Congress approved June 4, 1884, granting pay to officers of the War of the Rebellion for the time intervening between date of commission and date of muster, has added largely to the work of the office, from the fact that it applies to a large number of our Maine officers, this office being called upon by the departments at Washington to furnish much information from the records relating to officers who served in Maine regiments. These officers were in the field on active campaign duty; the mails bearing their commissions were delayed or when they were received these officers could not find an opportunity to be mustered by reason of marches or battles; numbers of them suffered the misfortunes of war by wounds or disease contracted in the line of duty that placed them in hospitals for weeks before they could be mustered; others were captured and suffered for weeks and months as prisoners of war before they could return to their command and be mustered on their commissions. These men performed all the duties incident to their rank, but until the passage of this act never could be paid for their services.

Another large and growing demand by our Maine soldiers is for "certificates of service" to take the place of their original discharge which has been lost or destroyed. At the close of the war many of our Maine soldiers went west in search of new homes and larger fields, and there took the benefit of the homestead laws and the rights that accrued thereunder by reason of their service. Before these ex-soldiers can perfect their claims for land they must procure and furnish a certificate of their honorable service from the Adjutant General of their State, showing their enlistment and muster into the United States service, the length of time served, and that they were honorably discharged. Others are suffering from wounds received or disease contracted in the line of duty, or are now broken down from the hardships and exposure incident to their soldier life and are seeking admission to some one of our national homes for disabled soldiers, and before they can be admitted, must furnish their discharge or a certificate of their service from this office. Many of these letters referred to, and the certificate of service called for, require considerable time in looking up the records in order to give correct answers or to furnish full and complete record of service.

Besides the late war, this office is called upon for much information from the records of the War of 1812-14 and the "Aroostook War," 1839.

ENCLOSURES.

The following papers are respectfully submitted as a part of this report :

- A, Organized force.
- B, Roster of militia.
- C, Commissioned officers with lineal rank.
- D, Casualties.
- E, Report of Inspector General.
- F, Report of Inspector of Rifle Practice.
- G, Report of Brigade Commander.
- H, Report of Major Wm. M. Graham, U. S. A.
- I, Report of Quartermaster General.
- J, Report of Paymaster General.
- K, Enrollment.

APPENDIX.

Official Decisions on Points of Tactics.

Orders. General and Important Special Orders..

(A)

ORGANIZED FORCE.

	Brigadier Gen'l.	Assistant Adjutant General.	Inspector.	Quartermaster.	Commissary.	Aides-de-Camp.	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants.	Quartermasters.	Surgeons.	Ass't Surgeons.	Sergeant Majors.	Q. M. Sergeants.	Com'iss'y Serg'ts.	Hospital Stew'ds.	Principal Musicians.	Captains.	First Lieutenants.	Second Lieut'n'ts.	Sergeants.	Corporals	Musicians.	Wagoners.	Privates.	Total Enlisted Men.	Total Officers and Enlisted Men.	Total Strength.
Brigade Staff	1	1	1	1	1	2																						7	7
Field, Staff, and Non-Com. Staff							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2								6	13	
Band																								20		20	20		
Co. "A"																				1	1		4	3	1	45	53	56	
Co. "B"																				1	1	3	4	4		39	46	48	
Co. "C"																				1	1	5	4	1		38	48	51	
*Co. "D"																										12	12	12	
Co. "E"																				1	1	5	6			47	58	61	
Co. "F"																				1	1	5	6	1		45	57	60	
Co. "G"																				1	1	5	4	1		38	48	51	
Co. "H"																				1	1	5	4	2	1	32	44	46	
Field, Staff, and Non-Com. Staff							1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	6	32	31	26	1	296	392	418	418
Band																								23		23	23		
Co. "A"																				1	1	5	4	2	1	45	57	60	
Co. "B"																				1	1	5	5	2	1	43	56	59	
Co. "C"																				1	1	5	6	1		39	51	53	
Co. "D"																				1	1	5	6	2		32	45	48	
Co. "E"																				1	1	5	6	2		40	53	56	
Co. "F"																				1	1	5	6	2		32	45	47	
Co. "G"																				1	1	5	5	1	1	47	59	62	
Co. "H"																				1	1	4	4			35	43	45	
2d Reg't Inf. M. V. M.							1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	6	8	39	42	35	3	313	438	466	466

Frontier Guards, M. V. M	1	1	1	5	6	2	36	49	52	52																	
First Battery, M. V. M	1	2	2	6	8	52	66	71	71																		
Total Volunteer Militia	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	16	15	17	82	87	63	4	697	945	1,007	1,014		
Portland Cadets, M. R. M	1	1	1	4	4	41	49	52																			
Sheridan Guards, M. R. M	1	1	1	5	4	39	48	51																			
Yarmouth Rifles, M. R. M	1	1	1	5	6	32	43	46																			
Bath Light Infantry, M. R. M	1	1	1	5	6	31	42	45																			
Total Reserve Militia	4	4	4	19	20	143	182	194	194																		
Grand Total	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	20	19	21	101	107	63	4	840	1,127	1,201	1,208	

* This Company is now being recruited with good men.

State of Maine.

ROSTER OF THE GENERAL STAFF.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND STAFF:

HIS EXCELLENCY FREDERICK ROBIE, *Commander-in-Chief.*

Brigadier-General SAMUEL J. GALLAGHER, Augusta, *Adjutant General,
Paymaster and Quartermaster General.*

Brigadier-General JOHN T. RICHARDS, Gardiner,
Inspector General.

Colonel AUGUSTUS C. HAMLIN, Bangor,
Surgeon General.

Colonel FERDINAND W. GUPTILL, Saco,
Judge Advocate General.

Colonel SAMUEL N. CAMPBELL, Cherryfield,
Commissary General.

Colonel CHARLES C. BURRILL, Ellsworth,
Asst. Quartermaster General.

Colonel ENOCH C. FARRINGTON, Portland,
Inspector of Rifle Practice.

AIDES-DE-CAMP:

Colonel FRANK D. PULLEN, Bangor.

Lieutenant Colonel WM. A. R. BOOTHBY, Waterville.

“ “ WILLARD B. KING, Calais.

“ “ ALBERT B. NEALEY, Lewiston.

“ “ WILLIAM F. BOARDMAN, Calais.

“ “ J. F. HAYDEN, Bath.

“ “ RUEL T. MCLELLAN, Portland.

“ “ FRANK C. KNIGHT, Rockland.

Major GEORGE E. DOLE, Bangor, *Military Secretary.*

ADDITIONAL AIDE-DE-CAMP:

Captain CHARLES D. CLARK, Portland,

Assigned to General Brown's Staff for Duty.

(B)

ROSTER OF MILITIA.

Commissioned Officers of Volunteer Militia.

FIRST BRIGADE, M. V. M.

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Rank.
John Marshall Brown	Brig. General	Portland	July 30, 1883.
Henry M. Sprague, <i>Ass't Adj. Gen.,</i>	Major	Auburn	July 30, 1883.
Frederick H. Strickland, <i>Inspector,</i>	Major	Bangor	July 30, 1883.
Sterling Dow, <i>Quartermaster.</i>	Captain	Portland	July 30, 1883.
Wm. W. Whitmarsh, <i>Commissary,</i>	Captain	Norway	July 30, 1883.
Appleton H. Plaisted, <i>Aide-de-Camp,</i>	Captain	Waterville	July 30, 1883.
John Sedgwick Hyde	1st Lieut. & A.D.C.	Bath	April 9, 1885.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY.

John J. Lynch	Colonel	Portland	August 4, 1883.
Edward H. Ballard	Lieut. Colonel	Augusta	August 4, 1883.
Benj. J. Hill	Major	Auburn	August 4, 1883.
Edwin C. Milliken, Adjutant	1st Lieut.	Portland	August 8, 1883.
Charles A. Perry, Quartermaster,	1st Lieut.	Portland	August 8, 1883.
Frank P. Sculley, Surgeon	Major	Portland	August 19, 1885.
G. Hartwell Brickett, Asst. Surg.	1st Lieut.	Augusta	June 5, 1885.
..... " " "	1st Lieut.	.....	.....

COMPANY "A"—(Portland Light Infantry).

Benj. A. Norton	Captain	Portland	July 18, 1883.
Charles E. Holmes	1st Lieut.	Portland	July 18, 1883.
George C. Barrows	2d Lieut.	Portland	August 6, 1885.

COMPANY "B"—(Portland Mechanic Blues).

Charles W. Davis	Captain	Portland	March 26, 1879.
James L. Tryon	2d Lieut.	Portland	July 29, 1884.

COMPANY "C"—(Auburn Light Infantry).

Fred L. Edgecomb	Captain	Auburn	August 17, 1885.
E. Fred Bisbee	1st Lieut.	Auburn	August 17, 1885.
Augustus D. Raynes	2d Lieut.	Auburn	August 17, 1885.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY—CONCLUDED.

COMPANY "D"—(Norway Light Infantry).

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Rank.
.....	Captain.....	.....	.....
.....	1st Lieut.....	.....	.....
.....	2d Lieut.....	.....	.....

COMPANY "E"—(Portland and Montgomery Guards).

John A. Gallagher	Captain.....	Portland	June 19, 1885.
John J. Hankhard.....	1st Lieut.....	Portland	June 19, 1885.
Edward E. Philbrook	2d Lieut.....	Portland	June 19, 1885.

COMPANY "F"—(Capital Guards).

Winfield S. Choate.....	Captain.....	Augusta	May 26, 1884.
George Doughty	1st Lieut.....	Augusta	May 26, 1884.
Edwin R. Bean.....	2d Lieut.....	Augusta	May 26, 1884.

COMPANY "G"—(Biddeford Light Infantry).

Lucius H. Kendall	Captain.....	Biddeford...	August 17, 1885.
George W. Bryant	1st Lieut.....	Biddeford...	March 22, 1884.
Timothy Elliott.....	2d Lieut.....	Biddeford...	March 22, 1884.

COMPANY "H"—(Richards' Light Infantry).

Edwy A. Sothead.....	Captain.....	Gardiner....	January 13, 1885.
Alva G. Moody	1st Lieut.....	Gardiner....	January 13, 1885.

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Henry L. Mitchell.....	Colonel.....	Bangor	February 8, 1883.
.....	Lieut. Colonel.....	.....	.....
Wilmer F. Harding.....	Major.....	Hermon	May 27, 1884.
Victor Brett, Adjutant.....	1st Lieut.....	Bangor	August 1, 1885.
Frank H. Greeley, Quartermaster.....	1st Lieut.....	Bangor	December 1, 1884.
Eugene F. Sanger, Surgeon.....	Major.....	Bangor	June 30, 1880.
Frederic C. Thayer, Asst. Surgeon.....	1st Lieut.....	Waterville..	June 30, 1880.
Wilbur A. Bumps " ".....	1st Lieut.....	Dexter.....	July 1, 1880.

COMPANY "A"—(Crosby Guards).

Wilbert W. Emerson.....	Captain.....	Hampden ..	June 27, 1884.
Alvah A. Pomroy.....	1st Lieut.....	Hampden ..	June 27, 1884.
Frank G. Whitney	2d Lieut.....	Hampden ..	June 27, 1884.

COMPANY "B"—(Hersey Light Infantry).

James Doyle.....	Captain.....	Oldtown ...	August 18, 1883.
Roscoe H. Wing.....	1st Lieut.....	Oldtown ...	July 15, 1884.
Cornelius Ahern.....	2d Lieut.....	Oldtown ...	July 15, 1884.

COMPANY "C"—(Dexter Light Infantry).

Daniel W. McCrillis.....	Captain.....	Dexter.....	July 17, 1884.
Edward E. Hale.....	1st Lieut.....	Dexter.....	.....
.....	2d Lieut.....	Dexter.....	July 17, 1884.

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY—CONCLUDED.

COMPANY "D"—(Lewiston Light Infantry.)

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Rank.
Walter A. Goss.....	Captain.....	Lewiston....	May 6, 1885.
Charles O. Morrill.....	1st Lieut.....	Lewiston....	May 6, 1885.
James O. Scott.....	2d Lieut.....	Lewiston....	May 6, 1885.

COMPANY "E"—(Skowhegan Light Infantry.)

Horace M. Weston.....	Captain.....	Skowhegan..	January 12, 1885.
Alonzo York.....	1st Lieut.....	Skowhegan..	January 12, 1885.
Frank S. Morse.....	2d Lieut.....	Nor'dge'w'ck	August 4, 1885.

COMPANY "F"—(Douty Guards.)

Joseph B. Peaks.....	Captain.....	Dover.....	August 18, 1883.
.....	1st Lieut.....	.....	.....
William C. Woodbury.....	2d Lieut.....	Dover.....	February 28, 1883.

COMPANY "G"—(Jameson Guards.)

James F. Maloney.....	Captain.....	Bangor.....	Sept. 4, 1882.
John F. Ford.....	1st Lieut.....	Bangor.....	June 18, 1883.
Thomas E. Murray.....	2d Lieut.....	Bangor.....	July 19, 1884.

COMPANY "H"—(Waterville Light Infantry.)

.....	Captain.....	.....	.....
William Vaughan.....	1st Lieut.....	Waterville..	June 19, 1884.
Chas. D. Sayward.....	2d Lieut.....	Waterville..	August 11, 1883.

UNATTACHED INFANTRY.

FRONTIER GUARDS.

Noel B. Nutt, Jr.....	Captain.....	Eastport....	July 11, 1885.
Henry N. Paine.....	1st Lieut.....	Eastport....	March 14, 1884.
Everard E. Newcomb.....	2d Lieut.....	Eastport....	March 14, 1884.

FIRST BATTERY OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

George W. Proctor.....	Captain.....	Lewiston....	July 27, 1883.
Oren T. Despeaux.....	1st Lieut.....	Lewiston....	July 10, 1884.
Michael G. Moriarty.....	1st Lieut.....	Lewiston....	Nov. 19, 1885.
Isaac N. Frink.....	2d Lieut.....	Brunswick..	July 18, 1885.
Burton L. Stubbs.....	2d Lieut.....	Lewiston....	Nov. 19, 1885.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF RESERVE MILITIA.

PORTLAND CADETS.

Fred H. York.....	Captain.....	Portland...	October 27, 1884.
Daniel W. Heseltine.....	1st Lieut.....	Portland...	October 27, 1884.
Harry G. Eastman.....	2d Lieut.....	Portland....	October 27, 1884.

SHERIDAN GUARDS—(Lewiston.)

NAME.	Rank.	Residence.	Date of Rank.
John J. Kearins	Captain	Lewiston	June 13, 1885.
Jerry J. Creden	1st Lieut	Lewiston	June 13, 1885.
Cornelius J. Linehan	2d Lieut	Lewiston	June 13, 1885.

BATH LIGHT INFANTRY.

Harry W. Howard	Captain	Bath	Dec. 1, 1885.
Albert A. Reed	1st Lieut	Bath	Dec. 1, 1885.
Edwin S. Sawyer	2d Lieut	Bath	Dec. 1, 1885.

YARMOUTH RIFLES.

Ferdinand B. Merrill	Captain	Yarmouth	July 31, 1883.
Frank A. Pendexter	1st Lieut	Yarmouth	July 31, 1883.
Herbert A. Merrill	2d Lieut	Yarmouth	July 31, 1883.

(C)

**Commissioned Officers of Volunteer Militia,
IN ORDER OF LINEAL RANK.**

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Rank.	Staff.
BRIGADIER-GENERAL AND STAFF.		
Brown, John Marshall, Brigadier-General,	July 30, 1883.	
Sprague, Henry M., Major.....	July 30, 1883.	Ass't Adjutant General.
Strickland, Frederick H., Major.....	July 30, 1883.	Inspector.
Dow, Sterling, Captain.....	July 30, 1883.	Quartermaster.
Whitmarsh, Wm. W., Captain.....	July 30, 1883.	Commissary.
Plaisted, Appleton H., Captain.....	July 30, 1883.	Aide-de-Camp.
Hyde, John Sedgwick, 1st Lieutenant.....	April 9, 1885.	Aide-de-Camp.

FIELD AND STAFF OFFICERS OF INFANTRY.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Rank.	Regiment.
COLONELS.		
Mitchell, Henry L.....	February 8, 1883....	Second Regiment Infantry.
Lynch, John J.....	August 4, 1883.....	First Regiment Infantry.
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.		
Ballard, Edward H.....	August 4, 1883.....	First Regiment Infantry.
.....	.....	Second Regiment Infantry.
MAJORS.		
Hill, Benjamin J.....	August 4, 1883.....	First Regiment Infantry.
Harding, Wilmer F.....	May 27, 1884.....	Second Regiment Infantry.
ADJUTANTS.		
Milliken, Edwin C.....	August 8, 1883.....	First Regiment Infantry.
Brett, Victor.....	August 1, 1885.....	Second Regiment Infantry.
QUARTERMASTERS.		
Perry, Charles A.....	August 8, 1883.....	First Regiment Infantry.
Greeley, Frank H.....	December 1, 1884.....	Second Regiment Infantry.
SURGEONS.		
Sanger, Eugene F.....	June 30, 1880.....	Second Regiment Infantry.
Sculley, Frank P.....	August 19, 1885.....	First Regiment Infantry.
ASSISTANT SURGEONS.		
Thayer, Frederick C.....	June 30, 1880.....	Second Regiment Infantry.
Bumps, Wilbur A.....	July 1, 1880.....	" " "
Brickett, G. Hartwell.....	June 5, 1885.....	First Regiment Infantry.

(27)

LINE OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Rank.	Regiment.
CAPTAIN.		
Proctor, George W.	July 27, 1883	First Battery Light Artillery
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
Despeaux, Oren T.	July 10, 1884	" "
Moriarty, Michael J.	November 19, 1885...	" "
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
Frink, Isaac N.	July 18, 1885	" "
Stubbs, Burton L.	November 19, 1885...	" "

LINE OFFICERS OF INFANTRY.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Rank.	Company.	Regiment.
CAPTAINS.			
Davis, Charles W.	March 26, 1879	B,	First
Maloney, James F.	September 4, 1882	G,	Second.
Norton, Benjamin A.	July 18, 1883	A,	First.
Peaks, Joseph B.	August 18, 1883	F,	Second.
Doyle, James	August 18, 1883	B,	Second.
Choate, Winfield S.	May 26, 1884	F,	First.
Emerson, Wilbert W.	June 27, 1884	A,	Second.
McCrillis, Daniel W.	July 17, 1884	C,	Second.
Sotheard, Edwy A.	January 13, 1885	H,	First.
Weston, Horace M.	January 12, 1885	E,	Second.
Goss, Walter A.	May 6, 1885	D,	Second.
Gallagher, John A.	June 19, 1885	B,	First.
Nutt, Noel B., Jr.	July 11, 1885	F. Gds.	
Kendall, Lucius H.	August 17, 1885	G,	First.
Edgecomb, Fred L.	August 17, 1885	C,	First.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.			
Ford, John F.	June 18, 1883	G,	Second.
Holmes, Charles E.	July 18, 1883	A,	First.
Paine, Henry N.	March 14, 1884	F. Gds.	
Bryant, George W.	March 22, 1884	G,	First.
Doughty, George.	May 26, 1884	F,	First.
Vaughan, William	June 19, 1884	H,	Second.
Pomroy, Alvah A.	June 27, 1884	A,	Second.
Wing, Roscoe H.	July 15, 1884	B,	Second.
Moody, Alva G.	January 13, 1885	H,	First
York, Alonzo	January 12, 1885	E,	Second.
Morrill, Charles O.	May 6, 1885	D,	Second.
Hankhard, John J.	June 19, 1885	E,	First.
Bisbee, E. Fred	August 17, 1885	C,	First.

LINE OFFICERS OF INFANTRY—CONCLUDED.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Rank.	Company.	Regiment.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.			
Woodbury, William C	February 28, 1883	F,	Second.
Sayward, Charles D	August 11, 1883	H,	Second.
Newcomb, Everard E	March 14, 1884	F. Gds	
Elliott, Timothy	March 22, 1884	G,	First.
Bean, Edwin R	May 26, 1884	F,	First.
Whitney, Frank G	June 27, 1884	A,	Second.
Ahern, Cornelius	July 15, 1884	B,	Second.
Hale, Edward E	July 17, 1884	C,	Second.
Murray, Thomas E	July 19, 1884	G,	Second.
Tryon, James L	July 29, 1884	B,	First.
Scott, James A	May 6, 1885	D,	Second.
Philbrook, Edward E	June 19, 1885	E,	First.
Morse, Frank S	August 4, 1885	E,	Second.
Barrows, George C	August 6, 1885	A,	First.
Raynes, Augustus D	August 17, 1885	C,	First.

LINE OFFICERS INFANTRY—RESERVE MILITIA.

NAME AND RANK.	Date of Rank.	Company.
CAPTAINS.		
Merrill, Ferdinand B	July 31, 1883	Yarmouth Rifles.
York, Fred H	October 27, 1884	Portland Cadets.
Kearius, John J	June 13, 1885	Sheridan Guards.
Howard, Harry W	December 1, 1885	Bath Light Infantry.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.		
Pendexter, Frank A	July 31, 1883	Yarmouth Rifles.
Heseltine, Daniel W	October 27, 1884	Portland Cadets.
Creden, Jerry J	June 13, 1885	Sheridan Guards.
Reed, Albert A	December 1, 1885	Bath Light Infantry.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.		
Merrill, Herbert A	July 31, 1883	Yarmouth Rifles.
Eastman, Harry G	October 27, 1884	Portland Cadets.
Linehan, Cornelius J	June 13, 1885	Sheridan Guards.
Sawyer, Edwin S	December 1, 1885	Bath Light Infantry.

(D)

CASUALTIES.

NAME AND RANK.	Residence.	Company.	Organization.	Date of Rank.	Date of Discharge.	Remarks.
LIEUTENANT COLONELS.						
Nathan C. Stowe	Dover	-	2d Regiment	August 14, 1883.....	October 31, 1885	Resigned.
ADJUTANT (1st Lieutenant.)						
Olin B. Bridge	Bangor	-	2d Regiment.....	August 16, 1883.....	July 31, 1885	Resigned.
SURGEON (Major.)						
Wallace K. Oakes.....	Auburn.....	-	1st Regiment.....	January 1, 1884	August 17, 1885.....	Resigned.
CAPTAINS.						
Fred H. Storah	Auburn.....	C	1st Regiment.....	June 30, 1883	August 13, 1885	Resigned.
Wilson A. Ripley	Norway	D	1st Regiment.....	January 31, 1884	March 18, 1885.....	Resigned.
Timothy E. Hartnett.....	Portland	E	1st Regiment.....	March 15, 1881.....	June 15, 1885	Resigned.
Charles E. Hoyt.....	Biddeford	G	1st Regiment.....	March 22, 1884.....	August 13, 1885	Resigned.
Benjamin W. Parker.....	Lewiston	D	2d Regiment.....	May 13, 1884.....	January 29, 1885.....	Resigned.
Robert L. Proctor	Waterville	H	2d Regiment.....	August 11, 1883.....	November 25, 1885.....	Resigned.
Charles E. Hayden.....	Eastport	-	Frontier Guards	March 14, 1884.....	June 30, 1885	Resigned.
FIRST LIEUTENANTS.						
James T. Jason	Portland	B	1st Regiment.....	February 20, 1884	November 9, 1885.....	Resigned.
Oscar C. Moore	Auburn	C	1st Regiment.....	June 30, 1883	August 13, 1885	Resigned.
Edmund K. Jordan	Norway	D	1st Regiment.....	January 31, 1884	December 31, 1885	Resigned.
William C. McCullum.....	Portland	E	1st Regiment.....	June 30, 1883	June 15, 1885	Resigned.
Edwin H. Durgin	Dexter	C	2d Regiment	July 17, 1884	September 9, 1885	Resigned.
William R. Stevens	Lewiston	D	2d Regiment.....	September 16, 1884	April 27, 1885	Resigned.
Almon L. Parsons	Dover	F	2d Regiment.....	February 28, 1883	September 30, 1885	Discharged by G. O.
Daniel Guptill.....	Lewiston	-	1st Battery	July 27, 1883	September 30, 1885	Resigned.
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.						
George A. Dow	Portland	A	1st Regiment.....	July 18, 1883.....	July 24, 1885	Resigned.
Frank D. Briggs	Norway	D	1st Regiment.....	June 20, 1884	December 7, 1885.....	Resigned.

30

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

Sotheard, Fred E.....	Gardiner.....	H.....	1st Regiment.....	July 17, 1884.....	February 10, 1885 ...	Resigned.
Manson W. Dennis	Skowhegan.....	E.....	2d Regiment	January 12, 1885	July 24, 1885	Resigned.
Frank O. Stanwood.....	Brunswick.....	-	1st Battery	July 10, 1884.....	June 6, 1885.	Resigned.

RESERVE MILITIA.

CAPTAINS.						
Harry E. Stetson	Bath.....	-	Bath Light Inf'try,	June 26, 1883.....	November 30, 1885 ..	Resigned.
William R. Ballou.....	Bath.....	-	Bath Light Inf'try,	June 26, 1883	November 30, 1885 . .	Resigned.

(E)

REPORT OF INSPECTOR GENERAL.

GARDINER, June 10th, 1885.

Sir:—In compliance with General Orders No. 5, Headquarters Maine Militia, current series, I proceeded to Norway, Maine, on the 26th day of May, ult., for the purpose of inspecting Co. "D," 1st Reg't M. V. M. I have now the honor to submit my report:

I found the condition of this company a disgrace to itself, to its officers, to the First Regiment, and to the service. Out of an aggregate of 37, present and absent, there were 25 absent from inspection, most of them, as will appear below, without leave, and in several instances, to make their insubordination and disobedience more marked, the men came to the armory just before inspection, and when ordered by their commanding officer to put on their uniforms and report for inspection, they refused and left the armory. Two or three carried their effrontery still further and stood at the door of the drill hall in civilians' clothes, surveying the handful of men who had reported for duty, during inspection. Being unacquainted with the company I could not recognize these men, but after inspection I was informed by Lieut. Jordan, commanding, that this was the case, and that the orderly sergeant of the company was among the men looking on.

Upon entering the hall I found that one sergeant, two corporals and seven privates had reported in uniform for duty.

Besides these there were two others in the ranks, one of these had not been mustered and the other had been discharged. He was probably present out of pity. After considerable consultation between the first and second lieutenants and the sergeant, the second lieutenant stepped to the front and ordered present arms. The squad presented but he did not. I then ordered First Lieutenant Jordan to take command of his company, and to have the roll called. The roll-book was missing and the sergeant was sent for it. The company was brought to parade rest during the delay. Upon his return the sergeant, in preparing for roll-call, ordered "carry arms" from parade rest, without bringing his men to attention. He did not give the order "attention to roll-call." When calling the roll he called his commissioned officers' names, and in his manner of calling the roll he showed a great lack of familiarity with, and knowledge of that duty.

After roll-call I proceeded with the inspection. Lieut. Jordan ordered "rear, open order" when his men were at an "order arms." After the ranks were opened, at the command "front" the second lieutenant remained in the rear. The command "close order" was given when the men were at an "order," and the rear rank moved up dragging their arms on the floor after them. The men did not know how to stack arms and the officers could not instruct them. Several men were present without gloves and with unblacked boots. The arms and uniforms in ranks were in fair condition. The arms in the armory were dusty, and some of them beginning to rust. The clothing in the armory was in good condition. Eight helmets are unserviceable, the rest of them are in fair condition. The bodies of some of the helmets and the brasses of all of them need cleaning. The equipments, belts and cartridge boxes in the ranks need cleaning and blacking, and the brasses need polishing. This is also the case with those in the armory, which were besides very dusty, showing that they had received no attention for a long time. One rifle, No.

131,512, I found disabled, the safety catch having been broken.

First Lieut. Jordan, commanding, seems to have but slight knowledge of his duties and responsibilities, and none or but little of drill. What he does know he is not sure of. At inspection his sergeant gave many orders. Lieut. Jordan informs me that the company has not drilled since the last encampment, August, 1884, and this fact was painfully apparent. Neither officers nor men showed any proficiency. But little drill was insisted upon and that, whether in the manual or in the few movements which were attempted, was bad. Even in dressing the men were faulty; they were never aligned properly. I personally assumed command of the squad for a short time in order to inform myself more fully of their condition.

The armory is situated on Maine Street in Norway. One hundred dollars rent is paid for it yearly, and the State allows the same amount. The size of the drill hall is 60 feet by 70 feet. Second Lieut. Briggs takes care of the armory. The drill hall is used as a public hall; also as a town hall. The armory is used only by the company. The store-rooms are fairly-well arranged for the care of State property, but there should be hooks on which to hang equipments, and there should be closets in which to hang the uniforms. They are now kept in boxes. The armory itself appeared neat and in good order, but the arms in racks and the racks themselves were dusty.

The company was originally organized Sept. 11, 1855, and is designated as the "Norway Light Infantry." Three towns are represented in the company, Norway, Greenwood and Paris. The men furthest from the armory live about five miles away. The members of the company are shoemakers, tanners and farmers.

The company is reported out of debt. No drill meetings have been held since August, 1884, Lieut. Jordan says, yet Capt. Ripley, who commanded the company until March, 1885, in his "drill report book" reports as follows:

Drill report Oct. 20, 1884, total present.....	33
“ “ “ 27, “ “ “	32
“ “ Nov. 10, “ “ “	30
“ “ “ 24, “ “ “	32
“ “ Dec. 8, “ “ “	24
“ “ “ 22, “ “ “	25

Both Lieut. Jordan and Lieut. Briggs say none of these drills were held, yet Capt. Ripley reported both these officers present at them all.

Capt. Ripley has also signed drill reports for January 12, 1885; January 26, 1885; February 9, 1885; February 23, 1885. These reports are in pencil, and simply give the aggregate present and absent; “no drill.” How these defective reports could have passed through Regimental and Brigade Headquarters unchallenged I can not explain, and why they were not detected at General Headquarters is equally a mystery.

Since March, 1885, First Lieut. Jordan has commanded this company.

There are no officers' or non-commissioned officers' meetings held.

The records of the company are not kept at all. No orders have been copied into the orderly book; it has been used simply for company orders, the last company order being dated June 16, 1884. The descriptive book has not been written up since April 1, 1881, except the entry of dates of officers' commissions.

The register of discharged men has had no entry made in it since August 29, 1881.

The list of non-commissioned officers is blank since August 7, 1880.

No attention is given to target practice, none to bayonet exercise and none to the duties of the sentinel.

It is impossible to give the number of discharges for the past year, and the causes of such discharges, as no record is kept, and the same report must be made with regard to enlistments.

The following is a list of the absentees :

Orderly Serg't Howard H. Moore, absent without leave, came to armory, ordered by Lieut. Jordan to put on uniform and fall in, but refused.

Serg't Eugene F. Hayden, absent without leave, at home in town.

Serg't Granville M. Whitehead, absent without leave, at home.

Serg't Edward P. Walker, absent without leave, in armory, ordered by Lieut. Jordan to put on uniform and fall in, but refused.

Corp'l W. H. Devine, absent without leave, refused to put on uniform or fall in.

Corp'l Chas. E. Johnson, absent without leave ; gone home to Canada.

Private H. E. Bean, absent without leave, not notified.

Private W. E. Bartlett, absent without leave, lives close to armory, at home.

Private E. F. Barrows, absent without leave, not notified.

Private J. W. Carter, absent without leave, gone to California.

Private J. W. Cummings, absent without leave, lives in town and at home.

Private A. Dale, absent without leave, not notified.

Private F. E. Estes, absent without leave, moved to New Hampshire.

Private Freemont Frost, absent without leave, moved to New Hampshire.

Private Freeman Frost, absent without leave, in town and at home.

Private A. M. Harlow, absent without leave, in town and at home.

Private W. H. Knight, absent without leave, in town and at home.

Private W. B. Keene, absent without leave, good man, gone away.

Private J. Richards, absent without leave, lives in town and at home.

Private F. W. Snell, absent without leave, not notified, out of town at work.

Private, E. F. Swan, absent without leave, not notified, out of town at work.

Private H. L. Swan, absent without leave, not notified, out of town at work.

Private F. A. Swan, absent without leave, not notified, out of town at work.

Private E. L. Tucker, absent without leave, not notified, out of town at work.

Private C. A. Woodbury, excused, sick list, cut off finger.

From my inspection and investigation of this company I am forced to the following conclusions :

Should the enlisted men be discharged, or such as have given cause, then the company is left under the command of inefficient and inexperienced officers for re-organization. On the other hand, should the officers be requested to resign then a company is left, composed of men, largely, who have been grossly insubordinate and disobedient, and who on future occasions would be likely to show the same spirit. I would therefore recommend that the property of Co. D, 1st Reg't M. V. M., be turned over to a competent officer, and that the company be forthwith disbanded.

I am sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. RICHARDS,

Brigadier-General; Inspector General.

TO BRIGADIER-GENERAL S. J. GALLAGHER,

Adjutant General of Maine.

GARDINER, December 30th, 1885.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of the condition of the Maine Volunteer Militia, inspected by me at various dates, in compliance with General Orders No. 5 and No. 8, Headquarters Maine Volunteer Militia, current series, and the militia law, together with recommendations for the advancement of the efficiency of the service and the improvement of the several organizations which compose the First Brigade of the active militia.

On the twelfth of May I inspected Co. A., 2d Reg't M. V. M., Captain W. W. Emerson commanding, and found their condition as follows:

Number of commissioned officers 3, all present.

“ sergeants 4, all present.

“ corporals 4, 2 absent.

“ privates 39, 17 absent.

“ musicians none.

At roll-call First Sergeant called commissioned officers' names, a rather general fault in the service; some slight mistakes made in orders in preparing for inspection. After roll-call 1st Sergeant failed to report his company. One enlisted man fell in for inspection without arms or equipments, and in citizen's trousers. One man appeared without gloves and many with boots unblacked. The uniforms are in fair condition, considering their age, trousers are considerably worn, but the clothing shows that it is well cared for, and is neat and clean. The brasses are not well cared for, particularly on the helmets. Two rifles, Nos. 131,489 and 102,418, are unserviceable and should be repaired. Seven helmets and one tenor drum are also unserviceable and should be turned in. The arms and equipments except as above are in good condition.

In drill, at the manual this company is quite proficient except in firing, which is irregular, some rifles being discharged even before the order to fire was given; in maneuvers, many mistakes were made, showing a lack of attendance and atten-

tion at drills; in coming to a halt the men stamp heavily at the last step. The commissioned officers are neat and soldierly in appearance and show some knowledge of duties, with a desire to improve.

Ninety dollars per year rent is paid for the armory, which the State allows. It is situated in Hampden. The size of the drill hall is forty-five by sixty feet; there are four pillars and a stove on the floor which interfere with company movements, and the chandeliers hang so low that arms cannot be carried with fixed bayonets. The armory is used as a town hall. The store-rooms are entirely insufficient for the proper care of the State property. The camp equipage is kept away from the armory; cases for overcoats and blankets are kept on the floor of the drill hall; belts and bayonet scabbards hang back of the rifles. There should be separate closets for these. The armory is neat and in good order. Four towns are represented in this company, Hampden, Bangor, Hermon, and Levant. A majority of the members are farmers. The company is out of debt, with a small balance in the treasury. Regular drill meetings are held on the first and fourth Saturdays of each month. During the last six months there was an average attendance of thirty-two out of forty-seven enlisted.

The records are well kept, except the enlistment papers, which are not filed; ten of them are missing from the armory. Attention is given to target practice only after hay is cut, as the range is in a hay field; but little attention is given to bayonet exercise and the duties of the sentinel. Four members have been discharged the past year, having moved away from town, and eight members have joined. No fines have been collected for violation of law or absence.

I would recommend that the following men be discharged for the good of the service for continued absence without leave:

Private L. M. Annis, absent without leave since muster.
 " A. H. Annis, " " "
 " J. Brackett, Jr., " " "
 " Stetson R. Miller, absent without leave.
 " Walter G. Worster, " " since muster.

and that an honorable discharge be given to Sam'l Williamson, private, if he has not secured it, as he has moved away.

Being much occupied, I designated Gen'l Gallagher and Colonel Mitchell as inspecting officers for companies B, C and E of the 2d Regiment M. V. M.

Co. D, 2d Reg't M. V. M., I inspected on the 6th day of May and found their condition as follows :

Number of commissioned officers	1,	present	1,	absent	0
“ sergeants	4,	“	3,	“	1
“ corporals	3,	“	2,	“	1
“ privates	35,	“	20,	“	15
“ musicians	2,	“	2,	“	0

Some delay was caused by an election of officers, which was ordered to take place at the same time as the inspection. Before calling the roll the commanding officer ordered attention to roll-call instead of sergeant. When calling roll sergeant called commissioned officers' names. Three recruits, who had not been mustered, were present at inspection, I learned afterwards ; this should never be permitted, as it is the effective strength of the company which is to be reported upon. These recruits were afterward mustered and inspected. Four rifles I found rusty in chamber ; three of these also rusty at beginning of barrel. One rifle was rusty inside the barrel, and three others in very bad condition throughout, rusty and dirty. With these exceptions the arms were in good condition, except that a few bayonets were rusty in socket, and the following rifles were unserviceable and should be repaired at once.

No. 15,811, lock screw lost.

“ 157,963, main spring gone, rifle rusting badly, tumbler also broken.

“ 157,542, tumbler broken.

“ 158,044, screw gone from hammer, and shell extractor broken.

The brasses I found dull ; no care is given to polishing them. The clothing of this company is in good order, con-

siderably worn, but is well cared for. Six helmets I condemned as unserviceable; these should be turned in, also forty-eight old gun slings which I ordered turned in to the Quartermaster General. A hall in the City Building of Lewiston is used as an armory; the drill hall is forty feet by one hundred feet; it is used as an armory by the Sheridan Guards, as a public hall and for dances. The store-rooms are well arranged for the security of State property. The armory is not neat; should be swept oftener; there are many scraps of paper lying about, and much dust in the corners. This company was organized May 13, 1884, under the name of the Nealey Rifles. Two towns, Lewiston and Auburn are represented in the company. A majority of the members are mill operatives and shoemakers. The company is sixty dollars in debt, having paid off two hundred and forty dollars in a year. Regular drill meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. The average attendance during the last six months was thirty-two. The records are well kept. There is a good deal of attention given to target practice, and a new range is being made. No attention is given to bayonet exercise and none to the duties of the sentinel. Thirteen members have been discharged during the past year and three have joined. No fines have ever been collected for violation of the law or for absence.

Co. F, 2d Reg't M. V. M., I inspected on the second day of June and found their condition as follows:

Number of commissioned officers	3,	present	2,	absent	1
“ sergeants	3,	“	3,	“	0
“ corporals	4,	“	4,	“	0
“ privates	30,	“	21,	“	9
“ musicians	2,	“	2,	“	0

At roll-call sergeant did not mark absentees until ordered to after roll-call and therefore had no report to make and did not report the company. Two rifles were presented for inspection very oily in chamber, six rifles dirty and rusty in chamber, one rifle somewhat dirty in barrel, two rifles in the

racks in very bad order and rusting, and three rifles were disabled.

No. 131,514, cross pin in rear sight and hammer screw gone.

“ 131,513, hammer screw gone.

“ 131,507, firing pin gone.

These rifles should be repaired at once.

With the above exceptions the arms of this company are in good condition, but these defects should be made good. The belts and cartridge boxes not worn at inspection were dusty and need cleaning. Brasses were all dull and dirty. Three pair trousers have holes, two eaten by moths and one burnt; clothing in fair order, some coats and trousers considerably worn and a few seams giving way; a thorough repairing, cleansing and pressing needed to put the uniforms in good order. The commanding officer in 1884 turned in forty-six old gun slings and forty-seven old waist belts, for which he has received no receipt. Seventy-five dollars per year rent is paid for the armory, of which the State pays \$50.00. The armory is on Main Street, Dover. The drill hall is 45 ft. x 44 ft.; it is in full control of the company and is sometimes let by them. There are no store-rooms or closets for securing the State property; the uniforms hang on the walls of the drill hall. The armory is neat and in good order, but closets and store-rooms are much needed, and there should be an officers' room in which the commanding officer could keep his desk and papers. This company is called the Douty Guards, and four towns—Dover, Foxcroft, Guilford and Sebec—are represented in it. The most distant members are six miles from the armory; a majority of the members are operatives in the factory and farmers. The company is out of debt. Regular meetings for drill are held on the 2d and 4th Mondays of each month; the average attendance during the last six months was twenty-one men. The records are well kept as far as they go. Orderly book not written up since February 13, 1884, and enlistment papers are not kept together; filed each year. The orderly book should be written up regularly and the file

of enlistment papers should show the exact strength of the company. No attention was being given to target practice, it was to be taken up later. A little attention is given to bayonet exercise, but none to the duties of the sentinel, except just before muster. Twenty-one men have been discharged the past year; eight for non-attendance, nine term of enlistment expired, and four on application; and thirteen men have joined the company. I found eighteen helmets and three pair trousers unserviceable; these should be turned in as ordered. The men were neat and soldierly in appearance, the company on the whole quite good. But one man absent without leave; he works at a distance and expected to be present, supposed to have been unavoidably delayed. This attendance is very creditable to Company F. The drill was fairly executed, considering the number of new men present and the small size of the drill hall. When marching by fours, alignments bad. Manual good, except new men.

Co. G, 2d Reg't M. V. M., I inspected on the eleventh day of May, 1885, and found their condition as follows:

Number of commissioned officers	3,	present	2,	absent	1
“ sergeants	5,	“	5,	“	0
“ corporals	4,	“	3,	“	1
“ privates	31,	“	11,	“	20
“ musicians	1,	“	0,	“	1

First Sergeant slow at roll-call—no snap about it. Men all have gloves, and boots blacked; brasses uneven, some clean and some very dull, particularly on helmets; uniforms worn and stretched, trimmings soiled, but those in ranks brushed and well cared for; some trousers in closets put away dirty, muddy round bottoms; belts and cartridge boxes not in use, dusty and need cleaning; overcoats, blankets, and knapsacks well cared for, also the camp equipage. The rifles are for the most part clean, but, either through carelessness or abuse, a great number have been rendered unserviceable, viz:

No. 131,356, broken firing pin.

“ 131,437, “ “

No. 131,290,	broken firing pin.
“ 131,386,	broken sight.
“ 131,311,	“ lock.
“ 131,322,	“ firing pin.
“ 131,333,	“ “
“ 131,279,	“ lock.
“ 131,281,	“ “
“ 131,274,	“ “
“ 131,271,	“ “
“ 131,357,	“ firing pin.
“ 131,297,	“ “
“ 131,315,	“ “
“ 131,452,	“ “
“ 131,344,	“ hammer screw.
“ 131,435,	“ firing pin.
“ 131,261,	“ “
“ 131,459,	“ “

These rifles should be at once repaired, and steps should be taken to place the responsibility of this extraordinary condition of the rifles of Co. G where it belongs. Nearly forty per cent. of this company's rifles are unserviceable. At drill, both in manual and company maneuvers, considerable proficiency was shown, and the men were prompt and precise, but it was impossible to judge of the company as a whole, only about one-third of the privates being present. Steps should be taken to rid the company of its useless members and to compel a full attendance. The armory is situated on Mercantile Square, Bangor. Two hundred and sixty-five dollars per year is paid in rent, of which the State pays one hundred dollars. The drill hall is thirty-five feet by forty feet and is used for no other purpose. The store-rooms are well arranged for the care of the State property. The armory is well kept, neat, and in good order. Three towns, Bangor, Brewer, and Veazie, are represented in this company, which is called the Jameson Guards. A majority of its members are lumbermen and river-drivers. The company is about one hundred dollars in debt. Regular drill meetings are held every Monday. The average

attendance during the last six months was twenty-nine, the total strength being fifty-four. The records are well kept, except the enlistment papers, two of which, those of Serg't C. E. Bragdon and Musician Chas. A. Mudgett, are missing. Not much attention is given to target practice, or to the duties of the sentinel, but a good deal of instruction is given in bayonet exercise. Fourteen enlisted men were discharged the past year for non-attendance at drills and disobedience of orders, and two men have joined the company. In no case have fines ever been collected for violation of law or absence. The condition of this company is far from satisfactory, great want of care is shown in the condition of the rifles, and the attendance is very small. The reason given in part for this is that many members work on the river and can not attend regularly. If this is the case, these men should be discharged, and only those enlisted who can attend. Bangor should be able to sustain a first-rate company; if she cannot, there are several companies now organized in the State that would be glad of admission to the militia should it be thought best to create a vacancy.

I recommend that the following enlisted men be discharged for the good of the service, on account of continued absence without leave :

Private George F. Burns.
 “ William Kennailly.
 “ B. Millett.
 “ J. F. McManus.
 “ P. J. O'Brien.
 “ D. C. Shea.
 “ Luke J. Toole.
 “ John F. Varley.
 “ Dan'l J. Galvin.

I would also recommend that an honorable discharge be given to the following enlisted men who were absent from inspection on furlough, but are unable to attend owing to business engagements.

Private J. N. Richardson.

“ T. F. Brie.

Co. H, 2d Reg't M. V. M., I inspected at their armory in Waterville, on the 7th day of May, 1885, and found their condition as follows :

Number of commissioned officers	3,	present	2,	absent	1
“ sergeants	5,	“	2,	“	3
“ corporals	4,	“	4,	“	0
“ privates	35,	“	19,	“	16
“ musicians	1,	“	0,	“	1

First Sergeant called the roll well, but did not report his company to the commanding officer. The arms are in good condition, clean and well cared for except three rifles, which were presented for inspection quite oily, should have been more thoroughly wiped, and two rifles which are unserviceable. No. 93,041, safety notch gone, also ejector spring and one lock plate screw. Captain Proctor made requisition for these in the autumn of 1884, which has not as yet been filled ; this should be attended to at once. No. 89,113, front sight gone. Uniforms in fair condition ; they show much wear, and, in common with the uniforms of the whole command, require a thorough cleaning and pressing. One button was gone from a uniform in the ranks and one coming off. One man without gloves and several with unblackened boots. Many of the brasses dull, a few only having been cleaned for inspection. The fatigue caps are too flat, in many instances they are so flat that they cannot be kept on the head. Three helmets are broken and should be turned in as unserviceable. One tenor drum is unserviceable, a head being broken ; this should be turned in and repaired. One hundred dollars per year rent is paid for the armory and the same amount is allowed by the State. The armory is situated on Main Street, Waterville ; the size of the drill hall is 24 ft. by 45 ft. and is used only by the company. The store-rooms are fairly well arranged for the security of State property. The armory is neat and in good order, but it is entirely unfit for the purpose ; it is too

small, and the building is so poorly constructed that the owner has notified the commanding officer of the company that he must not drill his men in company movements in the hall. A better hall should be provided. Five towns, Waterville, Fairfield, Vassalboro', Oakland, and Winslow are represented in this company, the majority being farmers and mechanics. The company is out of debt and has small assets; regular drill meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of the month. The average attendance during the last six months was twenty-eight. The records are well kept. A good deal of attention is given to target practice, but none to bayonet exercise, or the duties of the sentinel. Eleven members were discharged the past year, absence without leave being the chief cause; there were two deaths. Seventeen members have joined during the year. No fines have ever been collected for violation of law or absence. Of the drill of this company it was impossible to judge, as, owing to the insecurity of the hall, no movements, or but few, could be executed. At the manual much irregularity was shown, owing to the fact that there were a number of raw recruits present in line. This company should be encouraged by giving them better quarters. I would recommend that the following enlisted men be discharged for the good of the service, on account of continued absence without leave:

Musician H. O. Pierce.

Private F. O. H. Bower.

“ Edward Crush.

“ H. E. Eldridge.

“ W. A. Sawtelle.

“ D. Simpson.

“ H. E. Washburn.

Second Lieut. C. D. Sayward is absent frequently; he works on the railway and cannot be present. If this is to continue he should resign or be discharged, and his place filled with an officer who can be present.

Co. A, 1st Reg't M. V. M., I inspected at their armory in Portland, on the twenty-eighth day of May, 1885, and found its condition as follows :

Number of commissioned officers	3,	present	3,	absent	0
“ sergeants	5,	“	3,	“	2
“ corporals	1,	“	1,	“	0
“ privates	35,	“	21,	“	14
“ musicians	1,	“	1,	“	0

After roll-call, sergeant reported company as present or accounted for, while a number of men were absent without leave and therefore not accounted for. He has never acted as orderly before, old orderly not present. His term has expired, but he has not received his discharge. With the exception of two rifles unserviceable—No. 131,502, firing pin gone, hammer screw gone, and main spring broken; No. 128,744, firing pin gone—the arms are in good condition. Two rifles, not properly wiped, were oily. The equipments were clean, belts blacked, belt plates bright; buttons on some uniforms tarnished, on others clean; helmet brasses in most cases bright and clean, a few tarnished; uniforms clean and well kept, but showing signs of wear. All the men appeared with gloves, and with boots well blacked. Three men fainted in the ranks during inspection. Both tenor drums are unserviceable, both heads broken and snares gone; they should be condemned and turned in. Sixteen helmets are unserviceable and should be condemned and turned in; also one blouse, one camp kettle and four wooden water-pails. The old City Building is used as an armory; the State pays one hundred dollars for use by this company. It is situated on Market Square, Portland; the drill hall is forty feet by seventy-five feet; it is used by three different companies as an armory. The store-rooms are well arranged for care of property. The armory appears to be in fair order; the walls in drill hall are disfigured and badly smoked; the hall should be whitewashed throughout; some bits of paper about, the floor should be swept; stairs cleanly swept. This company is designated as the Portland Light

Infantry and was organized June 6, 1803. Four towns, Portland, Cape Elizabeth, Deering, and Yarmouth, are represented in its ranks. Most of the men live within a circuit of a mile and a half from the armory; one member lives twelve miles away. A majority of the members are clerks; the company is about one hundred dollars in debt; drill meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month; average attendance during the last six months was eighteen enlisted men. The records are well and neatly kept, except in the case of General Orders and enlistment papers; the former are not copied into the orderly book, and the latter are not kept filed or endorsed. No attention is given to target practice; the company has no range. Attention is given to drill in the duties of the sentinel, and some attention to bayonet exercise. Seventeen members were discharged the past year, twelve for continued absence without leave, and five on personal application; eighteen members joined during the year. No fines have ever been collected for violation of law or for absence. I would recommend that the following enlisted men be discharged for the good of the service, on account of continued absence without leave: Private W. H. Clark, absent without leave since last muster, in August; in town all the time.

Private George M. Facey, absent without leave, left the State; was asked to make application for discharge, but did not.

Private W. G. Liveque, absent without leave since February, 1885; is in town and can attend.

Private E. E. Merrill, absent without leave; left the State.

Private Jas. F. Rand, absent without leave, attended but six drills since August, 1884; lives in town.

Private W. W. Sprague, absent without leave since muster in August, 1884, ordered to turn out for inspection and refused; lives in town.

The following men, whose terms have expired, have not received their discharges. These should be forwarded at once.

First Serg't Geo. E. Allen.
 Sergeant J. D. Drinkwater.
 Private Thomas H. Fielding.
 " Cyrus J. Moore.
 " H. G. Rowe.

At drill this company showed a want of precision and promptness; there was a large percentage of newly enlisted men in the ranks, which was doubtless, in some measure, the cause of this. The 2d. Lieut., when in command, showed a want of familiarity with his position, which led him into errors. On the whole, however, this company presents a creditable appearance.

Co. B, 1st Reg't M. V. M., I inspected on the 21st day of May, 1885, and found its condition as follows:

Number of commissioned officers	3,	present	3,	absent	0
" sergeants	5,	"	3,	"	2
" corporals	3,	"	1,	"	2
" privates	41,	"	25,	"	16

Five enlisted men were present in the armory, just mustered in, but who had not received their uniforms, and therefore were not in the ranks.

The arms in ranks were in good condition, except two rifles, one slightly rusty inside barrel, and the other slightly rusty outside, three bayonet sockets rusting a little. The rifles in the gun racks were in several cases dusty and inclined to rust—should be more carefully looked after. Three rifles are unserviceable. No. 84,333, screws gone from lock and breech block broken. No. 90,177, bulged at muzzle. No. 90,499, bulged at muzzle. The camp equipage is dirty and beginning to rust. The uniforms are clean and well cared for, but show much wear. One man fell in with fatigue cap, who has no helmet. The orderly sergeant, after roll-call, reported his company correctly. This is the only instance during my inspecting tour so far, in which a company has been correctly reported at roll-call. The men all have gloves and neatly blacked boots. The brasses are mostly in good order, both belt plates and helmets, a few of the latter beginning to tar-

nish, showing lack of recent cleaning. Nineteen helmets are unserviceable and should be turned in and receipted for. One hundred dollars per year rent is paid for the armory, the State allows the same amount. The armory is situated on Market Square, Portland. The drill hall is fifty feet by seventy-two feet; it is used by three companies for drill, but for no other purpose. The store-rooms are fairly well arranged for the care of the State property. The armory had not been swept; it was dirty and dusty, many bits of paper were scattered over the floor. The stairs leading to the armory were very dirty. The janitor of the building has charge of these, but he is not kept up to his work. The date of original organization was 1807; the designation of the company is Mechanic Blues. Three towns, Portland, Cumberland, and Deering, are represented in its membership. A majority of the members are mechanics. The company is reported solvent. Regular drill meetings are held on the first and third Wednesdays of each month; average attendance during the last six months was twenty-five, out of a total of forty-four enlisted. The records are well and neatly kept. No attention is given to target practice, they had no range last year; hope for one this year. No attention is given to bayonet exercise and none to the duties of the sentinel, except just before muster. There were twenty-three men discharged the past year, fifteen for non-attendance, five on personal application and three for disobedience of orders. Twenty-five new members joined during the year. In appearance, this company is prompt and soldierly; in drill quite proficient, both at the manual and in company movements; they keep step cadence and alignments well, and with the exception of two or three recruits, are prompt and sharp at the manual. Of the absentees the terms of three men have expired, but they have not received their discharges; these should be forwarded promptly. They are Serg't George I. Anderson, Serg't Thomas W. Scott, and Corp'l W. H. Murch. Three men were absent sick, five men excused, five men were present in the armory, and answered their names at roll-call, but having no uniforms fitted were

not in the ranks at inspection. The commanding officer of the company should have seen that these men were supplied with uniforms for inspection. Three men absent at work, and two men absent without leave most of the time. I would recommend that the following enlisted men be discharged for the good of the service :

Private John H. Anderson, absent without leave the most of the time.

Private William E. Knight, absent without leave since October last. He received no notification of the inspection because he could not be found.

Co. C, 1st Reg't M. V. M., I inspected on the evening of May 25, 1885, at their armory in Auburn :

Commissioned officers	present	3,	absent	0,	total	3
sergeants	“	3,	“	2,	“	5
corporals	“	3,	“	1,	“	4
privates	“	23,	“	19,	“	42
musicians	“	0,	“	1,	“	1

At roll-call first sergeant called commissioned officers' names when calling roll. He also reported company all present before calling the roll. When ordered to call the roll, he did so, then failed to report. Commissioned officers executed inspection of swords as inspecting officer passed. The file closers when stacking arms, at the order to lay on "loose pieces," fail to do so. On arrival at armory I found the captain without side arms. He reported that he had loaned his sword, and was ordered to take one of the lieutenants' swords. He was in fatigue uniform. Men all wore gloves, boots blacked except in two cases, citizen's waistcoat on one man showed below his coat. Arms in ranks many of them dirty and dusty, mostly so on inside of the barrel. Five rifles partially disabled; number 142,922, spring and sight gone; number 131,694, tumbler screw gone; number 100,170, tumbler screw gone; number 131,647, breech-block gone, comb on hammer broken, hammer and lock screw gone and breech screw gone; number 131,639, hammer and

tumbler screw gone, thumb piece of cam-latch broken off, breech block screw gone. No overcoats or blouses were packed in knapsacks as required by General Orders. This company did not appear nearly as well as when inspected last year. Seven helmets were found unserviceable, clothing in ranks in fair order, showing much wear, brasses dull, many fatigue caps and helmets were found on the floor in the dust. Uniforms not well cared for. Closets should be furnished in which to keep the State uniforms. They could be placed around the room where the uniforms are now hung. "Dress uniforms," as they are called by the company, consisting of white coats and blue trousers, and which are owned by the company, should be kept elsewhere, and not with State property, as it takes the room designed for the latter.

At drill this company appeared fairly proficient. In some cases the precision of their movements was marred by the presence of recruits, of whom there were six. The hall was too small for drill except in manual. The armory is owned by the city and is located between Hampshire and School Streets, Auburn. The size of the hall is thirty by fifty feet. Besides being used as an armory it is used as a ward room by the city. The store rooms are not properly arranged for security of State property, as there are no closets in which to hang uniforms. The uniforms are hung up en masse in a large room with the private uniforms of the company. The drill hall is neat and clean, but too small. The other rooms are dirty and dusty and ill kept.

The original organization of this company was in 1869. It is designated as the Auburn Light Infantry. Three towns, Auburn, Lewiston and Turner, are represented in it, the farthest members being some twenty miles distant. A majority of the members are shoe makers. The company is still somewhat in debt for their dress uniforms. Regular drill meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of each month. The average attendance during the last six months was twenty-seven enlisted men. No officers' or non-commissioned officers'

meetings are held. The records are not well kept. The orderly book was written only up to December 31st, 1884. The enlistment book was not in the armory. Target practice has not been taken up this season, but probably will be very soon. The company generally practices a good deal. No attention is given to bayonet exercise and but little to the duties of sentinel, and that only just before muster. It was impossible to get the number of men that have been discharged during the past year, as the descriptive book was missing, and the orders for such discharges were not recorded. The same cause renders it impossible to report the number of members who joined last year. No fines have ever been collected for absence or violation of law. The property returns were missing. Capt. Storah does not know what property he has and has no record of it, the returns being lost or mislaid. Much slackness was shown in the management of details, and no attention has been given to saluting officers.

I would recommend that the following enlisted men be discharged for the good of the service :

Sergeant A. E. Alls, absent without leave ; gone to Boston.

“ W. G. Halfpenney, absent without leave ; gone to Cambridgeport.

Corporal George A. Jones, absent without leave.

Private O. Brann, absent without leave ; moved away.

“ George H. Billington, absent without leave ; gone away.

Private C. P. Campbell, absent without leave ; moved from State.

Private J. P. Cullinan, absent without leave, except twice, since muster.

Private W. D. Crafts, absent without leave, except three times, since muster.

Private G. E. Green, absent without leave ; gone away.

“ E. W. Heath, “ “ “

“ G. M. Kavenaugh, absent without leave since muster, except once.

Private C. F. Swett, absent without leave ; moved away.

“ U. P. Trask, “ “

“ H. Warner, “ “ left the State.

I find that the following men are absent whose terms have expired but who have not yet received their discharge. These discharges should be issued at once by the Col. commanding :

C. P. Currier.

E. E. Libby.

Co. D, 1st Reg't M. V. M., I duly inspected and made a special report upon its condition, which report will be found elsewhere.

Co. E, 1st Reg't M. V. M., I inspected on May 22, 1885, at their armory in Portland, and found their condition as follows :

Number of commissioned officers	3,	present	3,	absent	0
“ sergeants	5,	“	5,	“	0
“ corporals	4,	“	3,	“	1
“ privates	40,	“	17,	“	23
“ musicians	0,				

After roll-call the sergeant reported company. Arms in ranks in fair order in most cases. Seven rifles have broken tumbler screws and several of them are rusty in bayonet socket. Two of them I found beginning to rust in barrels. The uniforms are in fair order and show care, but are badly worn. Some of the fatigue caps were dusty. Brasses on helmets dull and showed want of attention. Buttons dull. Equipments fair. The men all had gloves and their boots were blacked. They appeared prompt and soldierly, with one or two exceptions. At drill this company appeared well. Manual good, sharp and prompt. The firing was a little irregular. In such manoeuvres as they executed they appeared well.

Eleven rifles are disabled, as follows :

No. 131,383,	tumbler screw broken.
“ 131,457,	“ “ “
“ 131,634,	“ “ “
“ 131,468,	“ “ “
“ 131,604,	“ “ “
“ 131,506,	“ “ “
“ 131,360,	“ “ “
“ 131,519,	main spring gone.
“	stock broken.
“ 131,496,	lock gone, stock broken.
“ 131,304,	lock gone.

Two hundred twenty-five dollars rent is paid for the armory, of which one hundred dollars is allowed by the State. The armory is located at No. 44 Union St., Portland, and appears neat and in good order. The drill-hall is forty-nine feet by seventy-four feet, and it is used only by the company. The storerooms are well arranged for the care of State property.

This company was organized October 4th, 1872, and is designated as the Montgomery Guards. It has members from two towns, Portland and Bath. The majority of the members are mechanics. The company is out of debt and has a small surplus in the treasury. Regular drill meetings are held on the first and third Thursdays of each month. The average attendance during the last six months was twenty-nine. Officers' meetings are seldom held, but when held all are present. Meetings of the non-commissioned officers are held once in two months and are well attended. The records are well kept. Very little attention is given to target practice. There is some drill in bayonet exercise. No attention has been given to the duties of sentinel since the last encampment. Thirteen members were discharged during the last year, eleven for non-attendance and two on application. Seven members have joined during the last year. No fines have ever been prescribed or collected for violation of law or for absence.

I would recommend that the men in the following list be discharged for the good of the service :

Private C. O. Bennett, absent without leave since February 5th; left town.

Private M. L. O'Hare, absent without leave a year; left the State.

Private A. J. Ragan, absent without leave eight times since October.

Private J. F. Ragan, absent without leave; present but four times since October 9th, 1884.

Private J. A. O'Brien, absent without leave; left town.

I would recommend that Daniel McCallum be honorably discharged. He is absent on parole at sea, and is of small service to the company.

I find that the terms of the following enlisted men, who are absent, have expired, and they have not received their discharges. This should be attended to at once.

Corporal W. H. Lyons.

Private Hubert Eagan.

Private C. F. McCarty.

Co. F, 1st Reg't M. V. M., I inspected at their armory in Augusta, on May 18th, 1885, Lieut. Col. Ballard being present, and found their condition as follows:

Number of commissioned officers	3,	present	3,	absent	0
“ sergeants	5,	“	4,	“	1
“ corporals	4,	“	2,	“	2
“ privates	29,	“	15,	“	14
“ musicians	0,				

At roll-call the first sergeant leaned against the stage at the end of the hall. Some men answered “present,” some “here.” The sergeant did not report company. The uniforms were clean and well cared for, but showed wear. Most of the brasses were clean and bright. The arms in the ranks at inspection appeared clean and well kept, except a few bayonet sockets. All of the men appeared with gloves and, with the exception of four, with boots blacked. I found three coats and one pair of trousers attacked by moths, and rifle No. 131,246 was without a ramrod. No property blanks have been issued to this company this spring. Eleven privates

were present at inspection not yet mustered. The precision of drill was much interfered with by the number of new recruits present, but the appearance of the men was neat and soldierly. Two hundred dollars rent per annum is paid for the armory, which is located on Water St., Augusta. One hundred dollars per year is allowed by the State. The size of the drill hall is forty-eight by fifty feet, and is entirely under the control of the company. The storerooms are well arranged for the security of State property, and the general appearance of the armory as to neatness and order is good, except the presence of a large box in the company room which should be removed. This company was originally organized on October 10th, 1869, and was designated the Capital Guards. Two towns, Augusta and Hallowell, are represented in the company. The members are quarrymen, printers, clerks and traders. The company is out of debt and has a balance in the treasury. Regular drill meetings are held on the first and third Mondays of each month. The average attendance during the last six months was thirty-three. Officers' meetings are held, but at no stated times. No non-commissioned officers' meetings are held. The records are well kept except the orderly book, which is not kept at all. Orders are pasted in the cover, and some of the enlistment papers are missing. No attention has yet been given to target practice. This will be taken up later. Some attention was given to bayonet exercise, but none to the duties of sentinel. Twenty-seven members were discharged during the past year, thirteen on application and fourteen for absence without leave, by a special order. Twenty-six members have joined during the past year. No fines have ever been prescribed for cases of violation of law or for absence. Twenty-one enlistment papers I found all right and seventeen missing. These enlistment papers were kept in a roll and not indorsed.

I would recommend that the following enlisted men be discharged for the good of the service :

Private J. H. Bennett, absent without leave since September 1st, 1884 ; left town.

Private W. H. Chadwick, absent without leave since August 18th, 1884.

Private George A. Collins, absent without leave since September 1st, 1884.

Private George F. Day, absent without leave since September 15th, 1884.

Private Wilber A. Davis, absent without leave since August 5th, 1884.

Private H. W. Flagg, absent without leave since August 5th, 1884.

Private George E. Ricker, absent without leave since September 15th, 1884.

Private Judson L. Robbins, absent without leave since October 20th, 1884.

Private James W. Talbot, absent without leave since January 5th, 1885.

Co. G, 1st Reg't M. V. M., I was unable to inspect at the time appointed, and requested Col. Lynch to perform that duty, but he was unable to attend to it, so the company was not inspected.

Co. H, 1st Reg't M. V. M., I inspected at their armory in Gardiner on May 19th, 1885. At roll-call the first sergeant was not prompt. He was assisted by the captain. The sergeant did not report company after roll-call. The arms in the ranks were in fair condition, some very good, a few oily, and five or six with rusted bayonet sockets. In two cases the ramrods were rusted. Clothing in ranks in fair order and clean, but much worn. Buttons not clean except in one notable case. Brasses on helmets in many cases dull; also belt plates. All had gloves, but some boots were not blacked. Nine men who had not been mustered were present for inspection. This cannot be permitted, as only the effective strength of a company should be present for inspection. At

drill in the manual, men swung their bodies and the movements were irregular, slow, and without snap, showing need of drill.

The following rifles are unserviceable :

No. 131,621, no safety catch.

“ 131,630, tumbler screw broken.

“ 131,308, no safety catch and no catch for half-cock.

The amount of rent paid for the armory is \$100, and that sum per year is allowed by the State. The building is located on Church St., in Gardiner. The size of the drill hall is forty by sixty feet. The armory is also used as a city hall and ward room. The storerooms are fairly well arranged for State property, but are crowded. The armory was far from neat. A lot of painters' horses and paint pots piled in one corner gave a dirty and slovenly appearance to the place. This company was originally organized February 23d, 1877, and was designated the Richards Light Infantry. Four towns are represented in the company, Gardiner, Pittston, Farmingdale and Chelsea. The members are mechanics and laborers. The company is in debt about twenty-five dollars. Regular drill meetings are held the first and last Thursdays of each month. The average attendance during the last six months was fourteen enlisted men. Neither officers' nor non-commissioned officers' meetings are held. The records are well kept, except enlistment papers. These are faulty and not filed. Some attention is given to target practice and the duties of sentinel, but none to bayonet exercise. Eleven members have been discharged during the past year for absence without leave, and six have joined during the same length of time. No fines have ever been prescribed or collected for violation of law or for absence. Fourteen helmets are unserviceable, which I condemned and ordered turned over to the Quartermaster General. But one enlistment paper is correct. In most cases the members of this company are not legally enlisted. This should be remedied at once.

I would recommend that the following enlisted men be discharged for the good of the service :

Private J. N. Keenan, absent without leave; been away the most of the time since last muster, and did no duty at muster.

Private A. E. Gove, absent without leave since muster; gone away.

Private S. G. Haskell, absent without leave since muster.

Private Edward Wells, " " " " "

The condition of this company I find far from satisfactory. It should be taken in hand at once and brought up to a state of efficiency if it is to be retained in the service. The presence of a Field Officer occasionally would be a great benefit to such companies.

1st Platoon, 1st Battery, M. V. M., I inspected at their armory in Lewiston on May 25th, 1885, and found their condition as follows :

Number of commissioned officers	3,	present	2,	absent	1
“ sergeants	3,	“	3,	“	0
“ corporals	4,	“	3,	“	1
“ privates	18,	“	13,	“	5
“ musicians	1,	“	0,	“	1

The sergeant reported platoon after roll-call. The uniforms are mostly in good order, but show wear. Brasses dull, buttons and belt plates tarnished. Men all had gloves, and boots were blacked. Arms in ranks in good condition, clean, and well cared for, except two rifles a little oily; should have been wiped before inspection. One private wore an enamelled leather belt with officer's belt plate, and had no cartridge box. The most of the belts needed blacking. Brasses on helmets needed brightening. Men soldierly and of good carriage. One man appeared in citizen's trousers. The belts and boxes not in use were dusty; also the knapsacks. Three or four pairs of trousers showed signs of moths, and a few moths were found at work. The closets containing clothing were dusty. Arms not in use were very oily. Five extra rifles were dirty and dusty and beginning to rust. Rifle No. 72,012 is disabled, the stock being broken and breech-pin screw gone. In drill as infantry in the manual, the platoon showed fair proficiency, and also in the few movements with which they are

acquainted. One knapsack, No. 22, is unserviceable and should be condemned and turned in; also two helmets. One hundred dollars per annum is paid by the State for rent of the armory, which is located in the city building, in Lewiston. The size of the drill hall is thirty-three by fifty-eight feet. The armory is used for no purpose other than drill. The storerooms are well arranged for the security of State property. The general appearance of the armory as to neatness and order was good, except clothing closets, which should be swept. The gun house is small and much crowded. The guns were clean but dusty. The carriages needed washing and painting badly. Pole pads worn and need repairs, two of them being unserviceable. Only one sponge pail for two guns, and that rusty. Floor of house dirty and ill kept. One collar lost. Harnesses need some repairs and should be thoroughly oiled. Brasses should be polished, chains and hooks blacked. This platoon shows a marked improvement over last year. It was originally organized in 1872, and now designated the Dana Battery. Two towns, Lewiston and Auburn, are represented in the ranks. No member is over a mile and half from the armory. A majority of the men are operatives. The platoon owes from ten to fifteen dollars. Regular drill meetings are held on the first Thursday of each month. The average attendance during the last six months was twenty-four enlisted men. No officers' or non-commissioned officers' meetings are held. The records are well and neatly kept, except the orderly book, which is used as a book of record. No orders are entered. No attention has been given to target practice so far this year. It will be taken up later if the target is repaired. No attention is given to bayonet exercise, and not much to the duties of sentinel. Eight members have been discharged during the past year, and the term of one member has expired. The cause of the discharges were, in six cases for non-attendance, in two, application. Number of members joined during the past year, seventeen. Fines have never been prescribed for cases of violation of law or absence.

I would recommend that the following enlisted men be discharged for the good of the service :

Private George F. Corson.

Private Charles H. Higgins, absent without leave since October, 1884.

Private James A. Mahar, absent without leave since March 5th.

Private Levi C. Sawyer, absent without leave since muster, except once.

Private Fred H. Tozier, absent without leave ; has moved away and sent in application for discharge.

It is very necessary that the following property be issued to this platoon :

Four water pails ; one sponge pail ; four sponge covers ; two pole pads ; four tarpaulins ; one collar ; one packing box for transporting harnesses.

It is necessary that the gun carriages should be painted and the harnesses oiled and repaired.

2d Platoon, 1st Battery M. V. M., I inspected at their armory in Brunswick on May 27th, 1885, and found their condition as follows :

Sergeant reported company after roll-call and did not report absentees. The lieutenant commanding issued orders with sabre in scabbard. Men not proficient in stacking arms. File closer marched round, leaving the company, to front to lay on his rifle at command of "lay on loose pieces." Men need drill at inspection. Order "unslung" knapsacks given without any intermission between "unslung" and "knapsacks," therefore the men laid down knapsacks without precision, and placing knapsacks with blankets on top away from them. Arms mostly in good condition. One rifle in rack very dirty inside. Some rust in a bayonet socket, two or three of them oily and two rusted a little on outside. A few bayonet scabbards rusty. Brasses in fair order. Those on helmets needed more attention. Belts mostly blacked, the men all having gloves, with boots blacked. Uniforms in ranks clean and in good condition, but show wear. Three men

were in fatigue caps, having no helmets. Three men were in blouses, there being no dress coats in the platoon large enough for them. Three men were in citizens' trousers, there being none among the uniforms large enough. Several rifles short of bayonets. Guns clean and well cared for. Some of the carriages were clean and some needed washing. Harnesses clean, but needed oiling, and the brasses needed cleaning. The chains and hooks should have been blacked. The town has built for this platoon an ample and commodious building, and the arrangement for securing the property and also for drills is very good. Much interest and a desire to learn were manifested. In drilling as infantry but few movements were executed, as the battery had but little time for this drill. Their helmets were unserviceable, and so were one sponge bucket, five whips and one wormer. These should be condemned and turned in. The armory is the property of the town, and \$100 per annum as rent is paid by the State. It is located in the rear of the town hall. The drill hall is thirty-five by sixty feet, and is used for no other purpose than drill. The store rooms are well arranged for the security of State property and the general appearance of the armory as to neatness and order is very good. The platoon was transferred from Portland July 10, 1884, and is designated the Chamberlain Light Artillery. Only the town of Brunswick is represented in the company. The majority of the members are mechanics and merchants. The platoon is out of debt. Regular drill meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday of each month. The average attendance during the last six months has been twenty-two enlisted men. No officers' or non-commissioned officers' meetings are held. What records they have are well kept. No orderly book has ever been received. As yet but little attention has been given to target practice. Some drill has been given in bayonet exercise, but none in the duties of sentinel. Four members have been discharged during the past year, three on application and one dishonorably on General Order. The whole platoon joined during

the past year. No fines have ever been prescribed or collected for violation of law or for absence.

I found the following rifle disabled :

No. 72,715, sight gone.

The following property of this platoon is unserviceable and missing and should be replaced :

The sponges, which are very poor ; three pole pads, gone ; one pole yoke, broken ; one pole strap and one collar, gone ; two whips and two sights needed ; one saddle blanket has a large piece torn out of it ; mess-kit, old and worn ; one wormer, unserviceable ; a packing box for transporting harnesses should also be furnished.

I would recommend that the following enlisted men be discharged for the good of the service :

Private A. E. Aubens, absent without leave ; absent over half the time.

Private George C. Knight, absent without leave.

In considering the short time this platoon has been in the service and the slight experience it has had, its appearance at inspection was highly creditable.

Greater attention must be applied to the details of the service. Each company should be made to practice the duties of sentinel, so that upon coming to the annual encampment all its members may be thoroughly proficient. The morning reports should be substituted for drill reports, and these should pass through the regular channel so that the officers who are responsible for this important duty may be thoroughly conversant in its details. Enlistment papers must be properly filed, two files being kept for this purpose, one containing the papers of the active members of the company and the other those of the discharged members. The orderly books must be kept written up neatly and promptly. All sergeants should be thoroughly drilled at call of roll of their respective companies, and they should be held responsible for its proper performance. Great care should be taken to have all enlistments legally made, as much difficulty might result from neglect

in this particular. Men whose terms have expired must receive their discharges promptly, to avoid complication. No man who has been dishonorably discharged should be allowed to re-enlist. All enlisted men must be made to obtain furloughs when compelled to be absent, so that commanding officers of companies may have control of their men. More attention should be given to the proper saluting of officers, and to this end a framed cut of the badges of all officers should be posted in every armory, so that officers and enlisted men may become thoroughly conversant with the *insignia* of rank. More drill must be given to the inspection manual, as in most cases there is a lamentable want of promptness and snap about it.

I find that the average term of service is not much over two years. If any delay occurs in obtaining a discharge, as is generally the case, the enlisted man absents himself. No penalty is inflicted, and others absent themselves whenever they find it convenient, and thus is introduced one of the most demoralizing elements with which we have to contend. I would recommend that the term of enlistment be changed from five years to two years; that a service strap be allowed for each re-enlistment; that a man who is absent without leave from two successive regular roll-calls be dishonorably discharged. By shortening the term of enlistment, if a man becomes tired of the service he has an honorable discharge quite soon by the expiration of his term of service, whereas, with the present long term, he becomes discouraged and hardened, finally absents himself without leave, and in many instances not even applying for a discharge. If, on the other hand, he wishes to remain in the service, re-enlistment is easy, and he has an honorable mark in his service stripe which shows that he is a veteran. It must be borne in mind that the annual encampment is not the end but only a means to the end, which is an efficient State militia, and to this end I recommend that no enlistments be made between the first day of May and the annual encampment in each year. By this course the efficiency of the militia will be largely increased, and as there will be no temptation or opportunity to enlist simply for the

annual encampment, which is now so serious a drawback, and an additional advantage from this policy, all enlisted men will be subjected to an inspection at their armories before the encampment.

REPORT ON ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT OF 1885.

In compliance with orders from headquarters, and in accordance with the provision of the militia law, I proceeded to Augusta on Tuesday, August 25th, to be present at the annual encampment of the active militia of the State. Upon my arrival in camp I at once went to Brigade Headquarters and paid my respects to Brig. Gen. John Marshall Brown, commanding. A number of tents had been pitched for the use of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Robie, and one of these Gen. Brown assigned to me as quarters. The camp was laid out upon State grounds and land adjoining, in front of the State House, the location being the same as that of last year. The command consisted of the entire active militia of the State of Maine with the exception of Co. D, 1st Reg't, the Frontier Guards having been assigned in place of the absent company, completing the organization of the regiment with eight companies. Its aggregates present were as follows:

Brig. Gen. John Marshall Brown commanding, and staff, aggregate, eight officers.

2d Infantry commanded by Col. H. L. Mitchell, aggregate present, including field, staff, staff, non-commissioned staff, band and eight companies, 324.

1st Infantry commanded by Col. J. J. Lynch, aggregate present, including field, staff, non-commissioned staff, band and eight companies, 320.

1st Maine Battery commanded by Capt. George W. Proctor, aggregate present, 57.

Total present, 709.

The Brigade Headquarters were situated as last year, and across the parade ground the 1st Reg't was encamped. On its right was the Battery, while at the lower end of the

parade ground and at right angles with the camps of the 1st Battery and 1st Reg't was the 2d Reg't. The ground occupied by the 2d Reg't is well drained, but that occupied by the Battery was wet and swampy, while that on which was encamped the 1st Reg't was very rough, owing to its occupation by a circus company a short time before the command went into camp.

A new system of cooking the rations of the troops was tried this year, and proved in the main successful. Two wooden buildings were erected and used as kitchens. These were furnished with ranges and boilers connected with a central steam boiler, the rations being cooked by steam. A saving was undoubtedly effected by this arrangement, but the ranges were entirely insufficient for the work required of them. With an increase of range capacity, I have little doubt but this system would be far more satisfactory than the old one of a kitchen for each company.

The rations were in the main good, and were of sufficient quantity, though some complaint was made of the coffee. They consisted of beef, pork, beans, potatoes, green corn, bread and fruit.

The sinks were as usual insufficient and were not properly policed. The general policing at the camp was better than in former years, though much improvement could be made in this respect.

The health of the command upon the whole has been good; but I am strongly of the opinion that the hospital service has not received the attention that it should, and I would renew my recommendation that the militia law be so amended as to allow the appointment of a brigade surgeon with the rank of major, and that the necessary camp equipage, stores and surgical instruments be issued, and a proper medical staff organized. There should also be pitched in some suitable and convenient part of the camp a hospital tent to which all sick men could at once be transferred.

The details of rifle practice will be given by the Inspector of Rifle Practice. Col. Farrington, with his great energy and

devotion to this important branch of the service, has made many improvements in its workings and is producing results which are most creditable to the State. I would renew my recommendation that the Inspector of Rifle Practice be a member of the brigade staff. It is of the utmost importance that the brigade commander should have entire authority over all departments of his command.

The daily regimental dress parades were well conducted and showed constant improvement during the week. On Thursday, the 27th, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief reviewed the brigade, accompanied by Gen. Graham, who was ordered by the Secretary of War to be present at our encampment and report to the war department the condition of our militia. Some mistakes were made, but upon the whole the command presented a very creditable appearance. The marching was good, and considering the slight opportunity for instruction and practice the brigade has, it is surprising that the number of errors were so few. In guard duty much instruction is needed, and I would repeat my suggestion of the great necessity existing for regular practice in the armories in this important particular.

Immediately after the review I inspected the troops, assisted by Maj. F. H. Strickland, Assistant Inspector General of the brigade, accompanied by Gen. Graham. In many instances the great want of instruction was shown by the men in the manual inspection of arms. The material of the brigade is excellent, the men steady and of soldierly appearance. The condition of the arms was fair, but the accoutrements in many instances showing want of attention. The clothing, while in the main clean and well cared for, is much worn. Drills in the school of the company were conducted every day, as well as battalion drills, and a constant improvement during the week was manifested. While greater attention this year has been paid to the saluting of superior officers, there is still much room for improvement in this respect. It is to the discredit of every officer and man who neglects his duty in this particular, or every officer who suffers those under his command to neglect theirs. The sen-

tinels on guard in many cases are not properly instructed in this duty. In some instances they do not readily recognize the salute to be given, often do not know the direction in which to face while upon their beats, and more often make the salute in a slovenly and unsoldierly manner. The men should be instructed in their armories in these details. They should thoroughly know the *insignia* of rank of all officers, and should be made to understand that a cheerful performance of these acts of respect and courtesy will be most creditable to them and their commands.

Our brigade organization has again proved its usefulness, and the improvements made during the week in steadiness in marching and uniformity and promptness in manual and in soldierly bearing, were most gratifying and plainly demonstrated that in our active militia we have a body of men capable of making soldiers of whom the State may be proud.

As usual, a large number of men absented themselves from camp without authority. This looseness of discipline should be remedied, for it is most injurious to the *morale* of the command and brings great discredit upon the men who commit such gross breaches of discipline and upon the officers who permit it.

Gen. Graham in his report to the war department on the condition of our militia will give many details which I omit, as my report is necessarily long, being taken up with the report of armory inspections and recommendations for the good of the service which have suggested themselves to my mind.

The next legislature should make an appropriation for new uniforms. Those at present in use are badly worn and many of them practically unserviceable. The annual allowance of sixteen thousand dollars is really inadequate to a proper support of our small command and should be increased.

On the twenty-ninth day of August at 9.30 A. M., the 1st and 2d Regiments marched to the railway station in Augusta, where they took trains for their respective homes, the Battery and Frontier Guards having gone the previous evening.

In closing I wish to extend my thanks to Gen. Brown and the officers of his staff for the many acts of courtesy of which they have made me the recipient at the encampment and during the past year.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN T. RICHARDS,

Brig. Gen. and Inspector Gen. M. V. M.

To Brig. Gen. S. J. GALLAGHER,

Adjutant General of Maine.

(F)

Report of the Inspector of Rifle Practice.

PORTLAND, December 31, 1885.

To General S. J. Gallagher, Adjutant General:

In submitting my report for the season of 1885, I feel that it may justly be claimed, that the militia as a whole have made a decided and permanent advancement. They have a better knowledge of the requisites that enter into the qualifications of a marksman, while there are many men in the various companies, that, by careful study and untiring practice, have acquired a degree of certainty in their knowledge that cannot be forgotten. The increased per cent required to become marksmen and sharpshooters, the use of Capt. Blunt's Manual of Instructions, have been means to this end.

The rules and conditions governing the practice set forth in General Order No. 3, herewith annexed, are intended to govern the practice while I have charge of it. The tables giving the number of marksmen and sharpshooters, and those entering the classes, do not show the real efficiency of the commands.

The difficulty experienced in getting suitable ranges has hindered in many cases a proper compliance with the conditions prescribed. Some companies having some excellent riflemen have not qualified a single marksman or sharpshooter, or even fitted men to enter the classes. The State furnishes no aid whatever for company ranges, and the towns whose duty it is to do it, in most cases, refuse or neglect to do so. So that the whole burden falls upon the companies themselves. Under these circumstances it is a matter of surprise that anything like creditable work is done. The State either should aid the companies in securing ranges in localities where the companies are organized—or what would be, perhaps, less

expensive, establish one or more well-equipped State ranges conveniently located, and allow the different commands the necessary transportation, that they could take the firings required upon such ranges. This would not preclude or interfere with the practice that many companies might take upon such ranges as they see fit to provide for themselves.

The standing of many companies continues to be reduced by carrying upon their rolls men who, I am informed, give no attention to any of the duties required of them. If I might be allowed a suggestion without interfering with the prerogatives of others, I would urge, that whenever the commanding officer recommends the discharge of a member of his command, he should be at once discharged. This continuing of drones upon the company rolls seriously impairs their efficiency in this department, causing complaint and discouragement. No injustice will be done any command if I call attention to the practice of the Frontier Guards at Eastport. Their entire return is appended as an illustration of what can be done when a company is united and do their work systematically.

CARTRIDGES.

It has been clearly demonstrated that little work can be done especially at the longer distances by the use of a heavier bullet. It will be desirable soon to change to the cartridges loaded with the 500 grain bullet.

ARMORY PRACTICE.

The knowledge acquired during the out-door practice season is to a great extent lost by not having any practice during the long interval before the season for another year begins. There are many men who, owing to their vocations, cannot get much out-door practice. Hence the need of each company doing armory practice to give such practical instruction in aiming and firings. Answers to inquiries sent to the different companies show that they will take hold of the work, pro-

vided the State will give them a little assistance. It is hoped that the small outlay required will be borne by the State. The general efficiency of the militia in this way could be very largely increased. I urgently recommend the issuing of 500 rounds of armory cartridges and 3000 bullets to such commands as will re-load their ammunition and perform armory practice in accordance with rules which will be adopted.

RANGES.

Companies A, B and E of the First Regiment have been without a range now for two years. The few members that have practiced have done so at no little inconvenience and expense. Inasmuch as Mayor Deering was willing to do all he could to aid the companies in securing a range, the difficulty of finding a suitable location was the main trouble. We can reasonably expect that by early spring some place may be found fit for a range, the location of which will be convenient. The bad showing of these commands does not come from a lack of interest, but from the lack of an opportunity to practice.

Thoughtful military men and citizens will feel the importance of having thoroughly drilled and efficient soldiery, especially at all our large centers. The scenes of violence in other States suddenly endangering life and property, which cannot be anticipated, should warn to be always prepared for such emergencies. Not only would whatever lawless element there may be in our cities stand in wholesome fear of a well-equipped body of marksmen, but the fact that military organizations, knowing how to use the weapons placed in their hands, will be made firm, reliable and brave, when great responsibilities rest upon them.

BADGES.

In accordance with General Orders No. 3, April 13, 1885, the following described badges will be furnished to sharpshooters and marksmen. For sharpshooters a silver badge,

with pin and cross, to be worn on the left breast. For marksmen, a pair of buttons, to be worn, one on either side and near the end of the collar. For further requalifications see paragraphs 510 to 515, Blunt's Manual.

MATCHES AND PRIZES.

The following competitions, which took place during the encampment, were instrumental in keeping up the interest manifested by most of the companies. The time allotted by Brig. Gen. John Marshall Brown for the various matches, without interfering with other camp duties, was sufficient to complete all the firing in a regular and systematic manner.

I. *Company Skirmish Match*—Distance, 100 to 200 yds.; third-class target; firing points unknown; rounds, 10; five shots fired in advancing and five in retreating. Companies competing with more than thirty-five men will have five points additional added to their score for each man in excess of thirty-five. Companies competing with less than thirty-five men will have five points deducted for each man less than thirty-five. Not less than twenty-five men allowed to compete; highest per cent. to win; cartridges, U. S. Cartridge Company, Lowell, Mass.; prize, the silk flag presented by the U. S. Cartridge Company, Lowell, Mass., now held by Frontier Guards, Eastport. Won by the Frontier Guards of Eastport.

II. *Company Novelty Skirmish Match*.—Distance, 200 yds.; team, ten men; rounds, 10; running target of imitation men, on foot and mounted; team to fire whenever the targets appear to view; largest number of hits to win; prizes, 1st, picture—Battle of Waterloo—value \$25.00; 2d, cash, \$10.00; Ties shot off. Won by Company E, Second Regiment, Skowhegan.

III. *Company Team Match*—Five men; distance, 200 yds.; rounds, five; no sighting shots; ammunition, any; highest score to win; prize, picture—Admiral Farragut's Naval Engagement—value \$25.00; one for each Regiment. Frontier

Guards will compete with the Second Regiment, Battery with the First Regiment. Won by Frontier Guards, Eastport.

IV. *Regimental Team Match*—Team, five men; rounds, seven each distance; distance, 200 yds. third-class target; 400 yds. second-class target; no sighting at 200 yds., two sighting shots will be allowed at 500 yds.; highest scores to win; prize, cash, \$15.00, to be divided among the men on the winning team. Won by the First Regimental Team.

V. *Regimental Skirmish Match*—Fifty men from each Regiment; distance 100 to 400 yds., unknown; rounds, 20; position, lying, sitting or kneeling; target, second class; one shot only fired at each halt; the command will move at the sound of the bugle, halt at the bugle call, advancing and retreating, firing at each halt, sufficient time will be allowed to arrange sight; prize, regimental flag, cost \$75.00, presented by U. S. Cartridge Company of Lowell, Mass., to become the property of the company winning it twice. Won by the Second Regiment.

VI. A Gold Badge costing \$25.00 will be given the competitor making the highest score in Company Team Match. Two hundred yards, standing. Won by Private J. H. Anderson, Co. B, First Regiment, score 23, possible 25.

INSPECTION AND CARE OF RIFLES.

The increased interest in rifle practice has led to much better care of the rifles. While there has been some neglect in this respect by the proper officers, as a rule, what rifles there are fit for service are in very good condition. The number of condemned rifles now in the hands of the companies should be called in and new ones issued to take the place of the same.

CONCLUSION.

It may safely be claimed that the militia of the State make good use of whatever aid is offered them. The little encouragement given to them from year to year has been the means of securing a fair degree of efficiency in the use of the rifle. But

I wish it to be understood, that when the State has aided them one dollar, the companies have expended ten times that amount. This is a burden that the various companies ought not to bear. A more liberal policy ought to be adopted. It is too much to expect and too much to ask, that the militia be required to live on "faith alone." At best, the maintaining of a reputable company is a labor of love which is deserving of a better recognition than it now receives. For myself, I should feel the task of maintaining efficient work in this department a fruitless endeavor were it not for the untiring patience and devotion to duty on the part of the officers and men in the different commands who have taken an interest in the work. That such men would prove themselves brave and valiant, whenever the honor of the State or the safety of the life and property of its citizens is endangered cannot be doubted. Brig. Gen. John Marshall Brown's management during encampment, whereby every spare hour was utilized for rifle practice, greatly encouraged us all. The Commander-in-Chief, Hon. Frederick Robie, who was present at some of the competitions, expressed himself as much pleased with the skill of the marksmen. One very gratifying occurrence was the presence of Gen. W. H. Graham, U. S. A. His knowledge of rifle practice, and the interest shown, was thoroughly appreciated by the soldiers. There seemed to be no hour, early or late, that prevented him from being present. The most spirited competitions were sure to find him among the most interested and careful observers. The following is an extract from his report.

TARGET PRIZE DRILLS.

Gen. Graham says this most important branch of instructions was very thoroughly conducted by Col. Farrington, State Inspector of Rifle Practice. Under his personal supervision, competition took place each day of the encampments. "The result," he says, "I consider, demonstrates a high degree of proficiency, alike most creditable to the Inspector and the officers and men under his command," after noticing and giving the result of the various matches which took place

during the encampment. The instructions contained in "Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing" were followed as closely as could be expected.

The militia, he says, speak in the highest terms of Blunt's book in every respect, and have adopted his rules for classification, which raises the standard reached by the Maine militia in target firing above that attained by the militia of any other State. Gen. Graham also says there is every reason for holding out inducements to this fine body of marksmen to send teams to compete at Creedmoor.

Gen. S. J. Gallagher has my sincere thanks for the interest taken and assistance rendered me in the discharge of my duties. I wish to especially commend to the officers of the militia, the enthusiastic and intelligent support of rifle practice which Col. Henry L. Mitchell has given his regiment.

I recognize the obligations I am under to the regimental and company inspectors, and trust another year may find the militia still maintaining the front rank in the effective riflemen of the country.

E. C. FARRINGTON,

Col. and Inspector of Rifle Practice.

I. *Company Skirmish Match*—Distance, 100 to 200 yds. ; third-class target ; firing points unknown ; rounds, 10 ; five shots fired in advancing and five in retreating. Companies competing with more than thirty-five men will have five points additional added to their score for each man in excess of thirty-five. Companies competing with less than thirty-five men will have five points deducted for each man less than thirty-five. Not less than twenty-five men allowed to compete ; highest per cent. to win ; cartridges, U. S. Cartridge Company, Lowell, Mass. ; prize, the silk flag presented by the U. S. Cartridge Company, Lowell, Mass., now held by Frontier Guards, Eastport.

COMPANY.	Regiment.	Number of Men.	Bulls.	Centers.	Inners.	Outers.	Hits.	Men More than 35.	Men Less than 35.	Deduct or Add.	Score.
F,	1st,	40	9	72	70	66	217	5	-	25	700
G,	"	38	22	101	92	74	289	3	-	15	953
B,	2d,	28	13	56	57	56	182	-	7	35	537
C,	"	40	18	112	111	82	323	5	-	25	1060
D,	"	29	15	60	83	54	212	-	6	30	640
E,	"	32	21	90	100	54	265	-	3	15	858
Frontier	Guards.	38	24	144	124	57	349	3	-	15	1197

Company Novelty Skirmish Match—Ten men. Ten rounds. Distance, 200 yards. Two at running horse, four at running men, four at men suddenly exposed to view. Larger number of hits to win. Prize, picture—Battle of Waterloo. Second, cash, \$10.00. Ties shot off.

FIRST REGIMENT.

COMPANY.	Shots at Running Horse.	Hits.	Shots at Running Men.	Hits.	Shots at Men Suddenly Exposed to View.	Hits.	Total.
B,	2	8	4	7	4	12	27
F,	2	8	4	8	4	7	23
G,	2	7	4	3	4	22	32

SECOND REGIMENT.

A,	2	4	4	6	4	7	17
B,	2	8	4	3	4	9	20
C,	2	7	4	8	4	13	28
D,	2	9	4	4	4	11	24
E,	2	12	4	13	4	16	41
F,	2	3	4	4	4	4	11
H,	2	3	4	3	4	8	14
Frontier Guards,	2	12	4	7	4	22	41

TIE SHOT OFF.

Company E,	2	13	4	8	4	20	41
Frontier Guards,	2	13	4	8	4	16	37

V. *Regimental Skirmish Match*—Fifty men from each Regiment; distance, 100 to 400 yards, unknown; rounds, 20; position, lying, sitting or kneeling; target, second class; one shot only fired at each halt; the command will move at the sound of the bugle, halt at the bugle call, advancing and retreating, firing at each halt; sufficient time will be allowed to arrange sight. Prize, regimental flag, cost \$75.00, presented by U. S. Cartridge Company of Lowell, Mass., to become the property of the company winning it twice.

REGIMENT.	Bulls.	Centers.	Inners.	Outers.	Hits.	Score.
First	121	266	219	119	725	2564
Second	127	279	256	116	778	2751

Won by the Second Regiment.

NAMES OF WINNING SQUAD.	Rank.	Company.
A. A. Pomroy.....	Lieutenant.....	A
P. G. Whitney.....	".....	"
L. M. Swan.....	Corporal.....	"
H. H. Harding.....	Private.....	"
D. W. Tibbetts.....	".....	"
Robert Neil.....	Sergeant.....	B
Walter McPheters.....	Private.....	"
Abner McPheters.....	".....	"
Silas M. Hodgkins.....	".....	"
D. W. McCrillis.....	Captain.....	C
E. E. Hale.....	Lieutenant.....	"
M. D. Leighton.....	Sergeant.....	"
W. F. Herring.....	".....	"
D. C. Field.....	".....	"
E. S. Campbell.....	".....	"
C. C. Libby.....	Corporal.....	"
C. W. Page.....	".....	"
C. F. Johnson.....	Private.....	"
H. S. Weed.....	".....	"
S. W. Crawford.....	".....	"
A. W. Lander.....	".....	"
Charles O. Morrill.....	Lieutenant.....	D
A. W. Garcelon.....	Sergeant.....	"
W. H. Church.....	Private.....	"
F. E. Caswell.....	".....	"
H. M. Ireland.....	".....	"
H. E. Jordan.....	".....	"
H. M. Weston.....	Captain.....	E
C. S. Belmore.....	Sergeant.....	"
W. V. Mitchell.....	Corporal.....	"
Benj. Conley.....	".....	"
G. S. Trask.....	".....	"
W. E. McFarland.....	Private.....	"
E. S. Burrill.....	".....	"
W. T. Pollard.....	Sergeant.....	F
W. L. Stoddard.....	".....	"
C. B. Emerson.....	".....	"
F. P. Stowe.....	Corporal.....	"
C. M. Packard.....	".....	"
G. L. Stowe.....	Private.....	"
A. F. Shurtleff.....	Sergeant.....	H
A. R. Young.....	Corporal.....	"
S. M. Morrill.....	".....	"
A. B. Soule.....	Private.....	"
A. H. Stardevant.....	".....	"

SECOND REGIMENT—CONCLUDED.

NAME.	Rank.	Co.	1	2	3	4	5	Total.
R. Neil	Serg't,	B,	2	2	4	4	5	17
W. McPheters	Priv.,	"	3	3	4	3	4	17
Silas Hodgkins	"	"	3	2	0	4	4	13
Fred Mitchell	"	"	0	2	0	0	3	5
A. McPheters	"	"	0	3	4	5	4	16
								68
C. F. Johnson	Priv.,	C,	4	3	4	3	5	19
C. W. Page	Corp.,	"	3	2	2	2	0	9
M. D. Leighton	Serg't,	"	4	4	4	3	2	17
E. L. Campbell	"	"	4	3	2	3	3	15
C. C. Libby	Corp.,	"	0	4	3	2	2	11
								71
C. O. Morrill	Lieut.,	D,	4	5	4	3	3	19
A. W. Garcelon	Serg't,	"	2	3	5	5	5	20
H. E. Jordan	Priv.,	"	3	2	0	2	3	10
Wm. F. Church	"	"	4	3	3	3	3	16
F. E. Caswell	"	"	0	3	3	0	0	6
								71
H. M. Weston	Cap't,	E,	4	3	4	4	3	18
G. S. Trask	Corp.,	"	5	4	4	4	4	21
E. J. Burrill	"	"	4	3	3	4	4	18
W. E. McFarland	"	"	4	2	4	5	3	18
C. T. Belmore	Serg't,	"	4	4	4	4	4	20
								95
W. F. Pollard	Serg't,	F,	4	3	3	4	2	16
C. B. Emerson	"	"	0	3	3	3	0	9
W. L. Stoddard	"	"	2	4	2	2	3	13
S. P. Strout	Corp.,	"	4	3	4	3	4	18
C. M. Packard	"	"	3	3	2	2	2	12
								68
James O'Hara	Priv.,	G,	4	2	4	3	4	17
M. G. Gilmore	"	"	4	3	3	5	5	20
J. F. Rider	"	"	3	3	4	2	3	15
John D. Simmons	"	"	0	0	2	0	0	2
Wm. H. Rogers	"	"	0	2	2	2	2	8
								62
A. F. Shurtleff	Serg't.	H,	3	4	4	4	5	20
A. R. Young	Corp.,	"	2	3	3	3	4	15
F. M. Merrill	"	"	4	4	3	2	4	17
H. D. Stimpson	Priv.,	"	3	4	4	4	3	18
A. H. Sturtevant	"	"	4	4	4	4	4	20
								90
H. M. Ross	Priv.,		5	4	4	2	4	19
C. L. Corthell	"		4	3	5	5	5	22
J. D. Young	"		5	4	3	3	3	18
F. B. Martin	Corp.,		4	3	5	2	4	18
E. E. Newcomb	Lieut.,		5	3	5	4	4	21
								98

IV. *Regimental Team Match*—Team, five men; rounds, seven each distance; distance, 200 yds. third-class target, 400 yds. second-class target; no sighting at 200 yds.; two sighting shots will be allowed at 400 yds.; highest aggregate score to win. Prize, cash, \$15.00, to be divided among the men on the winning team.

200 YARDS.

NAMES.	Rank.	Co.	Reg't.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Total.
W. S. Choate.....	Capt.,	F,	First,	3	3	3	3	5	4	4	25
Jas. A. Fairbanks...	Serg't,	"	"	4	2	4	4	4	5	4	27
J. H. Anderson.....	Corp.,	"	"	4	4	2	4	4	4	4	26
E. J. Cram.....	Priv.,	G,	"	5	5	3	5	4	5	3	30
J. D. Adams.....	"	"	"	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	28
<hr/>											
136											

400 YARDS.

W. S. Choate.....	Capt.,	F,	First,	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	31
Jas. A. Fairbanks...	Serg't,	"	"	5	5	5	2	2	3	5	27
J. H. Anderson.....	Corp.,	"	"	3	3	3	3	2	2	5	21
E. J. Cram.....	Priv.,	G,	"	3	2	4	4	4	5	4	26
J. D. Adams.....	"	"	"	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	32
<hr/>											
137											

SECOND REGIMENT.

200 YARDS.

James O'Hara.....	Priv.,	G,	Second,	4	2	3	5	3	4	4	25
A. W. Garcelon.....	Serg't,	D,	"	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	28
C. O. Morrill.....	Lieut.,	"	"	3	4	4	4	3	3	4	25
C. F. Johnson.....	Priv.,	C,	"	3	4	4	3	2	3	2	21
C. S. Belmore.....	Serg't,	E,	"	4	3	0	3	3	4	0	17
<hr/>											
116											

400 YARDS.

James O'Hara.....	Priv.,	G,	Second,	3	4	2	3	4	3	2	21
A. W. Garcelon.....	Serg't,	D,	"	5	5	4	5	4	5	3	31
C. O. Morrill.....	Lieut.,	"	"	5	4	2	5	5	2	4	27
C. F. Johnson.....	Priv.,	C,	"	2	5	3	3	3	2	4	22
G. S. Belmore.....	Serg't,	E,	"	3	5	5	5	5	3	2	28
<hr/>											
129											

SHARPSHOOTERS AND THEIR QUALIFYING SCORES.

NAME.	Co.	Reg't.	Rank.	200.		300.		500.	
				Date.	Best Score.	Date.	Best Score.	Date.	Best Score.
D. W. McCrillis ...	C,	Second,	Capt.,	-	48	-	48	-	48
E. E. Hale.....	"	"	Lieut.,	-	46	-	48	-	46
W. A. Grafton	"	"	Corp.,	-	46	-	46	-	46
C. F. Johnson	"	"	"	-	48	-	48	-	46
Charles O. Morrill..	D,	"	Lieut.,	Aug.,	46	Oct.,	45	Oct.,	46
A. W. Garcelon....	"	"	Serg't,	"	46	"	46	"	46
Horace M. Weston..	"	"	Capt.,	Sept.,	47	"	45	"	45
C. S. Belmore	"	"	Serg't,	Oct.,	46	Aug.,	46	"	47
George S. Trask ...	"	"	Corp.,	Aug.,	54	"	45	July,	45
Walter W. Mitchell,	"	"	"	Sept.,	46	Sept.,	46	Sept.,	45
Elsworth S. Burrill,	"	"	Priv.,	Oct.,	45	Oct.,	45	Aug.,	45
Wm. E. McFarland,	"	"	"	Sept.,	45	Aug.,	45	Oct.,	45
Fred Wallier	"	"	"	Aug.,	46	"	46	"	45
Charles W. Davis ..	B,	First,	Capt.,	Sept.,	47	Oct.,	45	Sept.,	45
Frank W. Webster..	"	"	Serg't,	Oct.,	46	"	45	Oct.,	45
George I. Anderson,	"	"	"	"	46	"	46	"	45
Geo. W. Butten....	"	"	Corp.,	"	45	"	45	"	46
John H. Anderson..	"	"	"	Sept.,	46	Sept.,	45	Sept.,	45
Edmund Darker ...	"	"	Priv.,	Oct.,	45	Oct.,	46	Oct.,	46
R. H. Grimmer	"	"	"	"	45	"	45	"	45
Winfield S. Choate,	F,	"	Capt.,	-	45	-	45	-	45
Jas. A. Fairbanks..	"	"	Serg't,	-	45	-	45	-	47
James W. Jones....	"	"	"	-	45	-	45	-	47

FRONTIER GUARDS, EASTPORT.

N. B. Nutt.....	-	-	Capt.,	July,	45	Aug.,	45	Oct.,	46
E. E. Newcomb....	-	-	Lieut.,	"	45	Sept.,	45	May,	45

MARKSMEN AND THEIR QUALIFYING SCORES.

NAME.	Co.	Reg't.	Rank.	200.		300.		500.	
				Date.	Best Score.	Date.	Best Score.	Date.	Best Score.
W. W. Emerson ...	A,	Second,	Capt.,	Aug.	44	-	40	-	41
A. A. Pomroy	"	"	Lieut.,	"	42	-	42	-	44
F. G. Whitney	"	"	"	"	42	-	40	-	42
John T. Betts	"	"	Serg't,	"	42	-	40	-	40
Wells E. Dexter ...	"	"	"	"	40	-	42	-	40
Martin K. Pomroy.	"	"	"	"	42	-	40	-	40
Llewellyn M. Swan,	"	"	Corp.,	-	40	-	42	-	40
George E. Barnes..	"	"	Priv.,	-	40	-	40	-	40
Robert Neil	B,	"	Serg't,	-	41	-	45	-	42
D. L. Leavitt	"	"	"	-	40	-	44	-	41
M. D. Leighton....	C,	-	-	-	46	-	48	-	44
E. L. Campbell....	"	-	-	-	44	-	46	-	46
F. E. Caswell.....	D,	Second,	Priv.,	July,	41	Oct.,	42	Oct.,	42
Wm. H. Church....	"	"	"	Aug.,	41	Aug.,	41	Aug.,	40
James T. Jason....	B,	First,	Lieut.,	Oct.,	42	Oct.,	41	Oct.,	41
Timothy Elliot	G,	"	"	-	45	-	42	-	43
FRONTIER GUARDS, EASTPORT.									
H. N. Paine.....	-	-	Lieut.	-	45	-	40	-	40
E. E. Livermore...	-	-	1st. Serg't	-	40	-	40	-	40
W. S. Hume.....	-	-	"	-	42	-	41	-	40
J. W. Brooks.....	-	-	Corp.,	-	40	-	40	-	40
S. B. Martin	-	-	"	-	45	-	43	-	41
R. Flagg	-	-	"	-	43	-	40	-	40
C. F. Ferris	-	-	Priv.,	-	40	-	40	-	40
W. Brown	-	-	"	-	41	-	40	-	40
C. L. Corthell.....	-	-	"	-	44	-	40	-	40
C. W. Hume	-	-	"	-	43	-	40	-	40
F. L. Holmes	-	-	"	-	45	-	40	-	40
H. M. Ross	-	-	"	-	42	-	40	-	40
F. H. Rumery	-	-	"	-	43	-	40	-	40
E. S. Waide	-	-	"	-	40	-	40	-	40
J. D. Young	-	-	"	-	43	-	40	-	40

THOSE WHO HAVE ATTAINED THE FIRST CLASS,
AND THEIR SCORES.

NAME.	Company.	Regiment.	Rank.	SCORE.		
				200.	300.	500.
Retire F. Rand.....	B,	Second,	Sergeant,	40	38	39
Walter McPheters....	"	"	Private,	46	43	32
Albert McPheters....	"	"	"	40	42	33

FRONTIER GUARDS, EASTPORT.

F. J. Murphy.....	-	-	Sergeant,	41	36	38
D. T. Loring.....	-	-	"	38	36	33
J. M. Taylor.....	-	-	Corporal,	40	33	34
J. W. Spates.....	-	-	"	40	36	38
A. W. Clark.....	-	-	"	39	32	35
F. H. Sweet.....	-	-	Musician,	38	35	35
T. F. Maybee.....	-	-	"	39	34	35
J. C. Anderson.....	-	-	Private,	39	33	34
J. D. Anderson.....	-	-	"	36	35	38
W. F. Bishop.....	-	-	"	36	32	34
J. C. Collins.....	-	-	"	40	37	38
W. H. Clark.....	-	-	"	38	34	36
G. F. Gardner.....	-	-	"	39	38	36
B. F. Harris.....	-	-	"	37	34	36
F. D. Leighton.....	-	-	"	37	34	32
G. C. Loring.....	-	-	"	33	30	29
W. H. Lawrence.....	-	-	"	42	38	39
J. McDiarmid.....	-	-	"	40	37	34
B. E. Prime.....	-	-	"	37	34	36
G. C. Rice.....	-	-	"	36	32	34
R. C. Woodworth.....	-	-	"	38	37	35
J. N. Woodworth.....	-	-	"	38	32	34
J. W. Whalen.....	-	-	"	36	32	35

THOSE WHO HAVE ATTAINED THE SECOND CLASS,
AND THEIR SCORES.

NAME.	Company.	Regiment.	Rank.	SCORE.		
				200.	300.	500.
Abner McPheters....	B,	Second,	Private,	40	42	30
Silas M. Hodgkins....	"	"	"	46	42	31
David Ward.....	"	"	"	42	35	30

FRONTIER GUARDS, EASTPORT.

G. C. Loring.....	-	-	Private,	33	30	29
-------------------	---	---	----------	----	----	----

**THOSE WHO HAVE PRACTICED BUT FAILED TO
ENTER EITHER CLASS.**

NAME.	Company.	Regiment.	Rank.
Reubon H. Whiting	A,	Second.	Sergeant.
Caleb P Fessenden.....	"	"	Corporal.
Merrit P. Greely.....	"	"	Private.
Fred F. Fletcher	"	"	"
Levi A. Gilbert	"	"	"
Fred A. Getchell.....	"	"	"
Nelson A. Gilbert.....	"	"	"
J. E. Hammond	"	"	"
Forest A. Knowles.....	"	"	"
George E. Phillips.....	"	"	"
Ed. F. Roundy.....	"	"	"
John F. Stanley.....	"	"	"
David Tibbetts	"	"	"
Alonzo F. York	"	"	"
James Doyle.....	B,	"	Captain.
E. D. Shirland.....	"	"	Sergeant.
John F. Harris.....	"	"	"
Levi Shirland.....	"	"	Corporal.
Lon Wing	"	"	"
John Coffin	"	"	"
Charles Lanster	"	"	"
J. M. Bower.....	"	"	Private.
Wm. Field.....	"	"	"
Geo. E. Field.....	"	"	"
Charles Fortain	"	"	"
Theodore Gifford	"	"	"
T. Hezeton.....	"	"	"
R. H. Lamb	"	"	"
H. F. Lampher.....	"	"	"
James McNaughton	"	"	"
Geo. McNaughton	"	"	"
Fred Mitchell.....	"	"	"
Oral Markes.....	"	"	"
J. Porter	"	"	"
F. W. Polk.....	"	"	"
John Rollins.....	"	"	"
Elmer Reed	"	"	"
Wallace Soule.....	"	"	"
W. S. Spring.....	"	"	"
Charles Deering.....	"	"	"
Sidney White	"	"	"
Charles Millet	"	"	"
Walter A. Goss.....	D,	"	Captain,
James A. Scott.....	"	"	Lieutenant,
Wallace E. Whitney.....	"	"	Sergeant,
John W. Scott	"	"	"
J. G. Judkins	"	"	"
Edwin Battey	"	"	"
Chas. A. Bridge	"	"	Corporal,
Sherman Cummings	"	"	"
W. S. Emery	"	"	"
Almond Steward	"	"	"
Chas. R. Smith	"	"	"

NAME.	Company.	Regiment.	Rank.
Piercy W. Babcock	D,	Second,	Private.
Frank H. Curtis	"	"	"
C. Chippendale	"	"	"
Herman Chadbourne	"	"	"
Augustus Chadbourne	"	"	"
P. A. Chippendale	"	"	"
H. M. Dillingham	"	"	"
O. M. Ireland	"	"	"
Harry E. Jordan	"	"	"
W. R. Mantor	"	"	"
Williard A. Noyce	"	"	"
Geo. A. Nason	"	"	"
Frank Phillips	"	"	"
Levi Pemberton	"	"	"
Howard Turner	"	"	"
Richard Trimback	"	"	"
George Wood	"	"	"
James Wood	"	"	"
Winfield Scott	"	"	"
Charles Welch	"	"	"
Richard Welch	"	"	"
W. T. Woodrow	"	"	"
J. E. Turner	"	"	"
J. W. Greenlow	Frontier Guards,	-	Private.
W. F. Gilligan	"	-	"
C. H. Hayes	"	-	"
F. Mallock	"	-	"
W. H. Mathews	"	-	"
E. W. Rome	"	-	"
B. A. Norton	A,	First,	Captain.
S. H. Maquire	"	"	Sergeant.
I. S. Waldron	"	"	"
F. S. Freeman	"	"	"
E. B. Crockett	"	"	Corporal.
W. B. Bennett	"	"	Private.
James H. Fields	"	"	"
Geo. Hodgedon	"	"	"
M. Kushick	"	"	"
M. Smith	"	"	"
E. M. Sawyer	"	"	"
Chas. H. Bieford	B,	"	Private.
A. J. Cain	"	"	"
A. E. Dumphe	"	"	"
John F. Elbridge	"	"	"
G. A. Gordon	"	"	"
Geo. W. C. Gilchrist	"	"	"
H. W. Herrick	"	"	"
Chas. H. Hatch	"	"	"
Henry T. Jeffords	"	"	"
Chas. F. Lombard	"	"	"
Geo. H. Leopold	"	"	"
Frank D. McCarthy	"	"	"
P. A. Mahoney	"	"	"
Philips O'Brien	"	"	"
Harry W. Starbird	"	"	"
Philips Siloa	"	"	"
W. A. Turner	"	"	"
Geo. Doughty	F,	"	Lieutenant.
Edwin R. Bean	"	"	"
James E. Wade	"	"	Sergeant.
Geo. E. Lower	"	"	"
Fred R. Neal	"	"	"
Thomas W. Poaler	"	"	Corporal.

NAME.	Company.	Regiment.	Rank.
Geo. G. Bailey.....	F,	First,	Private.
E. A. Bailey.....	"	"	"
A. H. Craig.....	"	"	"
Sam'l P. Chapin.....	"	"	"
Alex H. Duncan.....	"	"	"
R. E. Chase.....	"	"	"
Geo. F. Day.....	"	"	"
Chessman Hanson.....	"	"	"
Harry Hanson.....	"	"	"
C. H. Leeman.....	"	"	"
C. F. Pinkham.....	"	"	"
W. H. Swift.....	"	"	"
J. Woodward.....	"	"	"
L. H. Kendall.....	G,	"	Captain.
Geo. W. Bryant.....	"	"	Lieutenant.
A. M. Kimball.....	"	"	Sergeant.
J. M. Akerly.....	"	"	"
Benj. Goodier, Jr.....	"	"	"
J. D. Staples.....	"	"	"
Geo. W. Ham.....	"	"	Corporal.
J. Goodier.....	"	"	"
A. G. Maddox.....	"	"	"
I. D. Adams.....	"	"	Private.
E. J. Cram.....	"	"	"
Wm. F. Cummings.....	"	"	"
Frank W. Cross.....	"	"	"
J. V. Downing.....	"	"	"
F. E. Durgin.....	"	"	"
E. Guilford.....	"	"	"
W. H. Hooper.....	"	"	"
Benj. Kay.....	"	"	"
Chas. A. Miller.....	"	"	"
James Murphy.....	"	"	"
Wm. G. Parker.....	"	"	"
A. E. Parker.....	"	"	"
A. M. Smith.....	"	"	"
E. T. Staples.....	"	"	"
J. W. Shean.....	"	"	"
S. W. Snow.....	"	"	"
L. E. York.....	"	"	"
E. H. Sotherd.....	H,	"	Captain.
A. G. Moody.....	"	"	"
S. Howard.....	"	"	"
S. E. Getchell.....	"	"	"
J. E. Kendall.....	"	"	"
John E. Meader.....	"	"	"
Chas. D. Meader.....	"	"	"
H. F. Armstrong.....	"	"	"
Walter Emery.....	"	"	"

REPORT OF RIFLE PRACTICE, SEASON 1885.

FRONTIER GUARDS.

NAME.	Rank.	200.		300.		500.	
		Date.	Best Score.	Date	Best Score.	Date.	Best Score.
N. B. Nutt, Jr.....	Captain.....	July 28	45	August 8	45	Oct. 1	46
H. N. Paine.....	1st Lieut....	" 24	45	Sept. —	40	May 22	40
E. E. Newcomb.....	2d ".....	August 8	45	July 10	45	" 22	45
E. E. Livermore.....	1st Sergeant..	Sept. 14	40	Sept. 10	40	Sept. 16	40
T. J. Murphy.....	2d ".....	July —	41	" 21	36	Oct. 12	38
A. M. Bibber.....	3d ".....						
W. S. Hume.....	4th ".....	Sept. 8	42	Sept. 19	41	Oct. 1	40
D. T. Loring.....	5th ".....	July 11	38	" 7	36	Sept. 28	33
J. W. Brooks.....	1st Corporal..	Sept. 3	40	" 7	40	" 28	40
J. M. Taylor.....	2d ".....	" 18	40	" 19	33	Oct. 1	34
S. B. Martin.....	3d ".....	" 3	45	Oct. 1	43	" 1	41
J. W. Spates.....	4th ".....	" 3	40	Sept. 19	36	Sept. 19	38
A. W. Clark.....	5th ".....	July 30	39	Oct. 12	32	Oct. 24	35
R. Flagg.....	6th ".....	" 23	43	August 6	40	August 6	40
F. H. Swett.....	Musician.....	August 6	38	Sept. 8	35	Sept. 16	35
T. F. Maybee.....	".....	" 2	39	" 30	34	Oct. 12	35
Anderson, J. C.....	Private.....	July 25	39	" 30	33	" 24	34
Anderson, J. D.....	".....	" 11	36	Oct. 12	35	" 30	38
Andrews, E. E.....	".....						
Bishop, W. F.....	".....	" 11	36	Oct. 24	32	Oct. 30	34
Brown, W.....	".....	August 8	41	Sept. 16	40	Sept. 30	40
Collins, J. C.....	".....	July 27	40	Oct. 12	37	Oct. 24	38
Clark, W. H.....	".....	" 11	38	August 6	34	Sept. 18	35
Corthell, C. L.....	".....	" 23	44	Sept. 16	40	" 16	40
Corthell, H. B.....	".....	Sept. 21	43	" 24	41	" 30	41
Ferris, C. F.....	".....	August 6	40	" 15	40	Oct. 19	40
Gilligan, W. F.....	".....	" 6	36				
Gardner, G. F.....	".....	July 23	39	Sept. 7	38	Oct. 17	36
Greenlaw, J. W.....	".....	August 3	35				
Hume, C. W.....	".....	July 17	43	Aug. 22	40	Oct. 12	40
Hayes, G. H.....	".....	August 8	28				
Harris, B. F.....	".....	July 14	37	Sept. 14	34	Sept. 15	36
Hayden, J. C.....	".....						
Holmes, T. L.....	".....	Sept. 9	45	Sept. 19	40	Sept. 30	40
Leighton, F. D.....	".....	August 8	37	" 7	34	" 23	32
Loring, G. C.....	".....	July 20	33	Oct. 19	30	Oct. 24	29
Lawrence, W. H.....	".....	" 28	42	" 19	38	" 24	39
Malloch, F.....	".....	" 30	34				
Mathews, W. H.....	".....	" 28	38				
McDiarmid, J.....	".....	" 11	40	Sept. 19	37	Sept. 30	34
Pike, A. L.....	".....						
Prime, B. E.....	".....	July 28	37	Sept. 14	34	Sept. 16	36
Ross, H. M.....	".....	Sept. 9	42	August 6	40	" 15	40
Rome, E. W.....	".....	July 23	37				
Rice, H. W.....	".....						
Rice, G. C.....	".....	Sept. 7	36	Sept. 14	32	Sept. 30	34
Rumery, J. H.....	".....	" 21	43	" 30	40	Oct. 1	40
Woodworth, R. C.....	".....	July 11	38	Oct. 1	37	" 12	35
Woodworth, J. N.....	".....	" 23	38	Sept. 30	37	" 3	34
Whalen, J. W.....	".....	" 23	36	" 30	32	" 24	35
Waide, E. S.....	".....	Sept. 19	40	" 19	40	" 1	40
Young, J. D.....	".....	July 23	43	" 21	40	Sept. 26	40

INSPECTION OF RIFLES.

FRONTIER GUARDS.

*NUMBERS.	Remarks.	*NUMBERS.	Remarks.
157972	Excellent.	158071	Excellent.
157978	"	158020	"
157575	"	158052	"
157954	"	158073	"
157534	"	158019	"
157536	"	158018	"
157552	"	158085	"
157517	"	158193	"
157036	"	158171	"
157585	"	158005	"
157562	"	158045	"
157545	"	158060	"
157507	"	158063	"
157527	"	158168	"
157992	"	158081	"
157597	"	158078	Returned to Adj't Gen'l's Office.
157521	"	168062	Excellent.
157751	"	158002	"
157529	"	158069	"
157578	"	158093	"
157053	"	158055	"
157579	"	158099	"
157064	"	158074	"
158068	"	158065	"
158047	"	158026	Returned to Adj't Gen'l's Office.

*Manufacturer's number.

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Augusta, April 13, 1885.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 3.

I. With the view of increasing the efficiency of the Maine Volunteer Militia, in rifle practice, and as far as practicable, conform to the prescribed regulations for the U. S. A., as laid down in Capt. S. E. Blunt's book of instructions, adopted by the War Department, the targets and previous conditions of qualifications for the several classes are hereby changed, and the following rules will govern the rifle practice for the season of 1885, and until otherwise ordered. Inasmuch as the quota of ammunition is more than the number of rounds required to complete the firings at distances required for qualification, it will be found advantageous to have some of it expended (especially by those inexperienced in practice), at one hundred and one hundred and fifty yards, before undertaking to qualify on the two-hundred-yard range.

II. Company Commanders will see that the instruction in rifle practice in the armory is thorough, before allowing the soldier to practice on the range. Capt. Blunt's instructions on rifle practice, which contains much valuable information on armory practice, will be issued to the various Commands, and will remain the property of the State.

III. Record books will be issued to each company in which the scores made by members, in all practice upon the range, will be entered. This record will be kept open to the inspection of all members of the Militia.

IV. All practice upon the range for the purpose of qualification must be under the supervision of a commissioned officer, or the company inspector of rifle practice, or a non-commissioned officer designated by the Company Commander. And all returns made, must be certified to by such officer, and the person marking, upon suitable blanks provided for that purpose.

V. The practice season will close October 15th, and the returns to the State Inspector of Rifle Practice must be made on or before November first.

CLASSES.

SHARPSHOOTERS.—To qualify as a sharpshooter, 45 out of a possible 50 will be required at each distance, 200, 300 and 500 yards.

MARKSMEN.—For a marksman, 40 out of a possible 50 will be required at each distance, 200, 300 and 500 yards.

FIRST CLASS.—To enter the first class, 32 out of a possible 50 will be required at each distance, 200, 300 and 500 yards.

SECOND CLASS.—To enter the second class, 25 out of a possible 50 will be required at each distance, 200, 300 and 500 yards.

THIRD CLASS—Those who fire their quota of ammunition but fail to qualify to enter a preceding class.

FOURTH CLASS.—Those who do not practice upon the range during the practice season.

The ten shots may be made in scores of five consecutive shots.

TARGETS.

Target A, (page 143, Blunt's Manual of Instructions in Rifle and Carbine firing for the U. S. A.) 4x6 feet, bull's eye, 8x10 inch, center 24x30, inner 40x50, will be used for all practice, including 300 yards.

Target B, adopted for 400, 500 and 600 yards, will be used for 500-yard firings. It is 6x6 feet, bull's-eye 18x24, center 36x48, inner 54x72.

POSITION.

The position is the same as heretofore adopted, with this exception: At 300 yds. either a kneeling or sitting posture must be taken. [See Blunt's Manual, pages 88, 89 and 90, paragraphs 225, 227 and 232.]

BADGES.

Paragraphs 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, pages 198, 199 and 200, will govern in the kind of badges issued for sharpshooters and marksmen, which are the same as those used in the U. S. A.

VI. The allowance of ammunition will be fifty rounds to a man and no soldier will be allowed to use ammunition that belongs to another. Companies having no ammunition will make requisition for the same when wanted. Not more than one thousand rounds will be issued at one time to any company, and then only to such companies as propose to practice under the foregoing rules.

VII. The Company Inspector of Rifle Practice will inspect the rifles as often as once every two months, and make duplicate returns of the same to the General Inspector of Rifle Practice the first day of every other month in the year, upon blanks furnished for that purpose. Company Inspectors must report immediately to the Commander the condition of any rifle not found in good condition. The condition of each rifle must be entered opposite the manufacturer's number.

VIII. Vacancies that occur in the position of Company Inspector of Rifle Practice will be at once filled by Company Commanders, notice of which must be sent to the Regimental and General Inspector of Rifle Practice and Brigade Headquarters. The figure of merit will be determined as prescribed in paragraphs 517, 519, 522, page 200, Blunt's Instructions.

IX. Competitions will be arranged for Encampment week, and liberal prizes offered for Individual, Company and Regimental Team, Company Team skirmish, and Company skirmish firings. The targets used, and the manner of conducting these matches will be a test of the marksmanship of the Militia, at 200, 300 and 500 yards, and at distances unknown and unexpected. While the increase of percentage for qualification as marksmen and sharpshooters will reduce the number qualifying, yet those reaching the second and first classes will be known as good shots and in line of promotion.

X. The "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing for the U. S. Army" prepared by Capt. S. E. Blunt of the U. S. A., and adopted by the War Department January 15, 1885, for guidance of the U. S. A., is hereby authorized for the instruction of the Militia of Maine.

So much of previous orders as conflict with this order, is hereby revoked.

Col. E. C. Farrington, Inspector of Rifle Practice, is hereby charged with the duties of a strict observance of this order; he will arrange all details and be held responsible for its proper execution. Regimental and Company Inspectors may correspond directly with him.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

S. J. GALLAGHER,

Adjutant General.

(G)

REPORT OF BRIGADE COMMANDER.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BRIGADE,
MAINE VOLUNTEER MILITIA, }
Portland, Jan. 1, 1886. }

BRIGADIER GENERAL S. J. GALLAGHER,

Adjutant General.

Sir: I have the honor to submit herewith my report for the year just closed.

On the twenty-third of June, in response to an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, the First and Second regiments and the Battery of Artillery (as infantry) performed escort duty on the occasion of the Annual National Encampment. The service was voluntary on the part of the various organizations with the single exception of the Battery. Transportation and subsistence was furnished by the State. I have nothing but commendation for the manner in which this duty was performed.

The Annual Encampment of this command occurred at Augusta on the 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th days of August. Some changes in the arrangement of the command in camp were rendered necessary by the very bad condition of the ground, the Second Regiment having been assigned to the space appropriated last year for the Battery.

The unfitness of this place for the purpose of an encampment was never more apparent than this year. There is not sufficient space available for properly laying out the camp, nor sufficient ground for battalion and battery drills at the same hour. Brigade drills are impossible. I am obliged, also,

to reiterate my opinion that it would be better to have the Annual Encampment in some other place than Augusta, for reasons stated in my last report.

The change in the arrangements for subsisting the troops meets with my approval, with such modifications as were apparent to all. Nothing better can be desired under our present system. While it is obvious that the preparation of the camp and the cooking of the rations should be part of the soldiers' duty, it is equally clear that a four days' encampment does not give time enough for the necessary instruction in these important matters. What is the best thing to be done, what the most important instruction to be given, must, I presume, be largely left to the judgment of the officer commanding the camp. I recognize my responsibility and I leave this matter to the inspecting officers, whose reports have been, I presume, already made.

In military courtesy and in guard duty I observed an improvement over former years, although it was far below the standard which, I believe, it is possible for militia organizations to attain. The training of men in these most important matters must precede the tour of camp duty, and company commanders are responsible for the preliminary training of the enlisted men under their charge.

The drainage of the camp was entirely inadequate, the sinks badly arranged and insufficient in number, the ground in such a condition that it could not be properly policed, the medical department was not sufficient for the wants of a single regiment. In my previous report I called attention to this matter, and recommended, as I do again, a complete reorganization of this service. The Surgeon General was not, to my knowledge, present at any time during the encampment. There were in all but two medical officers, one for each regiment, and it was impossible, therefore, for me to make a detail for brigade duty. There are no provisions for hospital tents or the performance of field surgery. It would be impossible to put this command into active service without a radical change, and that an inexpensive one, in our Militia Law.

The proficiency of the command in rifle practice is most gratifying, and I recommend further encouragement to the officers and enlisted men by an enlarged system of honors and rewards. The establishment of a State Range would aid in this direction, and the sending of a deputation to Creedmoor at the expense of the State would have a most beneficial effect in arousing a spirit of emulation.

I renew my suggestion that a company of cavalry be organized, and I further suggest that a company be organized for signal and engineer duty.

In December, under your authority, I was present at the convention of the National Guard Association at Washington. There was a large and enthusiastic representation from many States, and a thoughtful discussion of topics appertaining to the organization and maintenance of the active militia. The reports made gave to our own State a high position.

I respectfully suggest that a commission be appointed to prepare a new Militia Law to be submitted to the next Legislature.

I have the honor to be, General,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. MARSHALL BROWN,

Comd'g 1st Brigade M. V. M.

Brvt. Brig. Genl. U. S. V.

(H)

Report of Maj. Wm. M. Graham, U. S. A.

FORT PREBLE, ME., August 31, 1885.

*The Adjutant General, U. S. Army,
Washington, D. C.*

Sir:—I have the honor to report that, pursuant to the requirements of paragraph 1, Special Orders, Number 188, current series, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, I proceeded to the camp of the 1st Brigade Maine Volunteer Militia, at Augusta, Maine, on the morning of the 25th instant, reporting upon my arrival to Brigadier General John Marshall Brown, commanding the brigade and camp.

The command consisted of Brigadier General John Marshall Brown and staff (aggregate, eight officers) ; 1st Infantry, commanded by Colonel J. J. Lynch, composed of field, staff, non-commissioned staff, band and seven companies, with attached company, the "Frontier Guards," to replace the absent company and to complete the organization of a battalion of eight companies (aggregate present, 320) ; 2d Infantry, commanded by Colonel H. L. Mitchell, composed of field, staff, non-commissioned staff, band and eight companies (aggregate present, 324) ; and 1st Maine Battery, commanded by Captain George W. Proctor, four light 12-pounders and caissons, each carriage drawn by four horses with regulation artillery harness, and officers, sergeants and guidon mounted (aggregate present, 57) ; total aggregate, 709.

The staff of his excellency, Governor Frederick Robie, Commander-in-Chief, were also present, being encamped next to the camp of brigadier general commanding.

LOCATION OF CAMP.

The camp was located on a broad and deep plateau, stretching from the street in front of the State House to the banks of the Kennebec River, and on the west or right bank of that stream. The brigade headquarters and staff of the Commander-in-Chief formed one side of a quadrangle, the 2d Regiment of Infantry the lower side, and the Battery and 1st Regiment of Infantry the opposite side to brigade headquarters. The tents of the brigadier general, with his adjutant general on his right, my tent on his left, and the tents of the other officers of his staff on the right and left flanks, facing inwards and at right angles to the former line, with a raised pavilion, floored and provided with chairs and benches, on the opposite side, from which point spectators could witness the parades and evolutions of the troops. A flag-staff, from which floated a post flag between reveille and retreat, was erected opposite the center of the pavilion.

The tents of the staff of the Commander-in-Chief were pitched on the right of the brigade headquarters, and in the form of a hollow square, facing a common center. Opposite and parallel, stood the camp of the 1st Regiment, the company tents in column, the right wing facing to the right and left wing to the left, with wide company streets; the tents of the officers facing the company streets and on the flank; in rear of the company officers' tents were those of the field and staff in one line, the non-commissioned staff and band in a second line, and the field mess in a third line; on the left front stood a hospital tent for the guard. On the right of this camp was that of the Battery, the men's tents being pitched on opposite and parallel sides of the company street, facing a common center; the officers' tents in one line, facing the flank of the men's tents and company street. The cook-tents in rear of the line of officers' tents.

The 2d Regiment was located at the lower end of the quadrangle at right angles to the other two camps, with the companies in column, the right wing facing to the right, the left wing to

the left, with wide company streets; company officers' tents in one line on the flank and facing the company streets. The field and staff in one line facing the company tents; the non-commissioned staff and band in a third line facing the tents of the field and staff. In rear of all, the field officers' mess-tent and stable-tent for their horses. The sutler's tent of this regiment was near this flank; the guard-tent on the opposite or right flank, consisting of a large striped tent, about the dimensions of a hospital-tent. The ground on which the tents of headquarters' staff and the 2d Regiment stood was well drained, with a firm sward of grass and good sanitary requirements. That of the 1st Regiment was very poor, and that of the Battery swampy, with surface water standing in battery park, and totally unfit for camping purposes from a sanitary point of view. This ground belongs to private parties, and having recently been used by a circus company, was very much cut up;—so rough as to cause discomfort to the occupants and difficulty in policing. None of the tents were ditched. A public road passes through and divides the camp, separating that of the 1st Regiment and Battery from the other regiment and headquarters, which is on ground belonging to the State.

On the lower or southeast end of the encampment was the target practice ground, giving a range of two hundred yards one way and of four hundred yards the other. At the lower end of the two hundred yards range, an epaulement has been constructed in front of a high embankment, and serves an excellent purpose for instructing men in firing along the crest of an enemy's earth-work, as well as for the protection of the markers.

Finally, the camp-ground, though beautifully situated, is too near a town, which is a source of strong temptation to the best disciplined troops, and, as can naturally be taken for granted, causes many absentees who otherwise would be present with their colors during the whole period of the encampment.

The tents were all pitched, under the direction of the adjutant and quartermaster general, before the arrival of the troops.

Inasmuch as the art of castramentation is not the least important of the subjects of instruction in the art of war, and, on the other hand, a knowledge of which is of the utmost importance in campaigning, the health and efficiency of a command often depending upon a due regard to its principles, I would respectfully suggest that the period of encampment be extended so as to allow some instruction in that branch.

AREA OF CAMP.

The State owns about twenty-five acres and hires about twenty-five more, thus affording about fifty acres of ground altogether. This would be ample for the brigade evolutions and camping ground if all the ground was available; but such is not the case, much of it being unfit for military purposes by reason of trees, ravines, and hollows; the consequence is, there is not sufficient ground on which to conduct infantry and artillery drills, as well as target practice, simultaneously; and yet this is a very important requirement in the economy of instruction where but four days in three hundred and sixty-five are allowed. Officers and men cannot be found who are more zealous and ambitious in the discharge of their duties in furtherance of the objects for which they are assembled in camp. Once a year they should have ground of a sufficient capacity to enable them to practice all the evolutions of the brigade and battery school, as well as for target practice for the artillery and small arms; otherwise their instructions must be incomplete, and this with no fault of their officers.

DRILL GROUND.

A level piece of sward in center of camp, very good for evolutions in school of the battalion, school of battery when not occupied by infantry, but too limited in area for brigade formations except "*en masse*," but leaving no room for deployments from "line of masses," nor for battalion skirmish drill. The ground used for target practice would be good for the different battalion or artillery drills, and also for skirmish drills, but is constantly needed for purposes of target practice.

CAMP EQUIPAGE AND TENTAGE.

The whole command was comfortably sheltered in wall or hospital tents. The allowance was one tent to the officers and five tents to the enlisted men of a company. This gave a maximum of three officers and ten enlisted men to a tent; guard details reduced the number to six and seven men to a tent for actual use. The officers' tents were framed and floored by the State; the men's tents were framed by the State, but floored at their own expense. The State should bear the latter expense.

Each enlisted man was provided by the State with one double blanket, inferior in quality to the Army blanket, and an insufficient protection during the cool nights of the season. One coarse double bed-sack, filled with straw, was issued to the men. The blankets are retained by the men for armory instructions, but the bed-sacks are taken charge of by the State at the end of the encampment. Large hospital tents were provided for the guards; these were not floored. Bed-sacks, filled, were supplied, but not a sufficient number to accommodate all the men off post. Otherwise, these tents were sufficiently commodious and comfortable for the purpose.

MESSES.

The brigade commander and staff, together with a portion of the staff of the commander-in-chief, messed together. I had the honor to be the guest of this mess during the four days' encampment. I desire to return my sincere thanks for their generous hospitality and the social courtesies shown me by General Brown and the members of his mess. The regimental headquarters had their separate messes, all very pleasantly and comfortably arranged.

Brigadier General Gallagher, adjutant, quartermaster, and paymaster general, assisted by Captain Whitmarsh, assistant commissary of subsistence, provided excellent facilities for messing the troops. This consisted of two good-sized wooden buildings for kitchens, furnished with ranges and boilers con-

nected with a steam engine, for cooking by steam, for each regiment and the battery. The cooking was done by hired professional cooks, aided by a kitchen detail from the troops. The army ration was turned in a bulk, a portion exchanged for other articles of diet. A saving was made by this arrangement. The ration was very good, both as to quantity and quality, in every component, with the exception of the coffee, which was not good; due, in my opinion, to the fact that the coffee was not ground fine enough, and, in the opinion of Captain Whitmarsh, in which I concur, to the fact that the coffee was too closely confined in bags, not leaving sufficient air space to allow the water in which it was boiled to reach all the fractions of grains. Beef, potatoes (both Irish and sweet), beans with pork, green corn, white and brown bread, pickles, pepper, salt and fruit, all of excellent quality, were supplied.

There was but one article of food to which exception could be taken, and that was water-melons. A little cholera morbus was attributed by the attending surgeon to an over-indulgence in that fruit. The companies sat at table supplied with ample mess formation, in canvas-covered and floored pavilions. Water was supplied daily in barrels, in ample quantity and of excellent quality. The barrels were hauled to and fro by teams employed by the quartermaster's department. I consider that the whole arrangement for cooking and messing, while open to some improvements in minor details, and which have already met the notice of the proper staff officers, was excellent, and that it reflects great credit upon the State commissariat.

HOSPITALS.

This important branch of the service appears to have been over-looked, no doubt on account of the short terms of encampments, four days being the period in this State. No general hospital system was adopted. The regiments and battery had medical officers, and those gentlemen were provided to a very limited extent with hospital stores. No place

was provided for the sick other than the tents occupied by the men. No medical officer was attached to brigade headquarters.

It would be advisable to organize a medical staff, to consist of a medical director, with the rank of major, to be attached to the staff of the brigade commander, in addition to the present number of medical officers attached to regiments and the battery. Each organization should have a hospital department complete, with all the necessary camp equipage, stores, and surgical instruments, in order that all patients could receive proper care and professional attendance in camp.

SINKS.

But two sinks were provided for the regiments and battery. This subject did not receive the attention desirable for sanitary reasons. Each regiment should have been provided with at least six large pits, dug to a depth of at least five feet, and covered by canvas in such manner as to insure privacy at all times.

The Battery should have two. The sinks, if not prepared at the time the camp is formed, should be dug by details as soon as the troops arrive on the ground. The police should be required to cover the surface every morning with at least four inches of earth, under the personal direction of the regimental and battery officers of the day.

POLICE.

The police of the camp was not as thorough as it should have been. This was due, no doubt, to a great extent to the fact that the troops were engaged constantly throughout the day in military exercises, and company and regimental commanders were anxious to have all of their men not on guard in ranks for instruction. The system requiring the old guard to turn out for a tour of duty as police was not understood. This omission, supplemented by the absence of sufficient sink accommodation (resulting in the use of the ground in the

near vicinity of the tents in some instances), operated to the manifest detriment of the appearance, as well as comfort, if not health, of the camp.

ARMAMENT.

The infantry are armed with the breech-loading Springfield rifle, calibre 45; the battery with four light 12-pounder or Napoleon brass guns, limbers and carriages, and four caissons, complete. The horses for the battery were hired at two dollars per day each, from the farmers and livery-stables, the owners bringing them into camp each morning and taking them home in the evening; the owners providing the forage. The battery has no battery wagon or forge.

UNIFORM.

The uniform of the infantry was of a fancy pattern, the full dress being a swallow-tail coat of dark blue, with fancy trimmings; the pants of same color, with a broad, light-colored stripe. The undress, a plaited blouse. The artillery wore dark blue plaited blouses and pants, of same color, with scarlet trimmings. All troops wore the helmets for full dress and forage-cap for undress. I do not think the pattern of uniform is as serviceable or dressy as the United States Regulation pattern. In some instances, officers wore the United States uniform with marked advantage in appearance.

DRILLS.

Drills in the school of the company and battalion were conducted during every available moment of the day between reveille and retreat. The officers and men displayed constant and untiring interest and zeal, indicating a hearty desire to improve every moment of their time in perfecting themselves in this important branch of instruction. Of course many tactical mistakes were made; but it was a noticeable feature of these exercises that each successive one was attended with fewer mistakes and a marked improvement on the part of all.

This I conceive to be the object desired, and, could the period of encampment be extended, I have no doubt a very creditable degree of proficiency would be the result.

During the battalion drills, movements were attempted and executed more or less correctly, none being made without mistakes, but, when completed, indicating a fair knowledge on the part of all of the general principles of the tactics.

One objectionable feature of the drill was the fact that the companies were not equalized, and that some were in double while others were in single rank, which gave the formation a ragged appearance, not to say anything of the violation of the tactics involved. The 2d Regiment executed the deployment as skirmishers by numbers; the firings and assembly on the battalion in an excellent manner.

PARADES.

Regimental dress parades took place each day at retreat. These ceremonies were conducted in a very creditable manner. The 1st Regiment executed the manual of arms in excellent cadence. Tactical mistakes were made, but comparatively few, and, taken as a whole, the regiments presented an excellent military appearance. There was evident improvement in the performance of this duty each day. The battery paraded in full dress in its own park, and made a very good appearance.

INSPECTION.

Immediately after the Governor reviewed the troops, they were inspected by Brigadier General Richards, Inspector General of the State, assisted by Major F. H. Strickland, Assistant Inspector General of the Brigade. Each regiment was broken into column of companies, right in front, ranks opened, color-guard properly formed by the Adjutant, the band conducted to the rear of the column by the drum-major in a proper manner, and the field and staff marched to the front and properly formed at the head of the column.

The condition of the arms, accoutrements and clothing, was good. The knapsacks in the 2d Regiment contained an overcoat and blanket; those in the 1st Regiment contained an overcoat, blouse, forage-cap, and blanket. The men of the 2d Regiment carried their forage-caps slung to their belts. No attempt was made in either regiment to carry a full change of clothing, such as would be necessary in campaigning. No haversacks or canteens were worn by either regiment.

The manual of "inspection of arms" was poorly executed by the majority of the men; in some instances it was well executed, showing good instruction. The ranks did not make the half face to the right at the command "unsling!" and "sling!" as prescribed by General Orders No. 13, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, February 10, 1885.

The 1st Regiment had twenty-four commissioned officers and two hundred and two enlisted men present at inspection, including the band. The 2d Regiment had twenty-three commissioned officers and two hundred and twelve enlisted men present at inspection, including the band. The men had a soldierly bearing, stood steady in ranks, and were of good physique.

On the 28th instant, I inspected the battery, at the request of Brigadier General Brown. This arm of the service, requiring so much more and varied instruction, cannot be expected to attain the same relative degree of proficiency as the infantry, especially where the fact is known that the platoons never come together or see their guns except during encampments; as a consequence, the men have but little instruction. The *personnel* of the battery are young men of fine physique, and give reason, by their appearance, to expect that they would improve and acquire a good knowledge of their profession if the opportunity was afforded them for instruction. The platoons should have their guns at or near their armories, so as to be able to drill whenever the opportunity offers during the year.

REVIEW.

His excellency, Governor Frederick Robie, reviewed the brigade at 2 P. M. on Thursday, the 27th instant. I was invited to join his staff, and accompanied him. A battalion of the 1st Regiment, under its colonel, received the Governor with military honors at the State House, and escorted him and staff to the post of the reviewing officer. The light battery saluted with seventeen guns as the column approached and entered the encampment. The brigade was then formed, with the two regiments of infantry in line, the two bands consolidated on the right, and the battery in rear of the right of the line. The area of ground would not admit of the battery forming on the left of the "brigade in line," nor of the formation of the "brigade in line of masses." The men stood in ranks during the time the Governor rode around the lines, with much steadiness. The Governor having resumed his post, the brigade was wheeled into column of companies, right in front, and passed in review in very good form, the battery joining the rear of the infantry in column of platoons. Mistakes were made, but, taken as a whole, the review was a very handsome military display; very creditable to troops having so little opportunity for instruction and practice. After the review, the battery was exercised on the parade ground in the school of the battery and the firings with the blank cartridges.

GUARD DUTY.

Guard duty was fairly well performed. A great deal of instruction is needed in this most important of all the duties of a soldier. I think it would be well if each company was provided with Regan's Manual of Guard Duty, and, then, that officers and men be required to practice guard duty in all its different forms at their armories during the year. As very little was known of this subject by either officers or men, I gave the field officer of the day a copy of Regan on the first day in camp, and I found an evident improvement in the

manner in which all performed their duty. Each regiment and the battery mounted its own guard, with a regimental officer of the day, under the colonel of the regiment; a field officer of the day and a guard of nine men was detailed from brigade headquarters. No countersign or parole was issued during the encampment.

TARGET PRIZE DRILLS.

This most important branch of instruction was very thoroughly conducted by Colonel E. C. Farrington, State Inspector of Rifle Practice. Under his personal supervision, competition took place each day of the encampment, to which I was a most interested spectator. The results, I consider, demonstrate a high degree of proficiency, alike most creditable to the inspector and the officers and men under his command. During the encampment, there took place the following matches, with results as recorded:

1. *Company Skirmish Match*.—Distance 100 to 200 yards; third-class target; firing points unknown; rounds, 10, five shots fired in advancing and five in retreating. Companies competing with more than 35 men will have five points additional added to their score for each man in excess of 35. Companies competing with less than 35 men will have five points deducted for each man less than 35. Not less than 25 men allowed to compete; highest percentage to win; cartridges, United States Cartridge Company, Lowell, Massachusetts; prize, the silk flag presented by the United States Cartridge Company, Lowell, Massachusetts, now held by Frontier Guards, Eastport.

Companies F and G, 1st Regiment, and Companies B, C, D, and E, of the 2d Regiment, and the Frontier Guards competed.

Company F, 1st Regiment, 40 men; score, 700; percentage, 34.

Company G, 1st Regiment, 38 men; score, 953; percentage, 50.

Company B, 2d Regiment, 28 men ; score, 537 ; percentage, 39.

Company C, 2d Regiment, 40 men ; score, 1060 ; percentage, 53.

Company D, 2d Regiment, 29 men ; score, 640 ; percentage, 44.

Company E, 2d Regiment, 32 men ; score, 858 ; percentage, 53.

Frontier Guards, 38 men ; score, 1197 ; percentage, 63.

In the match, the scores are made from the value of each hit, and in nearly every company the centers out-numbered the inners, the inners out-numbered the outers ; time occupied by each company, six minutes ; the average was twenty per cent better than the highest score made last year ; *i. e.*, the winning score in 1884 was 46, while the average this year is 48 ; the highest this year being 63—an improvement most gratifying and reflecting great credit upon all concerned, especially so upon Colonel E. C. Farrington, and, in the case of the Frontier Guards, upon 2d Lieutenant E. E. Newcomb, the inspector of rifle practice in that organization. To the indefatigable efforts of these officers in all matters pertaining to target practice, and to their zealous and efficient instruction, it may be said, without detracting from the merits of others, is due the trained knowledge of sharp-shooting displayed by that company for prizes.

2. *Company Novelty Skirmish Match*—Distance, 200 yards ; team, ten men ; rounds, 10 ; running target of imitation men on foot and mounted, team to fire whenever the targets appear to view ; largest number of hits to win ; prizes, picture of Battle of Waterloo, value \$25, and cash \$10 ; ties shot off.

This was the first time that any of the militia had ever taken a shot at a moving target. Four shots were given each team at two imitation men moved at the rate of six miles an hour a distance of sixty feet across the line of fire ; four shots at men suddenly exposed to view three seconds ; two shots at horse and rider.

Companies B, F, and G, of the 1st Regiment, and Companies A, R, C, D, E, and F, of the 2d Regiment, and the Frontier Guards contested, making the following hits, viz :

Company B, 1st Regiment, 27 ; Company F, 1st Regiment, 13 ; Company G, 1st Regiment, 32 ; Company A, 2d Regiment, 17 ; Company B, 2d Regiment, 20 ; Company C, 2d Regiment, 23 ; Company D, 2d Regiment, 24 ; Company E, 2d Regiment, 41 ; Company F, 2d Regiment, 11 ; and Frontier Guards, 41.

The tie was shot off on same conditions, Company E making 41 and the Guards 37.

This match created much enthusiasm among the men, and opened their eyes to the necessity of giving careful attention to the study of the subject of firing at moving objects. The average was equal to the results of contests of the team firing at stationary targets in 1884.

3. *Company Team Match*.—Five men ; distance, 200 yards ; rounds, 5 ; no sighting shots ; ammunition, any ; highest score to win ; prize, picture of Admiral Farragut's naval engagement, value \$25, one for each regiment. Frontier Guards will compete with the 2d Regiment ; battery with the 1st Regiment.

The scores made by teams in this match were from 62 to 98 out of a possible 125. In 1884, they ran from 46 to 87. The best individual score made was 23 out of a possible 25, made by Corporal I. H. Anderson of Company B, 1st Regiment, which won the champion badge, a very handsome gold device.

4. *Regimental Team Match*.—Teams, 5 men ; rounds, 7 each ; distance, 200 yards, third-class target, and 400 yards, second-class target ; no sighting at 200 yards ; two sighting shots will be allowed at 500 yards ; highest score to win ; prize, cash \$15, to be divided among the men on the winning team.

The 1st Regiment team made 136 at 200 yards and 137 at 400 yards, making a total of 273. The 2d Regiment team made 116 at 200 yards and 129 at 400 yards, making a total

of 245. In 1884, the report indicated the score in the 1st Regiment as follows: 136 at 200 yards and 131 at 400 yards; total 267. In the 2d Regiment in 1884, score 121 at 200 yards and 111 at 400 yards; total, 232. Though not an eye-witness last year, the record shows an improvement this year over last, though the day was not propitious, the wind being high and baffling. No flags were used.

5. *Regimental Skirmish Match*.—Fifty men from each regiment; distance, 100 to 400 yards, unknown; rounds, 20; position, lying, sitting, or kneeling; target, second-class; one shot only fired at each halt; the command will move at the sound of the bugle, halt at the bugle call, advancing and retreating, firing at each halt; sufficient time will be allowed to arrange sight. Prize, regimental flag, cost \$75, presented by United States Cartridge Company of Lowell, Massachusetts, to become the property of the company winning it twice.

This was the first time this kind of match had been shot at longer distances than 200 yards. The 1st Regiment made 119 outers, 219 inners, 266 centers, 121 bull's eyes; score, 2,564—the hits, 725 out of a possible 1,000, the number of rounds issued. There were instances of loss of cartridges, which reduces the number of misses, but without means of ascertaining the relative value of hits. The 2d Regiment made 116 outers, 256 inners, 279 centers, 127 bull's eyes; score, 2,751—number of hits, 778 out of a possible 1,000, the number of rounds issued. These competitions took place during a period of uninterrupted military exercises, and when the men had but little time to rest or prepare for them, under the following rules, viz:

6. The Springfield breech-loading rifle will be used in all matches; trigger pull, not less than six pounds; cartridges, United States Cartridge Company, Lowell, Massachusetts; except in company and regimental team matches. Ties decided according to rules governing rifle practice, except as otherwise stated. Any of these matches may be cancelled or changed by the inspector of rifle practice, if circumstances make it necessary.

The instructions contained in "Blunt's Rifle and Carbine Firing" have been adopted by these troops, and were followed as closely as could be expected. The militia speak in the highest terms of Blunt's book in every respect, and have adopted his rules for classification, which raises the standard reached by the Maine Volunteer Militia in target firing above that attained by the militia of any other State.

There is every reason for holding out inducements to this fine body of marksmen to send teams to compete at Creedmoor, and it is to be hoped that the State authorities will not delay taking steps to that end.

On the afternoon of the 28th, the two regiments formed on the general parade, the successful organizations were marched to the front and center, successively, and the prizes won by them were distributed with appropriate remarks by Brigadier General John Marshall Brown. The flags were received with appropriate military honors. The whole ceremony presented a handsome and impressive military spectacle.

MILITARY APPEARANCE.

The troops, as a body, presented a fine military appearance on all occasions under arms. The physique of the men is excellent, their bearing soldierly, and arms and accoutrements in fairly good condition.

DISCIPLINE.

It is difficult to fix a standard by which to judge of the discipline of volunteer militia. To take that of the regular army would manifestly be unfair. It must be said of the troops of this brigade that, while in camp, though omitting generally the forms of respect to superiors required by tactics and regulations, yet their general bearing toward superiors was on all occasions that came under my observation, perfectly respectful, and toward each other courteous. Unfortunately, a large number of men absented themselves from camp at night without permission from proper authority, and rumors

were current of a want of proper behavior on their part on the streets. This, while to be regretted, is not altogether to be wondered at where so many men unaccustomed to the restraints of military discipline are suddenly brought together on what to them must be a gala occasion. The fault in a large measure is due to the failure of guards to properly understand, appreciate, and perform their duty; also to the near temptations of a city. All military camps of instruction should be as far removed from the neighborhood of towns or villages as means of transportation will permit. It is due to Brigadier General Brown to say that he did not leave his camp from first to last, and that he was always on the alert, fully alive to the importance of maintaining discipline and good order, personally doing everything in his power to attain that end.

ORDERS.

General orders were issued from "Headquarters Maine Militia, Adjutant General's Office," and also from "Headquarters First Brigade Maine Volunteer Militia." The series of the former run from 2 to 11, both inclusive, and the latter from 1 to . Hours for the routine duties and calls were announced from brigade headquarters.

BOOKS AND REPORTS.

Morning reports were properly made each day in books of forms adopted by the State, and differing from those used by the United States Army. Also muster-rolls for pay were made at retreat each day by one of the general or brigade staff officers. These reports were consolidated at the Adjutant General's office for the information of the brigade commander each day.

OCCUPATION.

The troops were constantly employed in military exercises, such as company or battalion drills, skirmish drill, target practice, dress parades, ceremonies of guard mounting and guard duty.

Brigadier General Brown, accompanied by his aids, was constantly among the troops, mounted or on foot, and was most energetic and untiring in the discharge of the duties pertaining to his position. Brigadier Generals Gallagher and Richards, Assistant Adjutant General Sprague, and the officers of the various staff departments were constantly occupied in the performance of their duties.

STATE ALLOWANCES.

The State allows sixteen thousand dollars for the support of its active militia, annually. Whether this sum is sufficient for the purpose, I am unable, from my limited experience with the subject, to intelligently discuss. There appears to be no matured system of supply, such as in practice in the United States military staff departments.

REMARKS.

The expense necessary to keep the active militia in an efficient condition for military service, at all times, should be met by the State through timely appropriations.

The number of hours to be devoted to drills and armory instruction in addition to the annual encampments should be fixed by law at as frequent periods as may be practicable, and the brigade commander fully empowered to exercise the proper authority over the troops at all times necessary to enforce the provisions of the law. The allowance to the officers and men during such periods of instruction should be made sufficient to compensate them for the time lost from their daily avocations. The army instruction should embrace, besides the drill in the school of the soldier, squad, and company, that of guard duty and the various ceremonies. It is suggested that the militia should be furnished with Regan's Manual of Guard Duty. The platoons of the battery, being separated except during encampments, should have their guns and caissons at or near their armories to enable them to receive proper instruction on all stated periods; they should be allowed the use of

horses on as many of the occasions as practicable, with the same object. Little can be learned of the duties of this arm in four days.

It seems to me that it would be a step in the right direction if the State authorities would adopt the United States Army uniform. Should the State be required to call out its volunteer militia at any time for active service, their present style of uniform would in many respects be found to be unserviceable. The amount of ammunition necessary for target practice with small arms, with all the material necessary for practice, should be furnished, and good ranges provided. Regular officers should be placed at the disposition of the State authorities, for the purpose of instructing the militia at their armories and encampments; this, independent of the inspection made by officers detailed annually by the War Department. Good drill-masters and those well informed in the numerous duties of the soldier, also in the administrative duties of the staff and supply departments, would be of great assistance, aiding the National Guard to perfect themselves as a military body. Having provided for the proper instruction and compensation during periods of instruction, all absentees without proper authority, or who cannot give good and sufficient reasons for such absence, should be held to such account under the law as would deter them from repeating the offense.

The brigade broke camp about 9.30 A. M. on the 29th instant; the battery and Frontier Guards had, in order to meet the requirements of the means of transportation, left camp on the evening previous. The 1st and 2d Regiments marched, with their bands and full ranks, in good military style, to the railroad depot in Augusta, where they arrived promptly at the hour arranged for their departure.

It was intended to strike tents as a military exercise simultaneously at the hour of 8.30 A. M., but, owing to a rain-fall during the night, this exercise was dispensed with, as the Quartermaster-General desired the canvas to dry standing.

In conclusion, I beg to express my thanks to his excellency the Governor, Adjutant General Gallagher, and Brigadier-General John Marshall Brown, and the officers of his staff, for the assistance courteously extended me in every way to enable me to obey the instructions of the honorable Secretary of War and Adjutant General of the Army, and, also, for many courtesies of a personal nature.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

WM. M. GRAHAM,

Maj. 4th Art. and Bvt. Brig. Gen., U. S. Army.

A true copy :

J. C. KELTON, *Ass't Adjutant General.*

War Department, A. G. O., }
Washington, Dec. 21, 1885. }

ARMORY OF CO. E., 1ST REGT. M. V. M., }
PORTLAND, October 28, 1885. }

Gen. SAM'L J. GALLAGHER.

General:—In response to your request, I send you an account in detail of the trip of the Portland Montgomery Guards to New Haven during the month of October, 1885, Before narrating this account it might be well to explain the motive of the company in leaving the State to enter Connecticut and also to publish the record of the command which entertained the Montgomery's while in the city of New Haven.

Sometime during the winter of '83, a committee was raised to enquire about the military standing of our New England militia companies, relative to extending an invitation to one of them to visit Portland and to compete in friendly drill with the Montgomery's at home The Sarsfield Guards of New Haven, Connecticut, one of the companies of the 2d Regiment of said State, being the organization to which the invitation was extended. The Sarsfield Guards arrived in Portland on the 10th day of May, 1884, and remained as the guests of the Montgomery's for two days. During the month of June, 1885, a delegation from New Haven, headed by Capt. J. H. Keefe, visited Portland, bringing with them an elegant framed testimonial of regard and an invitation to the Montgomery's to visit the Sarsfield Guards sometime during the autumn of said year. The invitation was accepted and on the morning of the 13th of October at five o'clock the train bearing the guards steamed out of the Portland and Rochester depot en route for New Haven. The company turned out forty-nine strong and left their armory in heavy marching order headed by Chandler's Military Band of twenty-five pieces, and accompanied by honorary members and invited guests to the number of forty, making the entire number leaving Portland one hundred and fourteen. A special train

was run between Portland and Worcester, where upon the arrival of the train, Mayor Deering was taken on board and the journey was resumed. About ten miles from New Haven a delegation boarded the train and the entire company was provided with badges, etc., and the beginning of a round of festivities was then begun. The train arrived in New Haven at 1.30 P. M.

Upon alighting from the cars we found the rain pouring in torrents. The Sarsfield Guards and Veteran Corps were in attendance for escort duty. Gen. Smith and some half dozen of the gubernatorial and brigade staff were waiting to receive the distinguished officers from Maine. The entire party took up the line of march for the hotel, when, after dinner being served, they were escorted to the armory of the 2d Regiment and here the afternoon was spent in social converse and in making an inspection of the different company armories. The New Haven and Portland bands alternated in playing choice musical selections for the entire time. In the evening a grand military ball and drill took place.

Immediately preceding the ball the Governor and staff held a formal reception at regimental headquarters and the mayor and city government in the main hall. The drill of the Montgomery's consisted of the manual, marching movements, and bayonet exercises all done silently, with a musical accompaniment. The company received an overture upon its entrance, the hall being packed; about twenty-five hundred people were present. Round after round of applause was given by the spectators as the various movements were executed, the firing movements and bayonet exercises demanding and receiving an encore. After the drill Gov. Harrison, Gen. Smith and the various line and field officers present were loud in their commendations, Gen. Harrison and the Adjutant General of Connecticut pronouncing it the best drill ever given in New Haven. Every paper published in that city praised the Montgomery's, Portland and the State of Maine. About midnight a banquet was tendered the company, and after spending a few more hours tripping the light fantastic, the boys hied

themselves away to find tired fellows. The next morning the sun shone brightly, and immediately after breakfast barouches, etc., having arrived, the two companies were taken upon a drive through the principal streets and out to East Rock where one of the finest views known to man is presented. After a short stay there and having partaken of a lunch, the party returned to the armory where an elegant banquet was spread, and where for the first time speech making began. Speeches were made by the mayors of the two cities, Chaplain McDonough of the Montgomery's, officers both field and line, and many distinguished civilians. The banquet coming to a close, the Portland boys returned to the hotel to prepare for the return trip. Promptly at five o'clock the two companies headed by the band took up the line of march for the station, marching by the City Hall, where they were reviewed by the Governor and mayor. The streets were lined with people and the air was red with rockets and fireworks. Citizens were seen all along the route bearing flambeaux, torches and rockets. It was indeed a gala day and night, and seemed to me like the celebration of some important historical event. After cordial hand-shaking, we started on our homeward journey, arriving in Portland at four o'clock on the morning of the fifteenth. The people of New Haven, both military and civic, did everything in their power to make the visit a pleasant one and the bond of union between the cities of Portland and New Haven, and between the Montgomery Guards and Sarsfield Guards received from their fraternal care renewed strength. The trip has been placed upon our calendar of red letter days with the following inscription: Trip to New Haven October 13-14, 1885, "The best in our history."

Respectfully,

JOHN A. GALLAGHER,
Captain Comd'g Co. E., 1st Reg't, M. V. M.

(I)

Report of Quartermaster General.

During the past year but few purchases were made and only such as were absolutely necessary for the use and service of the Militia.

The following table shows the amount and kind of military property owned by the State, in the hands of the Militia, at State Arsenal, Bangor, State House, Augusta, and in possession of individuals, cities, towns, &c.

(121)

MILITARY PROPERTY.

122

REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

ARTICLES.	On hand from last report.	Purchased.	Received from U. S. Government.	Received in exchange for condemned property.	Total to be accounted for.	Expended, lost, &c.	Condemned.	Total disposed of.	Remaining on hand.	At State Arsenal.	In possession of Militia.	In possession of Cities, Towns and Individuals.	At Adjutant General's Office, and Storehouse.
Ammunition chests.....	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	9	5	1	-
Arm chests.....	120	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	120	10	48	54	8
Axes and helms.....	22	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	22	7	14	-	1
Battery wagon—12 pounder.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Bayonets.....	2,646	-	-	-	2,646	-	-	-	2,646	318	1,108	916	304
Bayonet scabbard.....	2,672	-	-	-	2,672	-	-	-	2,672	342	1,124	973	233
Bed-sacks.....	322	30	-	-	352	-	2	-	350	-	-	-	350
Bit-stocks and bits (sets).....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Blankets—artillery.....	42	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	42	-	42	-	-
Blankets—infantry.....	952	-	-	-	952	5	-	5	947	-	939	-	8
Blouses.....	876	-	-	-	876	-	-	-	876	-	823	-	53
Blunt's rifle and carbine firing tactics.....	-	30	-	-	30	-	-	-	30	-	26	-	4
Brands—"State of Maine".....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Breast straps.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Breechens, croupers and hip straps.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Bridles, curb.....	43	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	43	33	-	-	10
Broad-axes.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Brooms.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Bugles, copper.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-
Bullet moulds.....	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-
Caissons and limbers—12 pounder.....	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-
Camp kettles.....	88	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	88	-	66	-	22
Camp stools.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Candlesticks—tin.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Cannon, 12 pounder, bronze.....	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-
Cannon, 6 pounder, bronze.....	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	6	-	3	-
Carriages for 12 pounder cannon.....	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-

Carriages for 6 pounder cannon.....	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	6	2	1	1
Carriages for Gatling gun.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cartridge bags.....	60	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	60	60	-	-	-
Cartridges, ball, cal 50.....	8,603	-	40,000	-	8,603	-	-	-	8,600	8,600	-	-	-
Cartridges, ball, cal. 45.....	8,000	-	-	-	48,000	-	25,177	25,177	19,650	13,000	3,650	-	3,000
Cartridges, blank, cannon.....	-	-	-	-	520	-	520	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cartridges, blank, cal. 50.....	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	-	-	-	7,000	7,000	-	-	-
Cartridges, blank, cal. 45.....	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	-	-	-	10,000	10,000	-	-	-
Cartridge boxes.....	2,508	-	-	-	2,508	-	-	-	2,508	421	1,100	840	147
Cartridge box plates.....	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	-	400	-	-	400	-
Commissary chests and contents.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Copper standard plates.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Copper tunnels.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cot bedsteads.....	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6
Croupers and hip straps.....	23	-	-	-	23	-	-	-	23	23	-	-	-
Desks, field.....	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-
Desks, office.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Dippers, tin.....	1,463	-	-	-	1,463	-	-	-	1,463	429	898	-	136
Drag ropes.....	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	5	-	-	-
Draw shaves.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Drift for Gatling gun.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Drums, bass.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Drums, tenor.....	56	-	-	-	56	-	-	-	56	2	42	12	-
Drum slings.....	34	-	-	-	34	-	-	-	34	-	34	-	-
Drum sticks, tenor, pairs.....	70	-	-	-	73	3	3	3	70	11	39	16	4
Enfield rifles.....	74	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	74	-	-	74	-
English muskets (trophies).....	52	-	-	-	52	-	-	-	52	35	-	17	-
Fatigue caps.....	882	-	-	-	882	14	14	14	868	-	865	-	3
Feed cases for Gatling gun.....	25	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	25	-	25	-	-
Fifes.....	12	-	-	-	13	1	1	1	12	-	1	9	2
Flags, garrison.....	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flags, regimental—(silk).....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Flags, national—(silk).....	4	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-
Flags, state—(silk).....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Flags, state (bunting).....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Forks, table.....	905	-	-	-	905	-	-	-	905	-	881	-	24
Friction primors.....	400	-	-	-	-	300	300	300	100	-	-	-	100
Fuse cutters.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Gatling guns.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-

MILITARY PROPERTY—Continued.

ARTICLES.	On hand from last report.	Purchased.	Received from U. S. Government.	Received in exchange for condemned property.	Total to be accounted for.	Expended, lost, &c.	Condemned.	Total disposed of.	Remaining on hand.	At State Arsenal.	In possession of Militia.	In possession of Cities, Towns and Individuals.	At Adjutant General's Office, and Storehouse.
Guidons, artillery—(silk).....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Guidons, infantry—(silk).....	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-
Gun slings.....	3,061	-	-	-	3,061	-	-	-	3,061	172	1,106	567	1,216
Gunners' gimlets.....	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	-	7	3	-
Gunners' haversacks.....	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	26	7	4	15	-
Gunners' shears.....	26	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Halters.....	74	-	-	-	74	-	-	-	74	40	34	-	-
Hames.....	40	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	40	40	-	-	-
Hammers.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1
Hand-barrows.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Hand hooks.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	1
Hand saws.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-
Harnesses, artillery—(lead).....	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	-	18	-	-
Harnesses, artillery—(wheel).....	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	2	18	-	-
Hogsheads.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Holsters for pistols.....	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Horse bunters for caisson poles.....	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-
Horse collars.....	60	-	-	-	87	-	-	-	87	56	31	-	-
Helmets.....	951	151	-	-	1,102	-	-	-	1,102	-	1,020	-	82
Knapsacks.....	969	-	-	-	969	-	-	-	969	-	960	-	9
Knives, table.....	808	-	-	-	808	-	-	-	808	-	808	-	-
Ladders.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Ladles and worms.....	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-
Lanyards.....	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	2	14	-	-
Leg guards.....	20	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	20	-	20	-	-
Limber—Gatling gun.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-

Limbers—6 pounder cannon	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	4	2	10	-
Limbers with chests—6 pounder cannon,	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	4	-	-	1
Limbers with chests—12 pounder cannon,	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Lint stocks	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	2	3	-
Loin straps, artillery harnesses	41	-	-	-	41	-	-	-	41	41	-	-	-
Mallets	10	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	9
Markers, regimental—(silk)	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-
Marksmen's badges	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mess chests	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	-	17	-	4
Mess chests & contents, Div. & Reg. H. Q.	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Nippers, (pairs)	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Nose bags	99	-	-	-	99	-	-	-	99	54	45	-	-
Overcoats	666	-	-	-	666	5	-	5	661	-	661	-	-
Overcoat chests	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	-	1	-	12
Pendulum hawsers and pouches	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Pick axes and helves	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Picket ropes (yards)	75	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	75	-	-	-	75
Pistols, cavalry	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	4	-	-	-
Plates, tin	922	-	-	-	922	5	-	5	917	-	917	-	-
Pole chains	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	2	6	-	-
Pole pads	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-
Pole straps	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14	-	-
Portable steps	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Port fire clippers	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	3	2	-	-
Post horns	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-
Powder barrels	4	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	4	4	-	-	-
Powder measures, (copper)	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-
Perch pole, 12 pounder cannon	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Priming horns	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Priming wires	19	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	5	11	3	-
Prolongs	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	6	8	2	-
Rakes, (wood)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rakes, (iron)	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Rammers and swabs	12	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	12	9	3	-	-
Rammers and worms	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Rear guide nut wrench, Gatling gun	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Remington rifles	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Rounds case shot, 12 pounder	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-
Rounds canister shot, 12 pounder	17	-	-	-	17	-	-	-	17	17	-	-	-

MILITARY PROPERTY—Continued.

ARTICLES.	On hand from last report.	Purchased.	Received from U. S. Government.	Received in exchange for condemned property.	Total to be accounted for.	Expended, lost, &c.	Condemned.	Total disposed of.	Remaining on hand.	At State Arsenal	In possession of Militia.	In possession of Cities, Towns and Individuals	At Adjutant General's Office, and Storehouse.
Rounds shell, 12 pounder	67	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	67	67	-	-	-
Rounds solid shot, 12 pounder.....	67	-	-	-	67	-	-	-	67	67	-	-	-
Saddle blankets, (staff)	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
Saddle chests	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Saddles, (staff)	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8
Saddles, artillery, riding	70	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	70	-	69	-	1
Saddles, artillery, valise	49	-	-	-	49	-	-	-	49	23	26	-	-
Scales and weights	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Scoops and staves	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Scoops and worms	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	4	3	-	-
Screw drivers.....	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	1
Screw drivers, Gatling gun	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Shoulder belts	179	-	-	-	179	-	-	-	179	179	-	-	-
Shoulder belt plates	203	-	-	-	203	-	-	-	203	201	-	-	-
Spades	26	2	-	-	28	-	-	-	28	6	19	-	3
Spare poles for limber—12 pounder	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	1	2	-	-
Spare wheels for caissons—12 pounder..	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Sponge buckets	18	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	18	-	13	3	-
Sponges, carriage	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Sponges and rammers.....	19	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	19	3	11	5	-
Spoons, table.....	875	-	-	-	875	-	-	-	875	-	875	-	-
Spoons, tea.....	88	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	88	-	-	-	88
Springfield B. L. rifles, calibre 50.....	681	-	-	-	681	-	-	-	681	238	110	333	-
Springfield B. L. rifles, calibre 45.....	905	-	-	-	905	-	-	-	905	-	834	-	71
Springfield B. L. rifles, cal. 45, (officers)	9	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	9	-	9	-	-

Springfield B. L. rifles, cal. 45, (cadet)	486	-	-	-	486	-	-	-	486	43	178	265	-
Springfield musket	237	-	-	-	237	-	-	-	237	-	-	237	-
Sword frogs	21	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	21	-	16	5	-
Swords, artillery	25	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	25	-	-	-	-
Swords, cavalry	109	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	109	2	68	39	-
Swords, musicians'	63	-	-	-	63	-	-	-	63	12	-	51	-
Swords, N. C. O.	51	-	-	-	51	-	-	-	51	9	30	10	-
Tables, (tent)	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	-
Tactics, (Upton's revised)	82	6	-	-	88	3	-	3	85	-	75	8	2
Tactics, (U. S. Artillery)	12	2	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	10	3	1
Tactics, (U. S. Cavalry)	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	-	2	-	4
Tangent scales	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-
Tar buckets	16	-	-	-	16	-	-	-	16	9	7	-	-
Tarpaulins	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	1	6	5	-
Tents, "A"	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	1	-	4	19
Tents, "Bell"	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-
Tents, "Field"	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Tents, "New York"	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Tents, "Wall"	107	-	-	-	107	-	-	-	107	-	-	4	103
Tent, "Wall, with flies"	26	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	26	-	-	2	24
Tent bags	129	-	-	-	129	-	-	-	129	-	-	-	129
Tent pins	3,942	3,000	-	-	6,942	2,000	-	2,000	4,942	-	-	-	4,942
Tent pin boxes	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	15
Tent poles	470	-	-	-	470	-	-	-	470	2	-	24	444
Thumb cots	14	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	14	-	14	-	-
Traces, lead, (extra)	104	-	-	-	104	-	-	-	104	96	8	-	-
Traces, wheel, (extra)	28	-	-	-	28	-	-	-	28	20	8	-	-
Trail handspikes	35	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	35	10	18	7	-
Trail handspikes, for Gatling gun	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
Travelling forge and limber, 12 pounder,	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Uniform caps, artillery, (old)	70	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	70
Uniform caps, infantry, (old)	927	-	-	-	927	-	-	-	927	31	896	-	-
Uniform coats, artillery	71	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	71	-	71	-	-
Uniform coats, infantry	866	2	-	-	939	-	-	-	939	-	939	-	-
Uniform coats, infantry, (old)	152	-	-	-	152	-	-	-	152	84	3	-	65
Uniform pompons, artillery	70	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	70	-	-	-	70
Uniform pompons, infantry, (old)	932	-	-	-	932	-	-	-	932	36	284	-	612
Uniform trousers, artillery	71	-	-	-	71	-	-	-	71	-	71	-	-

REPORT OF QUARTERMASTER GENERAL.

MILITARY PROPERTY—Concluded.

ARTICLES.	On hand from last report.	Purchased.	Received from U. S. Government.	Received in exchange for condemned property.	Total to be accounted for.	Expended, lost, etc.	Condemned.	Total disposed of.	Remaining on hand.	At State Arsenal.	In possession of Militia.	In possession of Cities, Towns and Individuals.	At Adjutant General's Office, and Storehouse.
Uniform trousers, infantry	857	2	-	-	888	-	-	-	888	-	888	-	-
Uniform trousers, infantry, (old).....	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-
Vent covers.....	13	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	13	1	4	7	-
Vent gimlets.....	7	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	7	3	3	1	-
Vent punches.....	8	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	3	2	3	-
Vises, bench.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Waist belts.....	3,538	-	-	-	3,538	-	-	20	3,538	238	1,289	970	1,041
Waist belt plates.....	3,200	-	-	-	3,210	-	-	10	3,200	244	1,199	928	929
Ward Burton rifles.....	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Water pails.....	40	-	-	-	86	-	-	46	40	2	38	-	-
Watering buckets.....	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	24	-	-	-	-
Whips.....	61	-	-	-	61	-	-	-	61	16	45	-	-
Windsor rifles.....	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	50	-	-	50	-
Worms and staves.....	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	6	3	3	-	-
Wingate's Rifle Manual.....	29	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	29	-	27	-	2

(J)

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The following funds have passed through my hands, as Paymaster General, during the year ending Dec. 31, 1886.

CR.

June 18,	By cash from State Treasurer, as per warrant	\$500 00
Aug. 26,	“ “ State Treasurer, as per warrant, (armory rents)...	1,790 00
“ 28,	“ “ State Treasurer, as per warrant	1,000 00
Oct. 15,	“ “ State Treasurer, as per warrant, (pay of troops)...	4,640 25
Sept.	“ “ Isaac N. Wadsworth, for lumber	14 00
Dec. 30,	“ “ Gov. Robie, as Treasurer Executive Com., G. A. R., for loss of tents, &c....	100 75
		<hr/>
		\$8,045 00

DR.

To paid troops for five days duty at the Annual Encampment, as follows :

Brigadier General and Staff	\$306 00
First Regiment Band	192 00
Field, Staff and N. C. S. 1st Regiment..	226 25
Co. A, 1st Regiment	187 00
Co. B, “	171 00

(129)

Co. C, 1st Regiment	\$133 00
Co. E, "	239 00
Co. F, "	232 00
Co. G, "	219 00
Co. H, "	105 00
Second Regiment Band.....	230 00
Field, Staff and N. C. S. 2d Regiment..	230 00
Co. A, 2d Regiment.....	171 00
Co. B, "	188 00
Co. C, "	280 00
Co. D, "	176 00
Co. E, "	244 00
Co. F, "	164 00
Co. G, "	205 00
Co. H, "	180 00
Frontier Guards	222 00
First Platoon Battery	160 00
Second Platoon Battery	180 00
	<hr/>
	\$4,640 25
Paid bills on acc't G. A. R. Encampment,	
Portland, June.....	460 15
" for materials, labor, &c., Annual	
Encampment, Augusta...	401 75
" " Straw	42 50
" " Trucking	44 85
" " Miscellaneous Expenses...	35 90
" acc't Target Practice.....	75 00
" for Horses, for use of Battery..	245 00
" " Rent of Armories	1,790 00
	<hr/>
	3,095 15
Dec. 31, Cash on hand (bills outstanding will more	
than cover this balance).....	309 60
	<hr/>
	\$8,045 00

S. J. GALLAGHER,

Paymaster General.

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES.

Paid for services of militia and horses.....	\$5,605 30
Cities and towns, for rent of armories	1,790 00
Rations, wood, straw and water.....	1,684 10
Transportation, Annual Encampment.....	1,216 00
* “ to Portland, June 23d, on account G. A. R. Encampment	1,381 35
Quartermaster's Department, purchases of mili- tary property, and miscellaneous expenses....	1,297 21
Target practice, including prizes and badges....	548 11
Freight and trucking.....	442 47
Labor at State Arsenal and storehouse.....	305 89
Inspection and election of officers.....	362 48
Postage, express, printing and telegraphing....	113 47
Steam cooking arrangements	215 00
Helmets, flag, &c.....	484 50
Lumber and labor, cook houses.....	293 37
Use of camp equipage.....	293 00
Rent of land	125 00
Insurance	40 00
	<hr/>
	\$14,814 90
Balance	1,381 35
	<hr/>
	\$16,196 25

*Twelve hundred dollars of this amount was paid by Governor Robie, Treasurer of the Executive Committee of the G. A. R.

(K)

ENROLLMENT.

The following table shows the Number of Men Liable to Military Service in each City, Town and Plantation. The towns not making return this year are marked thus,*; and the return of 1881 or 1883 is used.

COUNTY OF ANDROSCOGGIN.

Auburn	*.....	1,640	Livermore	*.....	197
Durham		214	Minot		223
East Livermore		115	Poland	*	288
Greene		124	Turner		311
Leeds	*	141	Wales		75
Lewiston		997	Webster	*	162
Lisbon		304			
					4,792

COUNTY OF AROOSTOOK.

Amity	*	65	Weston		64
Ashland	*	83	Woodland		100
Benedicta		38	Bancroft Plantation	*	27
Blaine		73	Caswell	"	30
Bridgewater		94	Chapman	"	33
Caribou	*	438	Castle Hill	*	77
Easton		166	Crystal	"	44
Fort Fairfield		321	Cyr	*	62
Fort Kent		190	Dyer Brook	"	36
Frenchville		225	Eagle Lake	"	31
Grand Isle	*	101	Glenwood	*	41
Haynesville		48	Hamlin	"	50
Hersey		19	Connor	*	40
Hodgdon		134	Macwahoc	*	29
Houlton		460	Merrill	*	34
Island Falls		21	Moro	"	38
Limestone		88	New Sweden	"	46
Linneus		112	No. 11, Range 1 Plantation	*	57
Littleton		103	Oakfield	"	85
Ludlow	*	42	Oxbow	"	15
Madawaska	No return		Perham	"	64
Mapleton		115	Portage Lake	"	20
Mars Hill	*	93	Reed	"	25
Masardis	*	27	Sheridan	"	20
Maysville	*	147	St. John Plantation		22
Monticello		112	St. Francis	No return	
New Limerick		123	Silver Ridge	"	37
Orient		34	Van Buren	"	120
Presque Isle		336	Wade	"	11
Sherman		118	Wallagrass	"	72
Smyrna		36	Westfield	"	24
Washburn		155			
					5,471

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

Baldwin.....	193	New Gloucester.....	155
Bridgton.....	424	North Yarmouth.....	117
Brunswick.....	768	Otisfield.....	140
Cape Elizabeth.....	659	Portland.....	5,325
Casco.....	160	Pownal.....	120
Cumberland.....	275	Raymond.....*	186
Deering.....*	672	Scarborough.....	295
Falmouth.....	220	Sebago.....*	125
Freeport.....	279	Standish.....	303
Gorham.....	455	Westbrook.....*	535
Gray.....	200	Windham.....	387
Harpwell.....	305	Yarmouth.....	317
Harrison.....	148		
Naples.....	124		12,887

COUNTY OF FRANKLIN.

Avon.....*	91	Rangeley.....	108
Carthage.....	31	Salem.....	49
Chesterville.....*	135	Strong.....	101
Eustis.....*	54	Temple.....	82
Farmington.....	436	Weld.....	147
Freeman.....	81	Wilton.....	137
Industry.....	94	Coplin Plantation.....	16
Jay.....	196	Dallas....."	34
Kingfield.....	70	Greenvale....."	4
Madrid.....	67	Letter E....."	7
New Sharon.....	178	Perkins....."	18
New Vineyard.....*	85	Rangeley....."	8
Phillips.....	242		
			2,472

COUNTY OF HANCOCK.

Amherst.....	69	Mariaville.....	56
Aurora.....*	37	Mount Desert.....	197
Bluehill.....	284	Orland.....	233
Brooklin.....	161	Otis.....*	55
Brooksville.....	130	Penobscot.....	206
Bucksport.....	405	Sedgwick.....	200
Castine.....	161	Sullivan.....	191
Cranberry Isles.....	61	Surry.....	167
Deer Isle.....	533	Tremont.....	365
Dedham.....	50	Trenton.....*	105
Eastbrook.....	48	Verona.....	62
Eden.....	350	Waltham.....	57
Ellsworth.....	990	Long Island Plantation.....	20
Franklin.....*	178	No. 7....."	14
Gouldsborough.....	312	No. 33....."	28
Hancock.....	179	Swan Island....."	100
Isle au Haut.....*	42		
Lamoine.....	88		6,134

COUNTY OF KENNEBEC.

Albion	*.....	188	Pittston	295
Augusta	*.....	1,253	Readfield	140
Belgrade	*.....	160	Rome	81
Benton		170	Sidney	161
Chelsea		122	Vassalborough	291
China	*.....	249	Vienna	84
Clinton		248	Waterville	900
Farmingdale	*.....	128	Wayne	147
Fayette		101	West Gardiner	120
Gardiner		1,030	Windsor	88
Hallowell		370	Winslow	193
Litchfield		151	Winthrop	*.....
Manchester		75	Unity Plantation	*.....
Monmouth		190		
Mt. Vernon	*.....	162		7,821
Oakland	*.....	364		

COUNTY OF KNOX.

Appleton	171	St. George	438
Camden	665	Thomaston	374
Cushing	*.....	Union	163
Friendship	255	Vinalhaven	421
Hope	131	Warren	344
Hurricane Isle	101	Washington	218
North Haven	112	Matinicus Isle Plantation	23
Rockland	*.....	Muscle Ridge Plantation	*.....
South Thomaston	*.....	270	
			5,237

COUNTY OF LINCOLN.

Alna	90	Nobleborough	141
Boothbay	607	Somerville	82
Bremen	118	Southport	113
Bristol	450	Waldoborough	461
Damariscotta	*.....	Westport	68
Dresden	151	Whitefield	136
Edgecomb	112	Wiscasset	*.....
Jefferson	194	Monhegan Plantation	21
Newcastle	148		
			3,294

COUNTY OF OXFORD.

Albany	114	Norway	*.....	462
Andover.....	144	Oxford		235
Bethel	307	Paris.....		460
Brownfield.....	181	Peru	*.....	121
Buckfield	216	Porter.....		185
Byron	42	Roxbury		26
Canton	179	Rumford		141
Denmark	149	Stow		54
Dixfield	108	Stoneham.....		75
Fryeburg	184	Sunmer.....		147
Gilead	61	Sweden.....	*.....	78
Grafton	15	Upton		40
Greenwood.....	124	Waterford.....		175
Hanover.....	30	Woodstock.....		138
Hartford.....	139	Franklin Plantation.....		24
Hebron.....	75	Lincoln	"	8
Hiram	83	Milton	"	41
Lovell.....	157	Riley	"	4
Mason.....	22			
Mexico.....	65			4,880
Newry	71			

COUNTY OF PENOBSCOT.

Alton.....	58	Lee	*.....	147
Argyle	69	Levant		118
Bangor.....	* 2,942	Lincoln.....		244
Bradford	194	Lowell		67
Bradley	146	Mattamiscontis		16
Brewer.....	540	Mattawamkeag.....		82
Burlington	99	Maxfield		22
Carmel	130	Medway		85
Carroll	83	Milford	*.....	84
Charleston	151	Mt. Chase	*.....	48
Chester.....	* 54	Newburg		148
Clifton	58	Newport.....	*.....	181
Corinna	180	Oldtown.....		497
Corinth	205	Orono.....	*.....	418
Dexter	366	Orrington.....		165
Dixmont	138	Passadumkeag		50
Eddington.....	134	Patten		105
Edinburg	11	Plymouth		91
Enfield	84	Prentiss.....	*.....	70
Etna.....	95	Springfield	*.....	113
Exeter	143	Stetson		111
Garland	172	Veazie		127
Glenburn	102	Winn.....	*.....	116
Greenbush	119	Drew Plantation.....		19
Greenfield	39	Lakeville	"	17
Hampden	344	No. 1, N. Div. Plantation.....	*.....	13
Hermon	208	No. 2 Grand Falls	"	16
Holden	96	Stacyville	" *.....	25
Howland	* 18	Webster	"	18
Hudson.....	112	Woodville	"	21
Kenduskeag	* 77			
Kingman	47			10,536
Lagrange	140			

COUNTY OF PISCATAQUIS.

Abbot	*	134	Monson	*	133
Atkinson	*	122	Orneville .....	.....	91
Blanchard .....	.....	32	Parkman .....	.....	150
Brownville	*	115	Sangerville .....	.....	181
Dover .....	.....	286	Sebes .....	.....	96
Foxcroft	*	198	Shirley .....	.....	44
Greenville	*	96	Wellington .....	.....	93
Guilford	*	141	Williamsburg .....	.....	26
Kingsbury	*	30	Willimantic .....	.....	77
Medford .....	.....	45			
Milo	*	154			2,245

COUNTY OF SAGADAHOC.

Arrowsic .....	.....	32	Richmond .....	.....	425
Bath	*	1,657	Topsban	*	211
Bowdoinham .....	.....	152	West Bath .....	.....	45
Bowdoin .....	.....	218	Woolwich .....	.....	171
Georgetown .....	.....	149			
Perkins .....	.....	12			3,294
Phipsburg .....	.....	222			

COUNTY OF SOMERSET.

Anson .....	.....	247	Pittsfield .....	.....	342
Athens	*	162	Ripley .....	.....	94
Bingham .....	.....	140	St. Albans .....	.....	180
Brighton .....	.....	83	Solon .....	.....	150
Cambridge .....	.....	86	Skowhegan .....	.....	354
Canaan .....	.....	184	Smithfield .....	.....	77
Concord .....	.....	59	Starks .....	.....	105
Corville .....	.....	121	Carratunk Plantation .....	.....	13
Detroit .....	.....	91	Carrying Place Plantation	*	4
Emden .....	.....	108	Dead River	" ..*	13
Fairfield .....	.....	470	Dennistown	" ..*	8
Harmony .....	.....	106	Flagstaff	" ..*	13
Hartland .....	.....	140	Highland	" ..*	20
Lexington .....	.....	57	Jackmantown	"	12
Madison	*	254	Moose River	"	21
Mayfield .....	.....	24	No. 1, Range 2	" ..*	29
Mercer .....	.....	85	The Forks	"	25
Moscow .....	.....	55	West Forks	"	11
New Portland .....	.....	201			
Norridgewock	*	193			4,526
Palmyra	*	189			

COUNTY OF WALDO.

Belfast	684	Northport	110
Belmont	52	Palermo	134
Brooks	116	Prospect	103
Burnham	170	Searsmont	191
Frankfort	162	Searsport	320
Freedom	101	Stockton	205
Islesborough	187	Swanville	125
Jackson	79	Thorndike	121
Knox	126	Troy	140
Liberty	90	Unity	108
Lincolntonville	193	Waldo	76
Monroe	160	Winterport	347
Montville	185		
Morrill	54		4,339

COUNTY OF WASHINGTON.

Addison	190	Machias	370
Alexander	63	Machiasport	222
Baileyville	35	Marion	15
Baring	49	Marshfield	34
Beddington	23	Meddybemps	25
Brooks	50	Millbridge	290
Calais	783	Northfield	29
Centerville	16	Pembroke	264
Charlotte	56	Perry	162
Cherryfield	278	Princeton	106
Columbia	96	Robbinston	140
Columbia Falls	115	Steuben	188
Cooper	53	Talmadge	19
Crawford	29	Topsfield	39
Cutler	120	Trescott	75
Danforth	90	Vanceboro	91
Deblois	22	Waite	20
Dennysville	68	Wesley	35
East Machias	225	Whiting	54
Eastport	424	Whitneyville	67
Eaton	67	Codyville Plantation	30
Edmunds	42	Jackson Brook Plantation	22
Harrington	175	No. 14	4
Jonesborough	83	No. 18	17
Jonesport	290	No. 21	
Kossuth	28		
Lubec	238		6,020

COUNTY OF YORK.

Acton	154	Lyman	128
Alfred	242	Newfield	151
Berwick	342	North Berwick	271
Biddeford	1,890	Old Orchard	100
Buxton	305	Parsonsfield	195
Cornish	186	Saco	1,046
Dayton	83	Sanford	440
Eliot	219	Shapleigh	134
Hollis	219	South Berwick	525
Kennebunk	454	Waterborough	329
Kennebunkport	342	Wells	290
Kittery	579	York	351
Lebanon	185		
Limerick	162		9,489
Limington	167		

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTIES.	Whole No. Enrolled.	COUNTIES.	Whole No. Enrolled.
Androscoggin	4,792	Penobscot	10,536
Aroostook	5,471	Piscataquis	2,245
Cumberland	12,887	Sagadahoc	3,294
Franklin	2,472	Somerset	4,526
Hancock	6,134	Waldo	4,339
Kennebec	7,821	Washington	6,020
Knox	5,237	York	9,489
Lincoln	3,294		
Oxford	4,880	Total	93,437

APPENDIX.

OFFICIAL

MEMORANDA OF DECISIONS

ON

POINTS OF TACTICS.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 9, 1885.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1886.

65

71

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, November 9, 1885.

CIRCULAR :

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following "Memoranda of Decisions on Points of Tactics" are published for the information and guidance of the Army.

By command of Lieut. Gen. SHERIDAN :

R. C. DRUM,

Adjutant General.

MEMORANDA OF DECISIONS
ON
POINTS OF TACTICS.

SCHOOL OF THE SOLDIER.

Length and cadence of step, etc.

“The following modifications of the Tactics are published for the information and government of all concerned :

“I. The length of the direct step in common and quick time will be thirty inches, measured from heel to heel ; the cadence will be at the rate of ninety steps per minute for common time and one hundred and twenty steps per minute for quick time. A natural, swinging motion of the arms will be permitted when marching.

“II. The length of the short step and back step in common and in quick time will be fifteen inches.

“III. The length of the double step will be thirty-five inches, and the cadence will be at the rate of one hundred and eighty steps per minute.

“IV. When the manual of arms is executed while marching each motion of the manual will correspond with the cadence of the step.

“V. Paragraphs of the Tactics affected by this order are modified accordingly.” [G. O. No. 54, H. Q. A., June 20, 1884.]

“The following modifications of the Tactics, to conform to the changes in the length and cadence of the step announced

in General Orders No. 54, current series, from this office, are published for the information and government of all concerned :

“The length of the balance step will be fifteen inches.

“The length of the step of the pivot man on a movable pivot at common or quick time will be ten inches ; if in close column it will be fifteen inches. At double time the length of the step on the pivot will be twelve inches ; if in close column it will be eighteen inches.”

“Paragraphs of the Tactics affected by this order are modified accordingly.” [G. O. 94, H. Q. A., August 13, 1884.]

The halt, mark time, and short step executed from double time.

Although tactics are silent on this point, “the directions in paragraph 26, Infantry (27, Cav.) Tactics, applying to the halt when marching in quick time, should be conformed to as nearly as practicable in the halt from the march in double time.” [Letter A. G. O., Oct. 21, 1882.]

“The squad can be halted from double time without first coming to a quick time.

“A squad can mark time marching at double time, and at a short step (see par. 5).

“In the latter case the full step would be resumed at the command 1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH.

“The short step can be used in double time (see par. 5).” [Letter A. G. O., Dec. 1, 1883.]

The touch of elbow in the wheel.

“The touch of elbow in wheeling is toward the pivot, whether movable or fixed.” [Letter A. G. O., June 5, 1882.]

SABER EXERCISE, ETC.

Upon question as to the proper method of executing the second motion of Left Point, Right Point, and Rear Point, Inspector-General Sacket writes as follows: “I * * * take it for granted that the manual of the saber in his

(Upton's) tactics was taken from the Cavalry Tactics of 1841. In the latter, on page 97, it is found that in the first motion of Left Point, Right Point, and Rear Point, the edge of the blade should be upwards. This is as it should be, as all points with the saber are made with a twist. In the first motion the edge of the saber is upwards, and at the end of the second motion the edge is to the front or right-front.

“Plates Nos. 29, 30 and 31, in the Cavalry Tactics of 1841, show that these points are made with the edge of the saber upwards.” [Indorsement of Inspector-General Sacket, July 3, 1883.]

In paragraph 102, Cavalry Tactics, the words “thrust to the rear” are to be construed as meaning a thrust *directly* to the rear.

The second motion of 1. *Against Infantry*, 2. *Right*, 3. PARRY (par. 121, Cavalry Tactics), is completed by extending the arm to the front, the hand the height of the head, *but at full arm's length from it*, the point of the saber to the front and upward. [Circular No. 2, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, 1884.]

To draw saber or pistol, the trooper being armed with both.

Commanding officers of artillery and cavalry companies will, upon drills, when the men are armed with both the saber and pistol, precede the command 1. DRAW, 2. SABER, or 1. DRAW, 2. PISTOL, by the cautionary command *saber or pistol* according as they desire the one or the other to be drawn. [Orders No. 199, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, 1881.]

How to hook up the sword.

In reply to the question as to how the sword should be carried, and on which ring, General Upton says: “Paragraph 763, Infantry Tactics, prescribing that when the sword is hooked up the guard shall be to the rear, was written when the scabbard was provided with but two rings, which necessarily brought the guard to the rear. When the scabbard has

three rings, and the sword is hooked up by the front or extra ring, the guard naturally comes to the front and should be so worn."

"On drill officers 'order arms,' and 'carry arms' from an 'order;' and also hold their swords as prescribed for the double time. They execute the other movements of the manual only when specially directed." [Letter of Lieut. General to Lieut. J. T. Thompson, Dec. 1, 1883.]

Parade rest without arms for officers.

The position of officers at parade rest without arms, or when the sword is in the scabbard, is the same as that described in paragraph 21, Infantry, and 22, Cavalry Tactics—school of the soldier. Parade rest with arms folded is specially prescribed for a commanding officer at dress parade, and for officers of the day at guard mounting. [General Upton. See *Army and Navy Journal*, October 13, 1877.]

MANUAL OF ARMS, ETC.

It would be irregular and unauthorized to divide any part of the Manual of Arms into more motions than are laid down in the Tactics. [Letter A. G. O., April 9, 1884.]

The Tactics do not provide for coming to "order arms" *by the numbers* from fix or unfix bayonets; such division of the motion is unauthorized. The Tactics in this case provide for all that is necessary. [Letter A. G. O., May 25, 1883.]

Charge bayonets.

"In paragraph 81, Infantry Tactics, the words '*at the same time*' are understood, and the movement of charging bayonet is performed accordingly. The Tactics do not provide for dividing the movement into distinct motions, and it would, therefore, be irregular to introduce the proposed innovation." [Letter A. G. O., Dec. 13, 1881.]

Secure arms.

In executing *secure arms*, the toe of the piece in the first part of the first motion should turn toward the body, *i. e.* the

left. [Circular No. 2, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, 1884.]

Safety-notch on Springfield rifle and carbine.

The *safety-notch* of the Springfield rifle and carbine now issued to troops having been introduced since the adoption of the present system of infantry tactics, all paragraphs of Upton's Infantry Tactics and the Cavalry Tactics affected thereby are modified to conform to the general rule, laid down in General Orders No. 49, of 1881, from this office, that the piece is habitually carried at the *safety-notch*.

If firing kneeling, the command 1. *Cease*, 2. FIRING, should precede the command 1. *Squad*, 2. RISE. The pieces are then brought to the *safety-notch*, following the general rule laid down in paragraph 106, Infantry, and 165, Cavalry Tactics, after which the squad rises and comes to a carry. [Letter A. G. O., April 4, 1883.]

G. O. Nos. 19 and 66, A. G. O., of 1884, modify paragraph 92, Infantry Tactics, the modification consisting simply in substituting for the words "the right hand at the small of the stock" (end of first motion), the words "half-cock the piece, then carry the right hand to the small of the stock."

"1. *Carry*, 2. ARMS. At the command *carry*, bring the hammer to the *safety-notch*, and at the command *arms*, resume the carry with the right hand, at the same time face to the front. (Two.) Drop the left hand by the side.

Oblique firings.

The following are the proper commands for the oblique firings (par. 107, Infantry, and 166, Cavalry Tactics) :

The pieces being loaded and the company at carry arms, the captain commands: 1. *Fire by company*, 2. *Company*, 3. READY, 4. RIGHT (OR LEFT) OBLIQUE, 5. AIM, 6. FIRE, 7. LOAD. To continue the fire, the captain will command: 1. *Company*, 2. RIGHT (OR LEFT) OBLIQUE, 3. AIM, 4. FIRE, 5. LOAD. [Decision of the Commanding Officer U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Sept. 22, 1882.]

On account of the shortness of the arm and consequent danger to the front rank men, the oblique firings will not be practiced in the double rank formation by troops armed with the Springfield carbine.

Rear rank recovering arms from the aim to left oblique.

In firing left oblique, the rear-rank men bring back the left foot at the command *arms*, and not at the command *recover*. [Decision Lieut. Gen., letter April 25, 1885—1899 A. G. O., 1885.]

Execution of the firings by the numbers.

“In drilling *by the numbers* it is correct to execute the firings and the *load* immediately after by the numbers.” [Letter A. G. O., Oct. 5, 1882.]

At the command *ready* what remains unexecuted of the first motion of paragraph 94 is executed, viz: placing the right thumb on the head of the hammer, the fingers supported against the guard and small of the stock. (Two.) Cock the piece and then grasp it at the small of the stock.

Firing kneeling or lying down.

Officers should kneel or lie down unless otherwise ordered by the instructor. If the captain be the instructor, he would be at liberty to exercise his own discretion in the matter. [See paragraph 176, and also paragraph 324, Infantry Tactics; letter A. G. O., Dec. 1, 1883.]

Inspection of arms.

I. The *safety-notch* of the rifle musket now issued to troops having been introduced since the adoption of the present system of Infantry Tactics (Upton's), so much of paragraph 72 as prescribes that the “piece is habitually carried at half-cock,” is modified to read: *The piece is habitually carried at the safety-notch.*

II. Paragraph 113 is therefore modified to read:

The recruit being at order arms, bayonet fixed, to cause an inspection of arms, the instructor commands:

1. *Inspection*, 2. ARMS.

Commencing on the right, the instructor inspects the pieces in succession. Each recruit, as the instructor approaches him, tosses his piece quickly with the right hand opposite the left eye, catching it with the left hand between the rear sight and the lower band, the thumb extended along the stock, the barrel to the right, and inclined slightly to the front, the hand at the height of the chin; he then passes his right hand quickly to the lock, placing the thumb on the head of the hammer, the elbow raised as high as the hand, the fingers, closed together, extending in front of the lock. (Two.) The recruit presses the thumb on the hammer, lowering the elbow at the same time, and brings the hammer to the half-cock; then drops the right hand by the side; the instructor takes the piece with his right hand at the small of the stock (the recruit dropping his left hand by the side), inspects and hands it back to the recruit, who receives it with the left hand in the position prescribed in the first motion, passes his right hand, as before, to the hammer, and the fore-finger to the trigger, which he pulls, at the same time pressing the hammer downward to free it from the half-cock notch, thus bringing the hammer to the safety-notch, care being taken to release all pressure on the trigger after the hammer passes the half-cock notch; the piece is then lowered with the left hand, seized above the lower band with the right and brought to the position of *order*.

As the instructor returns the piece, the recruit next on the left throws up his piece to the position of *inspection*, and so on throughout the squad.

Should the piece be inspected without handling, the recruit brings the hammer to the safety-notch, and passing the right hand directly to the piece above the lower band, resumes the *order* as the inspector passes to the next man, who immediately tosses up his piece.

The McKeever cartridge-box.

The McKeever cartridge-box being, like the safety-notch, an invention subsequent to the publication of the present

tactics, so much of paragraph 115, Infantry, and 174, Cavalry Tactics, as requires the flap to be held against the body is inapplicable, and therefore to be omitted. For infantry, the following method, proposed by Captain Morris, Fifth Artillery, has been adopted :

“ *To open the box*:—Steady the piece with the left hand, opening the box with the right. Drop the right hand to the side (without regrasping the piece, but still steadying it with the left hand.)

“ *To close the box*:—Close the box with the right hand. Regrasp the piece with the right hand, dropping the left hand by the side.” [Letters A. G. O., Jan. 27, Nov. 22, and Dec. 20, 1882.]

The position of the box is behind the hip.

Stacking arms.

The following manual (prepared by Lieutenant *W. C. Brown*, 1st Cavalry, and recommended by a board of officers at the Infantry and Cavalry School at Fort Leavenworth) is approved, and will be used for all arms provided with the *stacking swivel* :

The men being at *order arms*, bayonets unfixed, the instructor commands :

1. STACK, 2. ARMS.

At the command *stack*, each even number of the front rank turns his piece, barrel to the front (the barrel turning to the left,) and inclines it slightly forward, grasping it with the left hand at the upper band, the thumb and fore-finger raising the hook-swivel; each even number of the rear rank then passes his piece to his file leader, who grasps it between the bands with his right hand and throws it, barrel to the rear, two feet in front of his own piece, the right hand slipping to the upper hand, the thumb and fore-finger raising the hook-swivel, which he engages with that of his own piece, and inclines both to the right. Each odd number of the front rank grasps his piece with the right hand between the bands, the

left hand guiding the hook-swivel, which he holds near the hook-swivels of the other pieces.

At the command *arms*, each odd number of the front rank engages the hook of his piece with the free hook of the piece of the even number of the rear rank. He then turns the barrel downward and to the right between the other two—so that it shall rest upon their intersection—and rests the butt about fifteen inches in front of his right foot.

The stack being formed and aligned, the command *lay on loose pieces* is given, at which the remaining pieces in the rear rank are passed to the even numbers in the front rank, who lay them on the stacks. The pieces of the file-closers are laid on the stack at the same time.

To resume arms.

The instructor commands :

1. *Squad*, 2. ATTENTION, 3. TAKE, 4. ARMS.

At the second command the men resume their places in rear of the stacks and come to attention. At the command *take*, the pieces of the odd-numbered men of the rear rank and of the file-closers are passed to them ; each even number of the front rank then grasps his own piece with the left hand, the piece of his rear-rank man with the right hand, grasping both between the bands ; each odd number of the front rank grasps his own piece in the same way with the right hand. At the command *arms*, each even number of the front rank turns his piece to the left, disengaging it from the piece of his rear-rank man, which he returns to him ; each odd number of the front rank at the same time disengages his own piece by turning it to the right ; all resuming the order arms.

If in single rank, number two of each four makes the stack, using the piece of number three as explained for the even-numbered rear-rank man ; number one using his own piece as explained for the odd-numbered front-rank man, and the loose pieces are passed and laid on as before. In breaking the stack the loose pieces are passed as before, and the stack is

broken as when in two ranks, number two taking his own piece in his right hand and that of number three in his left, which he passes to him on breaking the stack. Number one grasps his own piece with his right hand. (G. O. 2, A. G. O., 1883.) If ranks have not been broken, or the squad not brought to a "rest" or in "place rest" after the formation of the stacks, the first and second commands will be omitted.

G. O. No. 2, A. G. O., 1883, is not intended to do away with stacking arms *with* the bayonet fixed. [Letter A. G. O., Oct. 10, 1883.]

In stacking arms "the pieces of the *guides* are laid on the stack at the command 'lay on loose pieces.' The expression 'file-closers' as used in paragraph 116 includes guides." [Letter A. G. O., Oct. 5, 1882.]

If the commanding officer desires the bayonet to be used, he should give the command "Stack arms" *when the bayonets are fixed*; but if he desires to use the stacking swivel, he should give the command when the *bayonets are unfixed*. The stacking swivel should, however, be habitually used. [Letter A. G. O., August 2, 1884.]

Resuming carry from parade rest with carbine.

In resuming the *carry* from parade rest with the carbine, the left hand is carried to the height of the shoulder before being dropped by the side, following the first general rule on page 47, Cavalry Tactics. [Decision of the Commanding Officer U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School.]

To execute the carry upon halting, etc.

(Par. 119, Infantry, and 176, Cavalry Tactics.)

The men should halt and bring their pieces to a carry immediately after the foot in rear is brought to the side of the foot in front. If a squad or company be halted while marching at an oblique the men halt, come to a carry, and then face to the front. [Letter A. G. O., Nov. 30, 1883.]

The following questions bearing upon the interpretation of paragraph 119, Infantry Tactics, were decided by the General of the Army as follows :

Question.—When part of a command is required to take *double time*, by which the bringing of the pieces to *right shoulder* is necessitated, should the entire organization bring the pieces to the *right shoulder*? Also, if part of an organization has brought pieces to right shoulder in order to execute *double time*, should it again bring them to *carry arms* after its execution, if the other portion has them in that position?

Answer.—The rule upon these points is, *First*: When a maneuver requires the several subdivisions of a command to successively take double time, each in its turn comes to right shoulder arms, until finally the entire command is at right shoulder, and conversely. When the entire command is marching at double time, and consequently with arms at right shoulder, and a maneuver requires the subdivisions to come successively to a halt, each in its turn comes to carry arms. *Second*: When a command is marching at carry arms and a subdivision of it is required to take double time for a specific purpose and for a limited period, this portion alone comes to right shoulder arms, and when it resumes quick time, again come to carry arms.

Question.—Are pieces brought to a carry when halting, if the command *halt* is not given?

Answer.—The Tactics (paragraph 119) in prescribing so emphatically that, whenever the command halt is given, the men bring their pieces to the carry upon executing the command, precludes the supposition that arms are brought to a carry when the command halt is *not* given. [Letter of General Sherman to C. O., U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, March 26, 1883. See also decision of General Upton in *Army and Navy Journal*, Oct. 23, 1875.]

When a company is marching in line, at quick time and at a carry, with one or more sets of fours broken to the rear, and the command is given, "Rear fours, right (or left) front into line, double time, march," the rear fours only come to a *right shoulder*, and each set of fours come to a *carry* as soon as it arrives on the line.

When a company is marching in column of fours at quick time, arms at a *carry*, and the command is given, "*Right (or left) front into line, double time, march,*" all the company come to *right shoulder*, but the leading four do not raise the left hand, the rear fours drop the left hand as soon as they arrive on the line and resume the quick time. [Decision of Lieut. General, Dec. 12, 1884.]

The following decisions relating to the interpretations of paragraph 119 were made by General Upton :

Question.—Paragraph 119 (Infantry Tactics). When the command "*Halt*" is given pieces are brought to a carry. I understand, therefore, that if company is at a right shoulder in paragraph 233 (when marching) and paragraph 238, as no command "*Halt*" is given, the ranks of four coming to a halt should not carry arms. Am I right?

Answer.—Yes.

Paragraphs 245 to 249, same question, companies should not carry until company commander commands, "*Fours left (or right), march.*" "*Company halt.*"

Answer.—Right.

Question.—Paragraphs 250 and 542. Suppose men at a carry or support, and the command is given "*Double-rank distance, double time,*" should not the leading four come to a right shoulder, and raise the left forearm to a horizontal position, or if pieces are already at a right shoulder, should the left forearm be raised?

Answer.—Pieces should be brought to a right shoulder, but as leading rank does not take double time the left hand should not be raised. Paragraph 119 does not require hand to be raised except by those who take double time.

To draw cartridge (mounted).

In the Manual of the Carbine mounted (pars. 450-462, Cavalry Tactics), no means being prescribed for removing the cartridge, the following manual has been approved by the Commanding Officer of the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School as being proper and in accordance with the spirit of tactics :

The piece being at *advance carbine* and loaded, to draw the cartridge the instructor commands: 1. *Draw*, 2. **CARTRIDGE**. At which the piece is brought to the position of the first motion of *load*; the chamber is then opened, the cartridge withdrawn and returned to the cartridge-box, after which the chamber is closed and the piece brought to the position of *advance carbine*. [Circular No. 2, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, 1884.]

SCHOOL OF THE PLATOON (MOUNTED).

On the right or left into line at a trot or gallop.

The Commanding Officer U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School has expressed opinion upon this question as follows :

Question.—Paragraph 510, Cavalry Tactics. Can the column of fours be formed *on the right or left into line at a trot or gallop*, and, if so, should not the platoon be always halted?

Answer.—Yes. In my opinion the movement is in accord with the spirit of the Tactics, and paragraph 5 confirms that opinion. Platoon should be halted. [Circular 2, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, 1884.]

SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

Troop or company.

“The legal designation (Sections 1102 and 1103, R. S.) is troop.” [Letter A. G. O., Jan. 18, 1882.]

The designation “troop,” instead of “company,” should be used by cavalry organizations. [Letter to Commanding General, Division of the Pacific, August 7, 1883.]

Upon the question asking whether the word "troop" should be substituted for "company" whenever the latter occurs in the Cavalry Tactics, the General of the Army says the change should *not* be made.

The provisions of paragraph 166 of the Regulations will be regarded as applicable to the Tactics. [Letter A. G. O., May 15, 1882.]

Troop, battery, or company.

At battalion or company drills, or dress parades with a *mixed* command, or when either cavalry, artillery or infantry are drilling as *infantry* the word "company" should be used; if as *artillery* the word "battery." [Letter to Commanding General, Department of Arizona, Sept. 14, 1883.]

First sergeant—returning to post after formation of company.

Upon the question as to whether, after the first sergeant has formed the company, called the roll, and saluted, he should return to his post or wait for a command to do so, the General of the Army says:

"The Tactics do not provide for any command whatever. The first sergeant therefore takes his place on the right of the company without any command. This is the universal rule as practiced in the regular army." [A. G. O., Feb. 8, 1882.]

Position of first sergeant when dismissing company.

It is more convenient, and the more general custom in the service, for the first sergeant to step two paces to the front and face to the left to give the command for dismissal. [Letter A. G. O., October 18, 1884.]

Arms carried by a first sergeant of cavalry.

The first sergeant of a troop of cavalry (armed with a carbine and serving as infantry) should carry a carbine. [Letter A. G. O., August 1, 1884.]

Position of file-closers at formation of company.

The file-closers should fall in, facing in the same direction as the men in ranks. (Decision of Commanding Officer U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School.)

Interpretation of words "subdivision in column."

"The words 'subdivision in column' were not intended to refer to a column of fours. Fours are not spoken of as a subdivision. In a column of fours the sergeants should carry their arms the same as the men." [Letter A. G. O., Nov. 20, 1877.]

Execution of manual of arms by guides and file-closers.

It is not in conformity with Upton's Tactics for guides and file-closers to execute any of the manual of arms from "arms port," except that of "carry arms," and the position of arms port can only be taken from a carry (see last clause of pars. 85 and 87, Infantry Tactics). [Letter A. G. O., Oct. 5, 1882.]

The guide of a company, drilling singly, when marching in line should hold his musket habitually at a carry. [Letter from Adjutant General to Editor *Army and Navy Journal*, Feb. 14, 1884.]

Guide and file-closers execute parade rest on dress parade at the command of their captains given before the band sounds off. [Letter A. G. O., July 3, 1883.]

It is incorrect for guides and file-closers to execute "arms port" on breaking ranks of company. [Decision of General Upton.]

In determining the question as to what guides, under par. 189, are exempt from the "carry arms," when marching in common or quick time, it is to be noted that both right and left guides of a company or division are not simultaneously charged with the step and direction of march. These guides, either right or left, who are not so charged are exempt. The word "guide," as used in the Tactics, has two meanings. It

may mean any sergeant placed on the flanks of a company in line, or its front and rear in a column of fours, twos, or files; and denominated right or left, and leading and rear guides. (See pars. 180, 214, 382, 436, etc.) In a more restricted sense it may mean that particular one of these sergeants who, for the time being is charged with the step, etc. In par. 189 it is used in the general sense in the plural and in the restricted sense in the singular. [Letter A. G. O., April 7, 1884.]

Dismissing a squad in column of fours.

There is no tactical authority for dismissing a squad in column of fours. It is a custom of service at some posts to do so. [Letter A. G. O., Dec. 1, 1883.]

Fours in circle right (or left) wheel.

It is not positively *incorrect* to give the command 1. *Fours in circle right (or left) wheel*, 2. MARCH, from any position; but it is better to commence the movement from line. The movement must always be finished in line as prescribed in par. 212, Infantry Tactics.

As the foregoing exercise is simply for the purpose of perfecting the company in wheeling by fours, and not for any tactical maneuver, the file-closers do not follow the fours around, but remain in their respective positions, and at the conclusion of the exercise take their proper places, if not already there. [Letters A. G. O., October 5, 1882, and July 3, 1883.]

The about by twos, from column of twos, is not a proper movement. [Decision of the General of the Army.]

The formation of column of twos to the front from line not authorized.

The following question was decided by the Lieutenant General commanding the Army as follows:

Question.—A company being in line, can it be marched in column of twos to the front by the commands 1. *Right (or left) forward*, 2. *Twos right (or left)*, 3. MARCH.

Answer.—The movement is practicable, but not authorized. It was prescribed in the first edition of Upton's Tactics, paragraph 600, page 91, and was omitted in the edition now authorized. When the movement is desirable, it can be accomplished by forming column of twos to the right and then changing direction to the left, by the commands and means laid down in the Tactics. [Letter A. G. O., Feb. 11, 1884.]

Distance between ranks in column of twos, and march of column of twos.

Upon questions submitted, the General of the Army decided as follows :

Question.—Is the distance between ranks in column of twos, when broken from column of fours, double-rank formation, the same as when broken from column of fours in single-rank formation?

Answer.—In the first case the distance is ten inches; in the second, thirty-two inches.

Question.—Can the march of twos be in double time?

Answer.—The Tactics provide for no such movement. On the contrary, paragraph 236 (Infantry) specifically says: "The march in column of twos (or files) is always in quick time." This applies to column of twos formed from column of fours in double-rank formation. Paragraph 42 as well as many others indicate that whenever files have a distance of 32 inches, they can be marched in double time. A column of twos formed from single rank has this distance, and can therefore be thus marched. A column of files can, if *necessary*, be marched in double time by increasing the distance to thirty-two inches (paragraph 42). No specific command is, however, laid down for taking this distance. The movement is only a casual one at best, is employed mostly for the marching of squads or detachments for police and such like purposes, and when it is necessary to take double time the files take the increased distance without any formal commands. In case of an emergency, a column of twos could take distance in the

same manner. [Letter to Commanding Officer U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, March 26, 1883.]

A column of fours, twos, or files may be marched a short distance to the rear, or to a flank, but no maneuvers should be executed until the column is again faced to the original front. The officers and non-commissioned officers face with the column and retain their positions.

Formation of column of fours, on the right or left, into line at double time.

“The entire company takes the double time at the command ‘*in double rank on left into line, double time march,*’ when marching in column of fours, in single rank, and this accords with paragraphs 225 and 252 when considered in connection with paragraph 5 of the Tactics.” [Letter A. G. O., January 16, 1885.]

Cautionary Commands by chiefs of platoons.

Chiefs of platoons preface their commands with “*First*” or “*Second,*” only when specially prescribed. [Letter A. G. O., Oct. 5, 1882.]

Skirmishers.

The Lieutenant General commanding the Army decides that all deployments as skirmishers should always be made on number four, both in single and double rank, whether intervals be taken on the right, left, or center four. [Letter to Commanding General, Department of the Missouri, April 1, 1885.]

Marching to the rear, the right and left skirmishers retain their designations.

To rally by fours.

To “rally by fours” when in single rank, number three places himself on the right of number four, number two on the right of number three, and number one between numbers two and four; thus forming a circle of numbers, four, three, two, one, from right to rear. [Letter A. G. O., November 10, 1883.]

Opening fire after the "rally."

Question.—Paragraphs 326 and 327, Infantry Tactics. In the rally by fours and by company, do the men open fire at once, or do they wait for the command *commence firing*?

Answer.—At drill the command for firing should be given, unless the line is firing when the rally is ordered, in which case the firing should be continued without command as soon as the rally is made.

Order of companies at battalion skirmish drill after reserve has been taken out, etc.

Companies on the skirmish line should not retain their battalion designation, but should be numbered from right to left. Bayonets should be fixed at the command, "Rally by divisions," as the movement is prescribed for a battalion threatened by cavalry. In the "Rally on the battalion," bayonets should not be fixed by the skirmishers, unless the colonel orders his battalion to fix bayonets before ordering the "rally." [Letter A. G. O., Sept. 18, 1884.]

Deployment of a cavalry battalion in column of fours to fight on foot, to the front, part to the right and part to the left.

Answer was made to question submitted to General Sherman, as follows :

Question.—Can a cavalry battalion in column of fours, dismounting to fight on foot, be deployed as skirmishers to the front, part of the battalion to the right and part to the left; and if so, by what commands and means?

Answer.—"The Tactics, paragraph 688, says this maneuver may be executed; the meaning of which is, that, though allowable, it is not advisable. No form of command is prescribed for simultaneously dismounting to the right and left. It is therefore better to make two distinct movements, rather than extemporize a command that may either be misunderstood or give rise to cavil or discussion. The commands, although given separately and in strict conformity with the words of

the Tactics, may follow in such quick succession as to make the movement quite simultaneous.

“The maneuver, whether to the right or left, or both, is to provide against cases where a command is confined to a narrow way, and an emergency arises when it is desirable to deploy as skirmishers, leaving the horses still in the narrow way. The method of doing this, prescribed in Tactics, recognizes inversions of subdivisions—an exception to general rules warranted by the conditions under which the movement is required.” [Letter to the Commanding Officer U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, March 26, 1883.]

SCHOOL OF THE BATTALION.

Order of companies in formation of a battalion of infantry, etc.

When the battalion consists of three companies the captain third in rank commands the right center, or color company, this being the second company in the battalion. [General Upton.]

When the battalion consists of five companies, the General of the Army has at different times decided in substance as follows: The (Infantry) Tactics, paragraph 365, prescribe that the third captain has the right center or color company. This is an invariable rule. When the number of companies is uneven, as in a case cited, the same paragraph prescribes that the fourth captain commands the second company from the left, and not, as * * * has it, the third from the left. Besides the unmistakable plainness of the table on page 150 of the Tactics, it so happens in this instance, there being five companies, the position of each is specifically pointed out in the text.

It will be observed that the table and text entirely agree.

A different arrangement may possibly be better than that laid down in the Tactics, and it is well known that the propriety of the formation laid down in the Tactics is questioned, but until an authorized change is made they must be explicitly followed. [Letters A. G. O., October 5, 1882.]

Construction of the first five lines, top of page 151, Infantry Tactics.

In the absence of a captain for a few days only, his company must retain its old place in the line, unless otherwise ordered by the commanding officer.

Question.—When a battalion is composed of fractions of regiments are these fractions arranged in line according to the rank of captains actually with companies, field officers present at the post, or according to the rank of the officer actually in command on the ground?

Answer.—“According to the rank of the senior officer present in each” fraction. [Circular No. 2, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, 1884.]

When a single battalion is made up of fractions of two or more regiments, there is no interval between the companies, and they are arranged as prescribed in the last clause of paragraph 365, page 152, Infantry Tactics. [Letter A. G. O., September 10, 1884.]

General rules for successive formations.

Paragraph 378, Infantry Tactics, describes a successive formation on the center, and therefore says: “The flank companies *support arms* as soon as dressed.”

In all successive formations on a flank, the company on which the formation is made will not be brought to the support until the command “front” by the captain of the next company.

In forming line by two movements, the companies which form to the right or left are brought to *support* as soon as dressed; except the one farthest from the point of rest, which remains at the *carry* until the command “front” by the captain of the company coming first into line by the second movement.

In forming line by two movements from column of fours, the guides of that portion of the column which forms to the right or left *do not come on the line*. [The above decisions on “general rules for successive formations” were rendered

by General Upton in answer to questions submitted by Colonel R. I. Dodge, U. S. A.]

In the formation of the battalion (page 157-158, Infantry Tactics), the captain of the right center company should bring his company to a "*support*" as soon as the captains of the companies next to him in his own and left wing give the command "front."

The junior captain gives the command *support arms* from his position in the rear rank. [Letter A. G. O., July 14, 1882.]

The *general alignment* prescribed in paragraph 405, Infantry Tactics, is not a successive formation; therefore, guides should not invert pieces, nor company commanders order "*support arms*." [Decision of General Upton.]

The following question, submitted to the Commanding Officer U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, was by him decided as follows:

Question.—Paragraph 421, Infantry Tactics. In forming the column of fours, left in front, on the right or left into line, the colonel desiring to commence firing by company, would it be a violation of the provisions of paragraph 388 for the fire to be commenced by the first company on the line?

Answer.—No. It would probably be necessary in a case of this kind to take up the firing immediately and by company as soon as the guides retire. Paragraph 421 makes a special exception, and states that the fire shall begin with the company first on the line.

The guides of companies that have changed direction in forming line from column of companies at full distance by two movements do not invert their pieces.

The guides of the right companies of a double column do not invert their pieces in forming line to the right. The general rule laid down in paragraph 374 of the Tactics obtains only for those companies that execute the movement successively.

Posts of officers, etc., in the march to the rear, the battalion having previously advanced by the flank of subdivisions.

The interpretation of the words "march as in the advance," in the last line of paragraph 461, of the Tactics, is that the field officers, adjutant, sergeant-major, staff, and band remain in their relative positions, the staff in front of the band, the band in front of the center subdivision, the adjutant and sergeant-major being abreast with the heads of subdivisions, etc.

This conforms to the rules laid down in paragraph 507, for the march to the rear of a double column of companies.

Battalion advancing by right or left of wings, to reform line.

It is not contemplated in the Tactics that the wings of a battalion of infantry should execute "right front into line," so as to bring the colors on the right of the battalion, and the movement should not be executed. [Letter A. G. O., Nov. 19, 1884.]

Ployment on an interior company or division for infantry.

Question.—In paragraph 780, Cavalry Tactics, commands and means are laid down for the ployment on an interior company, but a reference to the Infantry Tactics shows that this movement, which would seem to be quite as important for infantry as cavalry, is not provided for.

Would it be proper to ploy on an interior company or division in infantry by the commands and means prescribed for cavalry?

Answer.—There can be no objection to it. Ployments were formerly made on an interior division of an infantry line. [Circular No. 2, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, 1884.]

General guides.

Now that flags are to be carried by the general guides, under the provisions of paragraph 2792½ of the Regulations (General Orders, No. 61, of 1885, from this office), the

practice of inverting the piece in the deployment of close column, as set forth in the last two lines of paragraph 498, page 217, Infantry Tactics, will be discontinued. [Decision Lieut. Gen., letter June 24, 1885—3391 A. G. O., 1885.]

Passing file-closers from one flank to the other in School of Battalion Mounted.

Question.—In Infantry Tactics, paragraphs 214 and 415, also in Cavalry Tactics, school of company and battalion dismounted, paragraphs 228 and 326, provision is made for changing a column of fours from *right in front* to *left in front*, and the reverse, by passing the file-closers from one flank to the other.

Is it not proper, and in accordance with the spirit of tactics, to do this mounted by the same commands and means as when dismounted? If not, why not?

Answer.—Dismounted, file-closers can pass readily between sets of fours, but mounted they cannot. The latter could pass around the head and rear of their respective companies, and the movement might be introduced with advantage. [Circular No. 2, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, 1884.]

Cavalry Tactics, par. 792. Position of troop commander in the march of the close column by the flank.

On cavalry battalion drill in close column of companies, right in front, at the command "Fours right, Guide right," the troop commanders remain on the left, and No. 4 is the guide of the leading four. In the march by the flank, of a battalion in close column of companies, the company column on that flank on which the guide is announced is the directing column, and its march is regulated by its guide, either on the right or on the left, according as the column is right or left in front.

In regard to paragraphs 543 and 582 of the Tactics, the announcement of the guide in case of a company in column of platoons, marching by the flank, fixes the position of the troop commander, just as in the march by the flank of a bat-

talion in close column of companies it fixes the position of the major. It is not contemplated in the Tactics that the platoons in the first case, or the companies in the second, should be changed from right to left in front by the mere announcement of the guide. [Letter to Commanding General Department of the Missouri, May 2, 1885.]

Error in paragraph 818, Cavalry Tactics.

“The typographical error in the last clause of paragraph 818, Cavalry Tactics, consists in using the word ‘toward’ instead of the word ‘opposite.’” [Letter to Commanding Officer U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, March 26, 1883.]

Double column of fours (cavalry) when right and when left in front.

Provision is made in paragraph 868, Cavalry Tactics, for plying the double column of fours into column in double rank at closed distance; but no reference being made as to when a column of fours is to be considered right and when left in front, a simple and practical rule, announced by Major S. B. M. Young, 3d Cavalry, commanding cavalry battalion at the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, has been adopted at the school.

Rule: “A double column of fours is right in front when the file-closers are at the rear of the column, and left in front when they are at the head of the column.”

This rule works well in executing the movement above referred to. A company column right in front, after entering the battalion column, wheels by fours to the left, and when left in front, by fours to the right. [Circular No. 2, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, 1884.]

Designation of companies in echelon.

As to whether the numerical designation of companies change in the *order of echelon*, the General of the Army says:

“Echelon formation is one partaking more of the nature of a line than of a column, for the reason that all parts of it

can deliver its fire to the front—a thing that cannot be done in a column strictly speaking.

“For all tactical purposes it is a line having its front in direction in which the subdivisions face.

“The companies are designated numerically from right to left in the same manner as though the line were unbroken, and this, too, independent of whether the first is the most advanced or most retired company.” [Letter to Commanding Officer U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, March 26, 1883.]

SALUTES, HONORS TO BE PAID BY TROOPS, ETC.

No salutes at inspection of quarters.

“Soldiers do not salute at the inspection of quarters prescribed in Infantry Tactics, page 360 (Cavalry Tactics, top of page 436), nor do they salute on the occasions contemplated in paragraph 803, Infantry (1121, Cavalry) Tactics. In both cases they simply remain standing at attention. [Letters A. G. O., March 13, 1882.]

Salutes by enlisted men.

The Regulations require an enlisted man to salute, under *all* circumstances when meeting an officer, excepting when indoor and unarmed; in such case he uncovers and stands at attention, as provided in paragraph 605 of the Regulations. [Letter Nov. 16, 1883—4770 A. G. O., 1883.]

Salutes in situations where they cannot be returned.

Question.—Should an enlisted man passing an officer, who is standing at *parade rest* in front of his company at retreat, salute, it being manifestly improper for the officer to return the salute under such circumstances?”

Answer.—Yes. [Decision of the Commanding Officer U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Sept. 22, 1882.]

Order of march for a marching salute.

In regard to the order of march for rendering a marching salute General Upton says: “This is not prescribed, but if

done, the general could give any order to his troops, as first, Cavalry; second, Artillery; third, Infantry. But for a regular review, the troops should pass first, Infantry; second, Artillery; third, Cavalry." [See paragraph 833, Infantry Tactics.]

Commanders of subdivisions render salutes only when specially directed.

Question.—In case of a battalion marching past a general officer, I take it that pieces should be brought to a carry and the colonel only salute. How about a larger command? Commanding officer should salute, should the colonel salute?

Answer.—No rules are prescribed except for review, but paragraph 792 should apply and only commanding officer salutes. [General Upton.]

CEREMONIES.

When a company is inspected on company parade (not preceded by a review), the company does not present arms. The inspector is saluted by the company commander only, the company being at a carry. The officer, if he desires to inspect simply, acknowledges the salute, and then says: *Prepare your company for inspection.* If he desires to muster the company in addition, he says: *Prepare your company for inspection and muster.* The captain then faces about, causes the company to carry arms, and opens ranks as in paragraph 183, Infantry (194 Cavalry) Tactics.

The inspection is conducted on the principles prescribed,—pages 358–59–60, Infantry Tactics.

If muster follows the inspection, the command *attention to muster* is given as soon as the inspection is finished.

Post of captain at inspection when giving command "Open boxes."

At inspection the post of the captain, in giving the command 1. *Open*, 2. *BOXES*, is three yards in front of the right file of the company and facing to the left. [Decision of the

Commanding Officer U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, September 22, 1882.]

Post of staff officers at dress parade.

“In the formation of a battalion for parade, the colonel takes his place in front unaccompanied by the regimental staff. The latter take positions on the right of the adjutant (whose place is as specified in the second paragraph of page 154, Infantry Tactics), placing themselves, according to rank, at one yard apart, and one yard from the adjutant; the non-commissioned staff take post as explained in the second clause from the last of paragraph 368.

“These positions are taken as the battalion is formed. At the command * * * ‘*Rear open order, march,*’ the staff officers step forward and dress up on the line of company officers; the non-commissioned staff—the sergeant-major on the right—form in a similar manner on the left of the battalion, dressing on the front rank.

“At the command ‘*Parade is dismissed,*’ the officers, including those of the staff, close in to the center, as explained on page 350.

“In doing this the field officers, after returning sword, face toward the battalion, march until on the line of company officers, face to the center, and close in with the other officers, following in rear of the last officer on each flank.

“The remainder of the ceremony is as explained on pages 350 and 351.” [Letter A. G. O., Dec. 29, 1882.]

Post of officers of the general staff at street parade.

In regard to this question the Lieutenant General commanding the Army decides as follows:

“Street parades are not prescribed in Tactics or Regulations, and no rules are laid down for them. They are, however, established by custom.

“On account of the width of the ordinary streets, the position for the staff prescribed in paragraph 368, page 154 (Infantry Tactics), is impossible; and as the occasion is a cere-

monial one the position prescribed in paragraph 459 is inapplicable.

“The opinion expressed by General Hancock is correct, and the staff in this case should march as in review—paragraph 815, page 355.” [Letter to Commanding General, Department of the East, August 2, 1884.]

Color bearer.

At dress parade of a regiment, while the battalion is standing at a “parade rest,” it is the practice for the color bearer to remove the staff from the socket and rest the end upon the ground. At an “order arms,” and “parade rest” the color bearer takes position with the staff, nearly as practicable, the same as the soldier does with his rifle. [Letter A. G. O., March 10, 1885.]

Dress parade for the three arms combined not allowable.

Question.—I take it that a brigade dress parade of the three arms is not intended; if it is allowable, however, would not paragraph 833 govern in the formation?

Answer.—No dress parade is prescribed for the three arms united and ought not to be. [Decision of Gen. Upton.]

Dress parade for brigade of infantry.

Question.—In formation for brigade dress parade (line of masses), if battalions are brought to “place rest” should colonels command “*Guides posts?*” See page 252, last paragraph. Taking paragraph 637 in connection, it seems to me the adjutant general should give the command. Am I right?

Answer.—If the formation for dress parade is in line of masses the adjutant general should command “*Guides posts,*” then “*Battalions attention,*” but bear in mind that by last paragraph, page 252, it remains optional with the general whether the battalions in their first formation are permitted to come to “place rest.” [Decision of Gen. Upton.]

The commanding officers at review who do not return swords on taking post on right of reviewing officer.

Generals of brigade and their staff, and colonels commanding battalions, do not return swords when they take place on right of reviewing officer after leaving the column.

The form of "dress parade" prescribed by the Tactics is applicable to a mixed battalion of different arms of the service dismounted.

Equalizing companies before review.

"A battalion being in line may be equalized before review as prescribed in paragraph 382, Upton's Infantry Tactics. In this case, if there is an inspection after the review, the colonel should, before wheeling into column, notify the captains to reform their companies. The captains should then cause their first sergeants or right guides to take their places on the right of their permanent companies, so that in column for inspection or muster each permanent company would be by itself." [Letter A. G. O., Sept. 1, 1883.]

Place of staff officers at review, etc.

"Inasmuch as the Tactics and Regulations are silent on the subject, we must refer to the usages of service. The officers of the general staff, serving at military posts, do not belong to regiments or battalions, but constitute the staff of the commanding officer. They will attend him on all reviews and inspections, will form in line three paces to the rear of the commanding officer, who may at his discretion require them to stand fast when he proceeds to make the 'inspection,' or he may instruct one or more to accompany him and the remainder to retain their position at the *post for review*.

"But with non-commissioned officers no distinction is made as to whether they are regimental or of the general staff—all taking post as prescribed in Tactics. Acting rank confers no position prejudicial to actual rank." [Letter A. G. O., May 31, 1881.]

Post of troop commanders when passing in review.

Cavalry troops are marched in review in column of either companies or platoons; differing in this respect from infantry, in which the line is broken only into column of companies. When in column of companies the captain is in front of the center of his company (troop), as prescribed in paragraph 534, Cavalry Tactics; and when in column of platoons the captain is, as prescribed in paragraph 565, abreast of the leading platoon, *on the side of the guide* four yards from the flank, and there is no exception to this. [Letter A. G. O., Dec. 20, 1882.]

Proper time for commanding officer to return sword at review of a battalion.

Question.—When should the commanding officer, at review of a battalion, return his sword, and when should he draw it after he has accompanied the reviewing officer in inspecting the battalion before marching in review?

Answer.—All things being in readiness for the review, the reviewing officer advances a few paces toward the colonel, and halts when the colonel faces about and commands “present arms,” faces to the front and salutes. The reviewing officer acknowledges the salute, etc., after which the colonel faces about and commands “carry arms,” and faces again to the front. * * * * *

He will *then return his sword* and join the reviewing officer, who has started for the right of the line. When about joining the reviewing officer the colonel will salute by touching his hat, and will take his place on the right of the reviewing officer and accompany him around the battalion. On reaching the right of the line, the colonel will pass to the rear and take his place on the left of the reviewing officer. After accompanying him some fifteen or twenty paces, he will salute by touching his hat, and move direct to his post in front of the center of the battalion, face it, *draw sword*, and command “close order, march.” [Letter to editor *Army and Navy Journal*, Jan. 16, 1885.]

Reviewing officer passing around battalion at review.

It is entirely optional whether the reviewing officer passes between the band or drum corps and the right of the regiment at review or not. When mounted, he will pass to the right of the band. [Decision of Gen. Upton. See *Army and Navy Journal*, May 3, 1873.]

Post of captain mounted at command "rear open order."

(Paragraph 1154, Cavalry Tactics.)

The Tactics are indefinite. The following rule would seem pertinent: At the command *rear open order*, the captain places himself nine yards to the front of the right file, facing to the left so as to be in proper position to superintend the alignment of officers. At the command *march*, the captain proceeds as in company formation. [Circular No. 2, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, 1884.]

Instructions for lieutenants at inspection.

At inspection of infantry or cavalry dismounted, at the approach of the inspector, lieutenants of infantry will bring their swords to a carry at the command "*Inspection arms*," and lieutenants of cavalry will bring their sabers to a carry at the command "*Carry arms*."

* * * * *

Upon the completion of the inspector's examination of the ammunition and boxes all lieutenants will come to an attention and carry, face about, and lieutenants of infantry will again, immediately thereafter, drop their swords to the front, but lieutenants of cavalry will remain at a carry. [Orders No. 2, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, 1882.]

Manual for inspection of blanket bags (prepared by Capt. Evan Miles, Twenty-First Infantry).

The following manual for the inspection of blanket bags—which may be used in place of that prescribed for the inspection of knapsacks, in paragraph 816, page 359 (except the

first six lines), and the first three lines of page 360, of Upton Infantry Tactics—is published for the information and government of all concerned.

The captain then closes ranks, stacks arms, opens ranks, and commands :

1. *Front Rank*, 2. ABOUT, 3. FACE, 4. UNSLING, 5. BLANKET BAGS, 6. *Open*, 7. BLANKET BAGS.

The men of the front rank, having faced about, take a short step forward so as to be free from the stacks.

At the command "*unsling*," each man makes a half face to the right and unfastens the hook of the right strap by seizing the D ring with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand, passed under the blanket bag; he then unhooks the strap with the right hand, and unslings the blanket bag by passing the right forearm over the head; at the same time he faces to the front, and, standing erect, holds it by the straps in front of the knees. At the command "*blanket bags*," he places the blanket bag on the ground against the toes, the straps underneath, the great-coat outward, and then stands at attention; at the seventh command he opens the blanket bag, turning the flap from him, the flap resting on the great-coat; he then stands at attention.

The inspector having inspected the blanket bags, the captain commands :

1. *Repack*, 2. BLANKET BAGS.

At the command "*blanket bags*," each soldier repacks and fastens up his blanket bag, leaving it in the same position as before opening it, and then stands at attention. The captain then commands.

1. SLING, 2. BLANKET BAGS.

At the command "*sling*," each man grasps the unhooked (right) strap with the right hand, the hooked left strap with the left hand, the back of the left hand to the right, raises the blanket bag, and, standing erect, makes a half face to the right.

At the command "*blanket bags*," he swings the blanket bag over the shoulders, passing the left arm through the hooked strap, and carrying the right hand strap over the head. He then brings this strap down over the right shoulder, makes a half face to the left, and hooks the strap with the right hand, holding the D ring with the thumb and forefinger of the left hand passed under the blanket bag. Each man then stands at attention. [G. O. 13, H. Q. A., Feb. 10, 1885.]

Review of a division.

The following questions submitted to the General of the Army were, by him, answered as follows :

First Question.—A division is formed in line of masses, that is, each regiment shows division front. Does the reviewing officer ride around each brigade by itself, or does he ride down the entire division front and back in its rear? Upton says he rides as prescribed for division in line of battle.

Answer.—The reviewing officer, in reviewing a division in line of masses, rides to the extreme left before passing in rear of any of the brigades. [See sixth paragraph, page 391, and fifth paragraph, page 389, Upton's Tactics.]

Second Question.—Does a major general commanding three brigades draw a sword and salute the reviewing officer while his command stands in line of battle or in masses?

Answer.—The division commander does not salute when a division is in line or in line of masses. The salute of a division is given by brigade. [See last paragraph on page 388, and following.]

Third Question.—While troops are marching in review with the general at the head, where does the assistant adjutant general ride. At his side, or six paces in rear?

Answer.—The adjutant general is a part of the staff, and as a member thereof rides six yards in rear of the general. [See fifth paragraph, page 386; also third paragraph, page 390.]

Fourth Question.—While a brigadier general rides down the front of his line with the major general and reviewing officer, does he have his sword drawn or in the scabbard?

Answer.—Brigade commanders do not accompany the reviewing officer in the review of a division. They are supposed to have their swords drawn at all times. Corps and division commanders have their swords in the scabbard, except on approaching the reviewing officer marching in review. [See page 384; third paragraph.]

Fifth Question.—While a brigade commander is at the right of the reviewing officer at the reviewing station, does he have sword drawn or in scabbard?

Answer.—As the brigade commanders are not directed to return swords, they remain drawn while they are by the side of the reviewing officer. [Letter A. G. O., Sept. 1, 1880.]

Reviews of brigades and divisions.

Neither paragraph 826 nor 827, Infantry Tactics, expressly states whether or not the colonels commanding battalions leave their battalions, after passing in review, to take place on the right of the general of brigade. For the colonel to place himself by the side of the brigade commander does not violate any of the principles of assimilation of the tactics. Moreover, the presence of the colonel at the reviewing point is desirable, that he may give information in regard to details of his regiment that might not be known to the general commanding the brigade. It is therefore held that, in the review of a brigade of infantry, the colonels commanding battalions should, unaccompanied by their staff, take place on the right of the general commanding the brigade; that in a review of a division of infantry the colonels should not leave the head of their battalions after passing the reviewing officer. [General decision, letter Aug. 28, '85—5609 A. G. O., 1885.]

Officers joining funeral procession follow in order of rank.

Upon a point raised as to a discrepancy between the wording of paragraph 635 of the Regulations of 1881, and the

corresponding paragraph in the Regulations of 1863, the General of the Army decides: "In the matter referred to, paragraph 635 (Codified Regulations) cites Upton's Tactics as well as the Regulations of 1863. These Tactics having been adopted subsequently to the Regulations of 1863, take precedence whenever conflict occurs. Therefore persons joining the procession follow the coffin in *order* of their rank—not in the *inverse*, as was prescribed by the Regulations of 1863. It will be observed that according to the Tactics nothing is reversed at funerals except the arms of the infantry escort and the order in column of the troops when the escort is composed of different arms of service. The old practice of inversions is gradually falling into disuse." [Letter A. G. O., Feb. 3, 1882.]

CEREMONY OF GUARD-MOUNTING; GUARD DUTY, ETC.

The following is the proper method for officers of the guard to take post at guard-mounting: The officers of the guard take their posts, three yards in front of the centers of their platoons (if but one officer of the guard, three yards in front of the center of the guard), as soon as the sergeant-major has reported, and not wait until he has taken post on the left of the guard.

The sword should be drawn as soon as the officer takes his post, and not until then. [Circular No. 2, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, 1884.]

In regard to the execution of the movement described in the third paragraph of page 364, Infantry (first paragraph on page 440, Cavalry) Tactics, the General of the Army says: "The wording of the Tactics, paragraph 818, describes an oblique movement in the execution of the command '*Officers and non-commissioned officers to the front and center, march,*' at guard-mounting; and to ascertain that the movement is intended to be oblique it is well to consider this command in connection with the similar command for dress parade, paragraph 810, in which the Tactics clearly specify that at the command '*First sergeants to the front and center, march,*' the

movement is rectangular. If the same had been contemplated at guard-mounting, the text would have been equally clear and positive in saying so." [Letter A. G. O., Oct. 11, 1882.]

A non-commissioned officer, commanding the guard, when conducting the same from the place of guard-mounting to its post, should march at its left and rear whenever there is no file-closer. [Decision Lieutenant General, letter April 13, 1885.]

The commanding officers of the old and the new guards should face the front and not each other, in executing the "salute" prescribed in the twelfth line from the top of page 386 of the Artillery Tactics. [Decision of Lieutenant General, letter April 17, 1885.]

First sergeants at guard-mounting.

The following views of Inspector General D. B. Sacket, U. S. Army, confirmed by Lieutenant General Sheridan, have been published by the Adjutant General of the Army: "I regard the first sergeants and their supernumeraries, the post adjutant and sergeant-major, as a portion of the guard until the guard has passed the new officer of the day in review. The review over, the above-mentioned persons cease to belong to the guard, and then act as laid down in 'Ceremonies for Guard-Mounting' in the Tactics. Before the review the first sergeants are as much a part of the guard as is the sergeant who marches on guard. Should the sergeant of the guard, while at an 'order arms,' be addressed by the post adjutant, he does not come to a 'carry arms' to make his reply. I think the same rule applies to first sergeants, and that First Sergeant Ward was right in remaining at an 'order arms' while answering the inquiry made by the post adjutant. [Letter A. G. O., Feb., 1885.]

Regan's manual of guard duty.

This work is not an authorized publication of the War Department in the same sense as are the prescribed Regulations and Tactics. [Letter A. G. O., Sept. 11, 1884.]

While a most excellent work for general use, it is not *authority* in the sense in which that term is understood in the military service. [Letter A. G. O., July 14, 1882.]

Sentinel in charge of prisoners.

A sentinel, or a member of a guard, in charge of prisoners either marching or at work, should salute all officers with a sergeant's salute. It is proper, however, in the discretion of the commanding officer, to direct sentinels in charge of prisoners not to render any salute, when such orders are necessary in order that the sentinel may not have his attention diverted from the prisoners under his charge, and that he may be held in a strict accountability for their safe keeping in situations favorable for escape. [Letter A. G. O., Oct. 15, 1884.]

A prisoner under charge of a sentinel should not be required to salute an officer. The sentinel *alone* should salute. [Letter to Commanding General, Department of the East, June 9, 1883.]

A prisoner (enlisted man) not under the immediate charge of a sentinel does not salute; he simply stands attention to all officers.

Acting sergeant-major.

An acting sergeant-major should be recognized as such by other non-commissioned officers, whether junior or not. [Letter A. G. O., Sept. 25, 1884.]

Question.—A sergeant in charge of a detail reporting at guard-mounting to an acting sergeant-major, his junior in rank, should he salute first?

Answer.—The acting sergeant-major should salute first; the sergeant should return it and then report. [Decision of General Upton.]

Mode of announcing approach of new guard or officer of the day by sentinel in front of the guard-house.

On this point the Lieutenant General commanding the Army decides as follows:

No. 1 should call out, "Turn out the guard, body of troops (or armed party)," or "Officer of the day," as the case may

be. This practice conforms with paragraphs 380 and 386 of the Regulations.

Turning out the guard by the sentinel is in itself a compliment, and should not be omitted. Besides, when the guard is formed, it may be the wish of the officer of the day to pass in rear of it, and not to interrupt the purpose for which it is paraded. This he can accomplish by saluting, or replying, "Never mind the guard," in answer to No. 1. [Letter A. G. O., May 10, 1884.]

Mode of challenging by sentinel in front of the guard-house.

The sentinel on No. 1 post having challenged any person approaching his post at night and received the reply, should command, "Halt," and call "Corporal of the guard, friend," or "friend with the countersign," according to the answer of the person challenged. The corporal of the guard should then order the person to advance, receiving the countersign, if the person has it. If the person challenged be the commanding officer, or any person entitled to inspect the guard, the corporal, after receiving the countersign, should say, "The countersign is right," and call, "turn out the guard," announcing the title of the officer challenged. The guard being paraded, the officer of the guard will say, "Advance, commanding officer" (or "officer of the day"), adding "with the countersign" (or "parole"), should he deem it necessary. [Letter A. G. O., April 10, 1884.]

The following points in relation to guard duty, submitted by Colonel R. I. Dodge, U. S. A., were confirmed by General Upton :

"Challenging may begin at any specified hour, ordinarily in garrison it begins at tattoo.

"Between the firing of the evening gun and the hour fixed for challenging, a sentinel does not salute, but stands at a carry faced to his proper front; nor does the guard turn out for any one.

"Daytime, within the meaning of paragraph 386 of the Regulations, is held to be the interval of time between the firing of the morning and evening guns.

“ *The officer of the guard* takes post in front of his guard in receiving grand rounds.

“ After the officer of the day has been saluted by his guard or guards, official recognition of his presence thereafter, while he remains in the same vicinity, will be taken by bringing the guard or guards to attention; this rule is general in regard to saluting officers who remain in the same vicinity.”

Compliments by sentinels after challenging.

Standing at attention by a sentinel after the hour for challenging is sufficient compliment to require its recognition (by a salute) from an officer in passing. [Circular No. 2, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, 1884.]

Sentinels allowed to stand on post in hot weather.

“ It is customary in very hot weather to permit sentinels to stand at an ‘order’ on their posts, but the principle is observed that the sentinel must take the position (standing) best suited to an effective performance of his duties in the changed condition.” [Letter A. G. O., Sept. 1, 1883.]

Miscellaneous.

“ The corporal of the guard should carry his rifle with the bayonet fixed.” [Letter A. G. O., Aug. 17, 1883.]

There is no authority other than “ custom of service ” for the commander of a body of armed men on passing a guard bringing the arms to a *carry* before saluting. The practice, however, has the sanction of long approved custom and may be considered law. [Circular No. 2, U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, 1884.]

The following decisions were rendered Jan. 14, 1885, by Lieutenant General Sheridan in response to inquiries by Col. Fred. Phisterer, A. A. G., State of New York :

The salutes prescribed in paragraph 389 of the Regulations are limited to officers who cross a sentinel's post, or pass within saluting distance in front of him. If an officer pass in rear, and within saluting distance of a sentinel, the latter will not salute, but face outward and stand to attention.

Saluting distance.

1. Saluting distance is the limit within which individuals and the insignia of rank can be readily recognized. It should not be less than 30 paces.

2. When the officer of the guard and officer of the day approach the guard-house from different directions, at the same time, the officer of the day should be advanced first, and should not be made to wait for his junior.

3. It is the duty of the commanding officer to give the special instructions which the duties of the particular guard concerned require. In the absence of special instructions, the corporal of a relief should decide for himself, according to the urgency of the case, how far he should allow the duties devolving upon a patrol to interfere with the relief of the old sentinels. If the route of the patrol is on a continuous chain of sentinels, he should not challenge persons coming near him, unless he has reason to believe that sentinels are neglecting their duties.

4. A sentinel (not No. 1), after having received the right countersign, should reply, "Advance friend" or "friends," "patrol" or "rounds," as the case may be, in accordance with paragraph 377, Army Regulations.

5. A detachment or company being at a *rest* and commanded by a non-commissioned officer, should be brought to a "carry," and the non-commissioned officer should salute all officers. If commanded by a commissioned officer, the same compliment should be paid to the commanding officer and general officers only.

6. A guard being in line and not under inspection, when commanded by a non-commissioned officer, is brought to *attention* and *carry* when an officer not entitled to have the guard turned out passes, and the non-commissioned officer salutes all officers. If a guard is commanded by a commissioned officer, attention should be paid only to officers entitled to have the guard turned out for them.

Handling the rifle.

The attention of officers is invited to the necessity of instructing the soldier, after loading the rifle, to relinquish all pressure upon the trigger when in bringing the hammer from a full cock to either the half or safety cock, or from the half to the safety-cock positions, as soon as the nose of the sear has passed the notch on the tumbler just above the one in which it is desired to engage it. When this precaution is neglected, it has been found possible to so engage the sear-nose on the edge of the tumbler-notches that but a very slight touch upon the trigger, or only a jar of the piece, will be necessary to free it and permit the hammer to fall upon the firing-pin, giving a blow which, while generally not sufficient, may yet in some cases, explode the cartridge. This peculiarity of the lock is independent of the character of the surface of the sear-nose and ends of the tumbler-notches, and is inherent in the mechanism of all fire-arms in which the pressure on the sear passes through or near its center of motion. The proper remedy can be found only in the careful instruction of the soldier.—[Circ. letter, Jan. 6, '85—4200 A. G. O., 1884.]

Guard-mounting and stable guard of a battery.

Orders placing the stable guard of a battery under the orders of the post officer of the day conflict with paragraphs 976 and 1166, Light Artillery Tactics, which, by the approval of the President and promulgation by the Secretary of War, have the force of regulations, and must be obeyed.

The stable and park guard of a battery must be mounted by the battery officer of the day, as prescribed in Light Artillery Tactics, paragraph 976.

An order involving the mounting of a battery stable guard by the post adjutant is in conflict with paragraph 1166, Light Artillery Tactics, which declares explicitly that the guard of a light battery shall be under the immediate orders of the battery officer of the day, who reports directly to the battery

commander, subject, of course, to the higher authority of the post commander.

An order giving a joint control of the stable guard to the battery commander and the post officer of the day would result in friction and contentions. Military subordination to more than one immediate commander is impracticable, and not warranted by military rules or the customs of the service. —[Decision Lieut. Gen., letter Oct. 5, '85—5337 A. G. O., 1885.]

Courtesies between commanding officers of sea-coast forts and commanders of foreign ships of war.

Paragraphs 705 and 708 of Colonel Tidball's manual (heavy artillery) seem to have been well considered by both the Navy and War Departments before adoption. Colonel Tidball's position, that the commanders of our sea-coast forts represent the Government, is, in my judgment, correct, and I hope for that reason, and because of the simple common-sense method that flows from it, his manual will be maintained. —[Views Lieut. Gen., concurred in by Sec. War, letter Nov. 17, '85—3454 A. G. O., 1885.]

DECISIONS ON POINTS OF TACTICS.

It is almost impossible to devise a system of tactics that will be interpreted alike in all its details by different instructors, and decisions on minor parts can well be left to the commander of the regiment, battalion, or independent company, without violation of that "uniformity throughout the Army," prescribed by General Orders No. 6, Headquarters of the Army, July 17, 1873, the main object being the accomplishment of an authorized maneuver without the violation of any principle or any express direction of the Tactics. [Decision of Lieut. Gen., letter June 24, '85—2780 A. G. O., 1885.]



GENERAL ORDERS.

STATE OF MAINE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Augusta, February 2, 1885. }

General Orders No. 1.

I. The following order from the Commander-in-Chief is hereby promulgated for the information of all concerned:

STATE OF MAINE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Augusta, February 2, 1885. }

Order.

The following named persons have been appointed as the Staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief:

Samuel J. Gallagher of Augusta to be Adjutant General, Quartermaster General and Paymaster General, with the rank of Brigadier General.

John T. Richards of Gardiner to be Inspector General, with rank of Brigadier General.

Augustus C. Hamlin of Bangor to be Surgeon General, with rank of Colonel.

Ferdinand W. Guptill of Saco to be Judge Advocate General, with rank of Colonel.

Samuel N. Campbell of Cherryfield to be Commissary General, with rank of Colonel.

Charles C. Burrill of Ellsworth to be Quartermaster General, with rank of Colonel.

Enoch C. Farrington of Portland to be Inspector of Rifle Practice, with rank of Colonel.

Frank D. Pullen of Bangor to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Colonel.

William A. R. Boothby of Waterville to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Willard B. King of Calais to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Albert B. Nealey of Lewiston to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

William F. Boardman of Calais to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

J. F. Hayden of Bath to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Ruel T. McLellan of Portland to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Frank C. Knight of Rockland to be Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

George E. Dole of Bangor to be Military Secretary, with rank of Major.

They will be respected and obeyed accordingly. The Adjutant General is charged with the promulgation of this order.

FREDERICK ROBIE,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. GALLAGHER,

Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, April 2, 1885. }

General Orders No. 2.

I. Paragraph I of General Orders No. III, series of 1880, dated January 5th, establishing First Division Militia of Maine, is hereby revoked

II. The Commanding Officer of the First Brigade M. V. M., and the Commanding Officers of the several organizations composing the Reserve Militia will report direct to this office.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. GALLAGHER, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, April 13, 1885. }

General Orders No. 3.

I. With the view of increasing the efficiency of the Maine Volunteer Militia, in rifle practice, and as far as practicable, conform to the prescribed regulations for the U. S. A., as laid down in Capt. S. E. Blunt's book of instructions, adopted by the War Department, the targets and previous conditions of qualifications for the several classes are hereby changed, and the following rules will govern the rifle practice for the season of 1885, and until otherwise ordered. Inasmuch as the quota of ammunition is more than the number of rounds required to complete the firings at distances required for qualification, it will be found advantageous to have some of it expended (especially by those inexperienced in practice), at one hundred and one hundred and fifty yards, before undertaking to qualify on the two hundred yard range.

II. Company Commanders will see that the instruction in rifle practice in the armory is thorough, before allowing the soldier to practice on the range. Capt Blunt's instructions on rifle practice, which contains much valuable information on armory practice, will be issued to the various Commands, and will remain the property of the State.

III. Record books will be issued to each company in which the scores made by members, in all practice upon the range, will be entered. This record will be kept open to the inspection of all members of the Militia.

IV. All practice upon the range for the purpose of qualification must be under the supervision of a commissioned officer, or the company inspector of rifle practice, or a non-commissioned officer designated by the Company Commander. And all returns made, must be certified to by such officer, and the person marking, upon suitable blanks provided for that purpose.

V. The practice season will close October 15th and the returns to the State Inspector of rifle practice must be made on or before November first.

CLASSES.

SHARPSHOOTERS.—To qualify as a sharpshooter, 45 out of a possible 50 will be required at each distance, 200, 300 and 500 yards

MARKSMEN.—For a marksman, 40 out of a possible 50 will be required at each distance, 200, 300 and 500 yards.

FIRST CLASS.—To enter the first class, 32 out of a possible 50 will be required at each distance, 200, 300 and 500 yards.

SECOND CLASS.—To enter the second class, 25 out of a possible 50 will be required at each distance, 200, 300 and 500 yards.

THIRD CLASS.—Those who fire their quota of ammunition but fail to qualify to enter a preceding class.

FOURTH CLASS.—Those who do not practice upon the range during the practice season.

TARGETS.

Target A, (page 143, Blunt's Manual of Instructions in Rifle and Carbine firing for the U. S. A.) 4x6 feet, bull's eye, 8x10 inch, center 24x30, inner 40x50, will be used for all practice, including 300 yards.

Target B, adopted for 400, 500 and 600 yards, will be used for 500 yard firings. It is 6x6 ft, bull's eye 18x24, center 36x48, inner 54x72.

POSITION.

The position is the same as heretofore adopted, with this exception: At 300 yards, either a kneeling or sitting posture must be taken. [See Blunt's Manual, pages 88, 89, 90, Paragraphs 225, 227, 232.]

BADGES.

Paragraphs 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515; Pages 198, 199 and 200, will govern in the kind of badges issued for sharpshooters and marksmen, which are the same as those used in the U. S. A.

VI. The allowance of ammunition will be fifty rounds to a man and no soldier will be allowed to use ammunition that belongs to another. Companies having no ammunition will make requisition for the same when wanted. Not more than one thousand rounds will be issued at one time to any company, and then only to such companies as propose to practice under the foregoing rules.

VII. The Company Inspector of Rifle Practice will inspect the rifles as often as once every two months, and make duplicate returns of the same to the General Inspector of Rifle Practice the first day of every other month in the year, upon blanks furnished for that purpose. Company Inspectors must report immediately to the Commander the condition of any rifle not found in good condition. The condition of each rifle must be entered opposite the manufacturer's number.

VIII. Vacancies that occur in the position of Company Inspector of Rifle Practice will be at once filled by Company Commanders, notice of which must be sent to the Regimental and General Inspector of Rifle Practice and Brigade Headquarters. The figure of merit will be determined as prescribed in paragraphs 517, 519, 522, page 200, Blunt's Instructions

IX. Competitions will be arranged for Encampment week, and liberal prizes offered for Individual Company and Regimental Team, Company team skirmish, and Company skirmish firings. The targets used, and the manner of conducting these matches will be a test of the marksmanship of the Militia, at 200, 300 and 500 yards, and at distances unknown and unexpected. While the increase of percentage for qualification as marksmen and sharpshooters will reduce the number qualifying, yet those reaching the second and first classes will be known as good shots and in line of promotion.

X. The "Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing for the U. S. Army" prepared by Capt. S. E. Blunt of the U. S. A., and adopted by the War Department, January 15, 1885, for guidance of the U. S. A., is hereby authorized for the instruction of the Militia of Maine.

So much of previous orders as conflict with this order, is hereby revoked.

Colonel E. C. Farrington, Inspector of Rifle Practice, is hereby charged with the duties of a strict observance of this order; he will arrange all details and be held

responsible for its proper execution. Regimental and Company Inspectors may correspond directly with him.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. GALLAGHER, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, April 28, 1885. }

General Orders No. 4.

I. The attention of Company Commanders is called to the annual May inspection as required by Section 101 of the Militia Law.

II. The inspection will be made by Company Commanders, unless the Colonel commanding the Regiment shall designate some other officer residing in same town, in his command, to perform that duty. No return will be required of this inspection, and no pay attached for said inspection.

III. The following named officers of the Staff of Major General Joshua L. Chamberlain, having tendered their resignation, it is hereby ordered that Lieutenant Colonel Daniel O'C. O'Donoghue, Division Inspector; Major John W. Berry, Division Quartermaster; Major Lucius H. Kendall, Division Commissary; Major J. W. Spaulding, Division Judge Advocate; Major Thomas P. Shaw, Captain Eugene M. Hersey and Captain Noel B. Nutt, Jr., Aides-de-Camp, be and are hereby honorably discharged from the Maine Volunteer Militia, to take effect March 31, 1885.

IV. The following changes have occurred in the Volunteer Militia during the quarter ending March 31, 1885.

FIRST REGIMENT.

COMMISSIONED.

January 20, Edwy A. Sotheard, Captain Co. H, vice Cross, discharged.

January 20, Alva G. Moody, First Lieut. Co. H, vice Sotheard, promoted.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

March 18, Wilson A. Ripley, Captain Co. D.

February 10, Fred E. Sotheard, Second Lieut. Co. H.

SECOND REGIMENT.

COMMISSIONED.

January 20, Horace M. Weston, Captain Co. E, vice Wing, discharged.

January 20, Alonzo York, First Lieut. Co. E, vice Weston, promoted.

January 20, Manson W. Dennis, Second Lieutenant, vice York, promoted.

DISCHARGED.

January 29, Benjamin W. Parker, Captain Co. D.

V. The following named enlisted men are hereby discharged from the Maine Volunteer Militia for the good of the service.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Co. B, Musician H. B. Fuller, Privates John Scully, W. C. Winter, for continued absence without leave.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Co. B, Privates Lewis Norwood, William Spearing, Samuel Knox, Reed McPheters.
Co. D, Corporal A. M. Hobbs, for disability; Privates George W. Goodard, Frank Gardner, Charles E. Hobbs, Harry H. Heald, George W. Hawthorne; W. E. Akers,

Edwin Farr, E. J. Goodwin, George A. Parker, A. C. Wakefield, for continued absence without leave.

Co. F, Privates W. F. Bachelder, A. L. Buzzell, F. M. Dexter, W. W. Fuller, C. B. Fuller, W. D. Hutchinson, J. S. Runnells, F. H. Sherburne, for continued absence without leave.

Co. G, Privates John A. Burns, M. J. Cullinan, John S. Hale, Mathew C. Hines, Cornelius E. Lane, Thomas E. Welch, William L. Tracy, James M. Varley, for disobedience of orders and continued absence from drill without leave, since annual encampment of 1884.

Co. H, Privates James A. Brown, P. L. Bigelow, J. M. Burns, A. A. Nolan, absence from the State without leave.

FIRST BATTERY.

FIRST PLATOON. Privates Henry T. Mitchell, Geo. W. Fuller, Chas. H. Huntington, Rufus O. Jordan, James J. Carroll, Thomas Morrow, for continued absence without leave.

SECOND PLATOON. Private William H. Lewis, absence without leave.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. GALLAGHER, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, May 1, 1885. }

General Orders No. 5.

I. The several companies of the Volunteer Militia will assemble at their respective armories for inspection, by Inspector General John T. Richards, if unable to visit all the companies, he will designate some one, at the time fixed below, as follows, viz:

Company D, 2d Reg't., M. V. M., (Nealey Rifles) Lewiston, Wednesday, May 6, at 8.15 P. M.

Company H. 2d Reg't., M. V. M., (Waterville Light Infantry) Thursday, May 7, at 8 P. M.

Company E, 2d Reg't, M. V. M., (Skowhegan Light Infantry) Friday, May 8, at 8 P. M.

Company G, 2d Reg't, M. V. M., (Jameson Guards) Bangor, Monday, May 11, at 8 P. M.

Company A, 2d Reg't, M. V. M., (Crosby Guards) Hampden, Tuesday, May 12, at 8 P. M.

Company B, 2d Reg't, M. V. M., (Hersey Light Infantry) Oldtown, Wednesday, May 13, at 8 P. M.

Company F, 2d Reg't, M. V. M., (Douty Guards) Dover, Thursday, May 14, at 8 P. M.

Company C, 2d Reg't, M. V. M., (Dexter Light Infantry) Dexter, Friday, May 15, at 8 P. M.

Company F, 1st Reg't, M. V. M., (Capital Guards) Augusta, Monday, May 18, at 8 P. M.

Company H, 1st Reg't, M. V. M. (Richards Light Infantry) Gardiner, Tuesday, May 19, at 8 P. M.

Company G, 1st Reg't, M. V. M., (Biddeford Light Infantry) Wednesday, May 20, at 8 P. M.

Company A, 1st Reg't, M. V. M., (Portland Light Infantry) Thursday, May 21, at 7.30 P. M.

Company B, 1st Reg't, M. V. M., (Portland Mechanic Blues) Thursday, May 21, at 8.30 P. M.

Company E, 1st Reg't, M. V. M., (Portland Montgomery Guards) Friday, May 22, at 8 P. M.

Company C, 1st Regt, M. V. M., (Auburn Light Infantry) Monday, May 25, at 8 P. M.

Company D, 1st Reg't, (Norway Light Infantry) Tuesday, May 26, at 8 P. M.

First Platoon, Battery, (with rifles) Lewiston, Monday, May 25, at 7.30 P. M.

Second Platoon, Battery, (with rifles) Brunswick, Wednesday, May 27, at 8 P. M.

II. The several organizations will appear in full dress, with knapsacks, blankets, overcoats and blouses, in heavy marching order, at the dates above named, unless especially notified of a different date.

III. The Inspecting Officer will make a thorough examination of the character and efficiency of the men in each command, and recommend for discharge such men as would seem to be for the good of the service. He will also carefully examine each Company and make report of the proficiency in drill, discipline, soldierly appearance and the condition of the armories, uniforms, arms and equipments, books, papers, and all military property in its possession, and report any loss or injury to the arms and accoutrements or any part of the State property; and will also give such other information as will be useful to the Commander-in-Chief.

IV. Company Commanders will see that all the property of every description is in the armory at the time fixed for the inspection, and that every member of his command be present for inspection, unless excused on account of sickness. [Attention is called to sections 132 & 133, Militia Law].

V. Commanding Officers of Companies will prepare duplicate rolls, showing condition or strength of their companies, on the day of inspection. Rolls for that purpose will be forwarded direct from this office. All officers of the Militia are invited to be present at any and all of the above inspections.

VI. The Inspector will condemn and report all military property in the possession of companies which has or may become unfit for use, and direct the same to be forwarded to the Quartermaster General of the State.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. GALLAGHER, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, June 5, 1885. }

General Orders No. 6.

I. At the request of Brig. General Jno. Marshall Brown, commanding First Brigade M. V. M., Charles D. Clark, of Portland, is hereby appointed additional Aide-de-Camp on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief, with the rank of Captain.

II. Captain Clark will report to General Brown for duty.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. GALLAGHER, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA.
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, June 9, 1885. }

General Orders No. 7.

I. The Militia having been invited to perform escort duty for the Grand Army of the Republic, on Tuesday, June 23, at Portland, the several organizations composing the Volunteer and Reserve Militia, having accepted the invitation, will be furnished subsistence and transportation by the State.

II. The Portland Cadets, Bath Light Infantry and the Yarmouth Rifles, will form a part of the escort, and will report to Brig. General Jno. Marshall Brown.

III. Captain George W. Proctor, Commanding 1st Maine Battery, will report with his command (with rifles) Tuesday, June 23, to the Brigade Commander at Portland.

IV. Substitutes or volunteers will not be allowed, and only such men as are duly enlisted, examined and mustered into the State service, armed and equipped, will be furnished with transportation tickets.

V. Company Commanders will forward to this office, through the proper channels, on or before the 18th instant, all enlistment papers of recruits. Also forward, on or before the 30th instant, a roll containing the names of members of his company present under arms and performing duty at Portland on the 23d.

VI. Special trains for carrying the companies of the 2d Regiment will leave as follows:

Oldtown,	12.35 P. M.,	Monday,	22d.
Bangor,	1.15	"	"
Hermon Center,	1.30	"	"
Dexter,	1.30	"	"
Skowhegan,	2.40	"	"
Waterville,	3.30	"	"

Arriving at Fair Grounds, Lewiston, at 5.50 P. M.

Company F (Douty Guards), Dover will take the train at Dexter; Company A (Crosby Guards), Hampden, at Hermon Center.

The companies of the 2d Regiment, except Company D (Nealey Rifles), Lewiston, will remain over night at the Fair Grounds, Lewiston, and be ready to take the train from there at 5 A. M. Tuesday. Lewiston and Auburn companies will take the train which leaves Lewiston at 5 10, Auburn, 5.15. Companies F (Capital Guards), Augusta, and H (Richard's Light Infantry), Gardiner, of the 1st Regiment, will take the regular 6 o'clock train from Augusta; the Bath Light Infantry the 7 A. M. train; Yarmouth Rifles the Maine Central train at Yarmouth Junction at 7.50 A. M.

Returning, will leave Portland, Tuesday at 9.40 P. M.

VII. Brig. General Jno. Marshall Brown, commanding First Brigade M. V. M., is charged with the command of the escort. On receipt of this order, commanders of regiments, battery and organizations of the Reserve Militia, will report to Brig. General Brown for instructions. On completion of the day's duty the Brigade Commander will see that the troops are embarked in their proper trains at the hour designated for return to their respective stations.

VIII. The Brigade Commander will charge himself with the duty of providing subsistence for the troops during their stay in Portland, making timely requisition therefor on the Adjutant General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. GALLAGHER, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, July 13, 1885. }

General Orders No. 8.

I. The First Brigade, M. V. M., will go into camp at Augusta for the period of four days, commencing Tuesday, August 25th, 1885.

II. The camp will be prepared and the tents pitched on Saturday, August 22d, and proper details will be made for the performance of this duty. No work will be allowed on or about the camp ground on Sunday. Sufficient guards will be detailed for the protection of State property until arrival of Brigade.

III. Brig. General Jno. Marshall Brown, commanding the Brigade, is charged with the execution of this order, and will cause to be made, through the Quartermaster General, the requisite arrangements for the transportation and feeding of his command. At the close of the Encampment, he will make a report in writing to these Headquarters of the duty performed, with such recommendations or suggestions as he may consider important.

IV. Brig. General John T. Richards, Inspector General, will attend the encampment and witness the instruction, drill and manœuvres practiced during the four days, critically observe the same, and make a written report thereon. Said report will state the amount and kind of duty performed by the troops on each day, the manner of its performance, the state and condition of each regiment, battery and company, the degree of order and discipline maintained, and the general police of the camp. And make such suggestions as are deemed important upon the working and efficiency of the system of instruction, drill and discipline prescribed, and the necessity of further regulation and legislation in order to perfect the military system of the State, and transmit the same to the Commander-in-Chief within thirty days from the breaking up of such Encampment.

V. Col. E. C. Farrington, Inspector of Rifle Practice, will attend the Encampment and superintend the rifle practice and make report of same with suggestions as he may think proper, to these Headquarters on or before December 1, 1885. In General Order No. 3, A. G. O., C. S.; relating to the qualification of sharpshooters, marksmen, &c., the ten shots fired to make the required number of points, need not necessarily be ten consecutive shots, but may be in scores of five shots each.

VI. No enlistment or muster-in of men will be permitted within fifteen days of the Encampment, and all enlistment papers must be forwarded to these Headquarters ten days before the time of such Encampment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. GALLAGHER, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, August 15, 1885. }

General Orders No. 9.

I. The authority of Brig. General Jno. Marshall Brown, Commanding the First Brigade, M. V. M., will, during the Encampment of the troops at Augusta, on the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th days of August next, be extended to a distance of one-half mile around the Camp, with the exception of any road or roads within said distance and all the authority intended to be given by Section 107 of the Militia Law, is hereby given to the Commander of said Brigade.

II. Commencing July 1st, 1885, Company and Battery Commanders will be allowed, and paid at the rate of thirty dollars per year as a compensation for the proper care and responsibility of all State property in their hands. In no case will this amount be paid where it appears that the property has not been properly cared for and kept clean, and any loss of property will be deducted from said amount unless it can be shown it was not through the fault or negligence of the officer in charge of same. Also the sum of twenty dollars per year will be allowed and paid to Company Clerks duly appointed as per Section 58, Militia Law, and performing properly and fully all the duties required of such an officer.

III. So much of paragraph I, of G. O. No. 12, A. G. O., series of 1880, as fixes the number of Corporals at four, is hereby revoked, and Companies will hereafter be allowed the number required by Art. 4, Sec. 61, Militia Law, (six.)

IV. Arrangements have been made for regimental cooking, including the Battery. Companies will not be required to hire or furnish cooks. Regimental Commanders will see that sufficient details are made to keep the tables in order, and to place the food thereon. Companies will bring their kitchen mess kit, without stoves, and sufficient pots for cooking beans.

V. During the encampment the Brigade Commander will forward each day to these Headquarters a Morning Report, showing the condition of the Command.

VI. On the last day of the encampment Commanders of Companies will cause duplicate pay rolls to be made, containing the names of the members of his company alphabetically, duly enlisted and accepted, and who appeared armed, uniformed, equipped and performed the duties required during the Encampment, and transmit the same certified under oath to be correct and true, to the Adjutant General.

VII. No substitute or volunteer will be permitted to serve or draw pay for a regular enlisted man or absentee, and any officer allowing any such to answer or sign for an absent man will be subject to a Court Martial. All officers and enlisted men will be expected to be present for duty unless excused for sickness. No enlisted men will be detailed to pitch tents.

VIII. Trains for transportation of the troops will leave as follows: Bangor at 7.30 A. M. Tuesday; Hermon Centre at 7.34 A. M. Tuesday; Waterville at 9.25 A. M. Tuesday. Oldtown Company will take the regular 6 o'clock A. M. train Tuesday, connecting with special at Bangor. The Dover and Dexter Companies will leave Dexter by regular train 6.55 A. M. Tuesday, taking special at Newport. Skowhegan Company will leave on regular train Tuesday A. M. joining special at Waterville 9.25. Portland Companies will take special at 6.50 A. M. Tuesday. The Companies at Lewiston and Auburn and the Battery will take the regular 6.35 A. M. train Tuesday, joining special at Brunswick, which leaves at 8.05. The 2nd Platoon of Battery will take this train. Gardiner, 9.00 A. M. The Biddeford Company will take the train on the Boston & Maine Eastern division, Night Pullman, coming right through to Augusta. First Regiment will arrive in Augusta at 9.18 A. M.; Second Regiment at 10.20 A. M. The freight on all horses for mounted officers, will be charged one-half the regular rates. The Frontier Guards, Eastport, will take the cars at St. Andrews at 7.00 A. M. Monday, arriving in Augusta at 4 P. M. same day. The Staff of the Commander-in-Chief will report at Augusta Wednesday A. M. Transportation tickets will be forwarded to all Company Commanders and to each officer.

IX. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief will review the troops Thursday, 27th.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. GALLAGHER, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, August 17, 1885. }

General Orders No. 10.

Upon recommendation of Colonel E. C. Farrington, Inspector of Rifle Practice, the following competition will take place during the week of the Encampment.

I. COMPANY SKIRMISH MATCH—Distance 100 to 200 yards; third class target; firing points unknown; rounds 10; five shots fired in advancing and five in retreating. Companies competing with more than thirty-five men, will have five points additional added to their score for each man in excess of thirty-five. Companies competing with less than thirty-five men, will have five points deducted for each man less than thirty-five—Not less than twenty-five men allowed to compete; highest per cent to win; Cartridges, U. S. Cartridge Company, Lowell, Mass.; Prize, The Silk Flag presented by the U. S. Cartridge Company, Lowell, Mass., now held by the Frontier Guards, Eastport.

II. COMPANY NOVELTY SKIRMISH MATCH—Distance 200 yards; team ten men; rounds 10; running target of imitation men on foot and mounted; team to fire whenever the targets appear to view; largest number of hits to win; Prizes, 1st, Picture, Battle of Waterloo, value \$25.00; 2d, Cash, \$10.00; Ties shot off.

III. COMPANY TEAM MATCH—Five men; distance 200 yards; rounds five; no sighting shots; ammunition any; highest score to win; Prize, Picture, Admiral Farragut's Naval Engagement, value \$25 00, one for each Regiment. Frontier Guards will compete with the Second Regt. Battery with the First Regiment.

IV. REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH—Team five men; rounds seven each distance; distance 200 yards third class target; 400 yards second class target; no sighting at 200 yards, two sighting shots will be allowed at 500 yards; highest scores to win; Prize, Cash, \$15.00, to be divided among the men on the winning team.

V. REGIMENTAL SKIRMISH MATCH—Fifty men from each Regiment; distance 100 to 400 yds., unknown; rounds 20; position lying, sitting or kneeling; target second class; one shot only fired at each halt; the command will move at the sound of the bugle, halt at the bugle call, advancing and retreating, firing at each halt, sufficient time will be allowed to arrange sight; Prize, Regimental Flag, cost \$75.00, presented by U. S. Cartridge Company of Lowell, Mass., to become the property of the Company winning it twice.

VI. A Gold Badge costing \$25.00, will be given the competitor making the highest score in Company Team Match.

VII. The Springfield B. L. Rifle will be used in all matches, trigger pull not less than six lbs.; Cartridges, U. S. Cartridge Co. Lowell, Mass.—except in Company and Regimental team matches. Ties decided according to rules governing rifle practice, except as otherwise stated. Any of these matches may be cancelled or changed by the Inspector of Rifle Practice, if circumstances make it necessary.

VIII. Commanders of Companies will be furnished small parts of rifles needed, upon application to the Quartermaster General during the Encampment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. GALLAGHER, *Adjutant General*

"HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, August 19, 1885. }

General Orders No. 11.

I. The following order is published for the information of the Volunteer Militia;

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Adjutant General's Office, Washington, August 18, 1885. }

Special Orders No. 188.

EXTRACT.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, Major William M. Graham, 4th Artillery, will visit the camp of the volunteer militia of the State of Maine, at Augusta, Maine, during the four days commencing with August 25, 1885, for the purpose of inspecting the troops taking part in the Encampment, under such instructions as he may receive from the Adjutant General of the Army. The journeys required in complying with this order are necessary for the public service.

* * * * *

By COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL SHERIDAN:

R. C. DRUM, *Adjutant General.*

OFFICIAL.

WM. J. VOLKMAR, *Assistant Adjutant General.*"

II. Par. III., G. O. No. 19, A. G. O., dated July 19, 1884, dishonorably discharging Edward F. Dinsmore, a member of Company E. 2nd Regiment M. V. M. (Skowegan Light Infantry), having been convicted before a Trial Justice on the charge of "the embezzlement of a State blouse" is hereby revoked, and he is hereby granted a full pardon, as it has since appeared that the said Dinsmore was wrongfully convicted. Upon filing his claim to these Headquarters for the amount of fine and costs paid by him, he will be reimbursed. Mr. Dinsmore will be permitted to re-enlist in the Volunteer Militia if he so desires. The Commander-in-Chief regrets the occurrence of this unfortunate affair. His record while in the service of the State militia is reported as good—"ever ready to perform any duty that he was called upon to do; no matter how arduous. He was never known to complain and was well liked by the members of the company."

III. The following changes have occurred among the officers of the Volunteer Militia since April 1st, 1885:

FIRST BRIGADE. COMMISSIONED.

April 9—John Sedgwick Hyde, Bath, First Lieut. and Aide-de-camp on Staff of Brig. Gen'l. Com'd'g.

FIRST REGIMENT. COMMISSIONED.

Field and Staff.

June 5—G. Hartwell Brickett, Augusta, Asst. Surgeon, with rank of First Lieut.
Aug. 19—Frank P. Scully, Portland, Major and Surgeon, vice Oakes, resigned.

Line.

June 19—John A. Gallagher, Portland, Capt. Co. E, vice Hartnett, resigned. John J. Hankhard, Portland, First Lieut., vice McCullum, resigned. Edward E. Philbrook, Portland, Second Lieut, vice Gallagher, promoted.
Aug. 6—George C. Barrows, Portland, Second Lieut. Co. A, vice Dow, resigned.
Aug. 17—Fred L. Edgecomb, Auburn, Capt. Co. C, vice Storah, resigned. E. Fred Bisbee, Lewiston, First Lieut. Co. C, vice Moore, resigned. Augustus D. Raynes, Auburn, Second Lieut. Co. C, vice Edgecomb, promoted.
Aug. 17—Lucius H. Kendall, Biddeford, Capt. Co. G, vice Hoyt, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT. COMMISSIONED.

Field and Staff.

Aug. 1—Victor Brett, Bangor, First Lieut. and Adjutant, vice Bridge, resigned.

Line.

May 6—Walter A. Goss, Lewiston, Capt. Co. D, vice Parker, resigned. Charles O. Morrill, Lewiston, First Lieut. Co. D., vice Stevens, resigned. James A. Scott, Lewiston, Second Lieut. vice Goss, promoted.

Aug 4—Frank S. Morse, Skowhegan, Second Lieut. Co. E, vice Dennis, resigned.

FIRST BATTERY.

July 18—Isaac N. Frink, Brunswick, Second Lieut. vice Stanwood, resigned.

FRONTIER GUARDS.

July 11—Noel B. Nutt, Jr., Eastport, Capt., vice Hayden, resigned.

RESIGNED AND DISCHARGED.

FIRST REGIMENT.

June 15—Timothy Hartnett, Capt. Co. E. William C. McCullum, 1st Lieut. Co. E.

July 24—George A. Dow, 2d Lieut. Co. A.

Aug. 13—Fred H. Storah, Capt. Co. C; Oscar C. Moore, 1st Lieut. Co. C; Charles E. Hoyt, Capt. Co. G.

Aug. 17—Wallace K. Oakes, Major and Surgeon.

SECOND REGIMENT.

July 24—Manson W. Dennis, 2d Lieut. Co. E.

July 31—Olin B. Bridge, 1st Lieut. and Adjutant.

FIRST BATTERY, SECOND PLATOON.

June 6—Frank O. Stanwood, Second Lieut.

FRONTIER GUARDS, Eastport.

June 30—Chas. E. Hayden, Captain.

IV. Upon recommendation of Regimental and Brigade Commanders, the following enlisted men are hereby discharged for the following reasons, viz:

Company C, 2d Reg't, M. V. M., Chas. S. Kinney and Daniel Peavey, for disobedience of orders and absence from drills.

Company G, 2d Reg't, M. V. M., Thomas J. McMahon, for conduct unbecoming a soldier, and contempt of his superior officers during inspection of Co. May 11, 1885, and having been convicted of larceny May 21, 1885.

Company D, 2d Reg't, M. V. M., William E. Seavey, Chas. F. Flynn, William H. Brackett, Roscoe E. Jordan, F. C. Jackson, Dana Russell, Eugene B. Spearing, John C. Tourtillotte, A. A. Wakefield and W. S. Whitehouse; for disobedience of orders and absenting themselves from drill meetings.

Company E, 1st Reg't, M. V. M., Chas. O. Bennett, left city, enlisted in Navy; Peter A. Sullivan, for absence without leave; J. M. O'Brien, on account of having left the city.

V. The Commanding Officer of the Brigade is hereby directed to cause a muster of the several Companies to be made each day during the Encampment, by an officer detailed for that purpose, who will be held responsible for the correctness of their muster. No substitutes will be allowed, nor will any one be permitted to answer for an absent man.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. GALLAGHER, *Adjutant General.*"

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, August 25, 1885. }

General Orders No. 12.

Private John Flynn, of Company B, First Regiment, M. V. M., Portland Mechanic Blues, is hereby dishonorably discharged from the above company and the Volunteer Militia of Maine, for unsoldierly and disorderly conduct, (drunkenness).

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. GALLAGHER, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, August 28, 1885. }

General Orders No. 13.

Upon the recommendation of the Inspector of Rifle Practice, the silk flag presented by the U. S. Cartridge Company of Lowell, Mass., to the State of Maine, for competition by her militia, which, by General Orders No. 29, dated A. G. O., August 9th, series of 1882, had to be won three consecutive years, to become the property of the winning company, and which has been won twice, each, by Companies C, Second Regiment, M. V. M., (Dexter Light Infantry), and the Frontier Guards of Eastport, now needs better care than it can receive if continued in competition, is hereby presented to the Frontier Guards, and the Inspector of Rifle Practice is hereby instructed to procure another flag, of equal value, for competition in 1886, upon which Company C of the Second Regiment shall be credited with two years' winning.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. GALLAGHER, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, September 28, 1885. }

General Orders No. 14.

The rifle practice season for qualification is hereby extended to October 31st, proximo.

Returns will be made to the State Inspector of rifle practice, on or before the 14th of November, 1885, on blanks which will be furnished for that purpose.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. GALLAGHER, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, November 10, 1885. }

General Orders No. 15.

I. The following changes occurred among the Commissioned Officers of the Volunteer Militia since the publication of General Order No. 11, current series:

DISCHARGED.

September 9th, Edwin H. Durgin, First Lieutenant, Company C, 2d Regiment, M. V. M.; resigned.

September 30th, Daniel Guptill, First Lieutenant, 1st Platoon, 1st Maine Battery; resigned.

September 30th, Almon L. Parsons, First Lieutenant, Company F, 2d Regiment, M. V. M., having absented himself for a period of more than twenty days, from his Company and Regiment and State, without leave, is hereby discharged from the Volunteer Militia. To take effect September 30, 1885.

October 31st, Nathan C. Stowe, Lieutenant Colonel, 2d Regiment, M. V. M.; resigned.

November 9th, James T. Jason, First Lieutenant, Company B, 1st Regiment, M. V. M.; resigned.

II. Drill reports required by General Order No. 3, par. 6, series of 1881, are hereby discontinued, and in lieu thereof Company Commanders will use the morning report blank, which must be properly filled out and forwarded to regimental headquarters for inspection, and all such reports as may be found incomplete or incorrect shall be returned to the Company and attention called to any errors therein, which will be corrected and again returned to the Adjutant. By the use of this blank the same information can be gathered as from the "drill reports," which will also aid in instructing the Sergeants to perfect their morning report the first time. Regimental Commanders will see that the proper blanks are forwarded to companies in their command, and that these reports are made monthly and forwarded to regimental headquarters by the third of each month. Regimental Commanders will cause a consolidated report to be made and forwarded, on or before the tenth of each month, through the proper channels, to these headquarters. The Frontier Guards and Battery will forward their reports by the tenth of each month through Brigade Headquarters.

III. The rifle practice season for 1885 is hereby extended to December 1st, instead of October 31st, as announced by General Order No. 14, current series. Returns will be made by the 10th of December.

IV. Company Inspectors of rifle practice will make a careful inspection of all rifles in the custody of the Company, and report their condition to the Inspector of Rifle Practice, Col. E. C. Farrington, at the same time of forwarding the returns.

V. Upon the enlistment of new recruits Company Commanders will cause the date embodied in the declaration of the recruit—(third line from top) to be the same as the date when sworn and subscribed to. The name will be entered on the company book (descriptive) under the above mentioned dates, which will be the legal date of enlistment, from which the period of five years service will commence. Officers swearing a man should sign as "Mustering Officer." (See sections 15, 18, also 148 page 59, Militia Law.) The date when examined and accepted by the Surgeon, also the date of certificate at bottom of the Enlistment Paper, will not be taken into account so far as a man's enlistment and term of service is concerned. On or before the expiration of term of service of a man, Company Commanders will immediately make application to regimental headquarters for his discharge. To insure uniformity in discharges and re-enlistments, whenever an enlisted man is discharged by expiration of service, his discharge shall take effect on the last day of his term of service: *i. e.* if enlisted on the second day of a month, his term will expire on the first of same month five years thereafter. Write the word Re-enlistment at *top* of enlistment paper of all re-enlisted men who have served five years.

VI. The Commanding Officer of the First Regiment, M. V. M., will forthwith cause the following non-Commissioned Officers of Company D, 1st, Regiment, M. V. M., to be reduced to the ranks, for disobedience of orders in refusing to appear at the inspection ordered by General Order No. 5, current series: Sergeants Eugene F. Hayden, Granville M. Whitehead, Edward P. Walker, and Corporal Wm. H. Devine; Corporal Charles E. Johnston, for absence from State without leave.

VII. Upon recommendation of the Inspector General, the following enlisted men of Company D, 1st Regiment, M. V. M., are hereby discharged from the Volunteer Militia, for failing to appear at inspection in obedience to General Order No. 5, current series, and for absence without leave: Eugene F. Hayden, Granville M. Whitehead, Edward P. Walker, Wm. H. Devine, Warren E. Bartlett, John M. Carter, Joseph W. Cummings, Frank E. Estes, Freemont Frost, Freeman Frost, Albert M. Harlow, Walter H. Knights, Waldo B. Keene, John Richards, George L. Walker, Henry E. Beane, Edgar F. Swan, Edward L. Tucker, Willard A. Channell, Charles W. Littlewood and Horace L. Swan.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. GALLAGHER, *Adjutant General.*

SPECIAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, February 16, 1885. }

Special Orders No. 3.

On the recommendation of the Inspector General, the following enlisted men of Company F, 1st Regiment, M. V. M., are hereby discharged from said company for the good of the service:

Corporals W. S. Ladd, Charles H. Ricker, H. L. Coombs. Privates Fred Emery, I. H. Getchell, H. H. Hughes, B. G. Longfellow, Peter Loon, F. C. Ricker, S. E. Shorey, H. E. Stevens, E. Smith, E. L. Taylor and William Varney.

These men are discharged to date from August 2, 1884.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. GALLAGHER, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, May 18, 1885. }

Special Orders No. 8.

Private J. W. Montford of Company B, First Regiment, M. V. M., is hereby discharged from the above named company and the Volunteer Militia of Maine for unsoldierly conduct and the good of the service.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. GALLAGHER, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA,
Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, November 13, 1885. }

Special Orders No. 35.

I. The term of service of the enlisted men of the Leavitt Guards of Eastport, having expired January 31, 1885, and the members thereof failing to re-enlist, the enlisted men of said company are hereby honorably discharged from the Reserve Militia to date January 31, 1885.

II. Captain Jefferson M. Swett will, as soon as practicable, after the receipt of this order turn over to Capt. N. B. Nutt, Jr., of the Frontier Guards, M. V. M., all military property of the State in his custody or for which he is accountable. Capt. Nutt will receipt for the same, one copy of the invoices and receipts will be forwarded to these Headquarters as soon as the transfer is made.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA, }
 Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, November 14, 1885. }

Special Orders No. 36.

Captain N. B. Nutt, Jr., Commanding Frontier Guards, M. V. M., Eastport, is hereby authorized and directed to take charge of all military property, viz: ordnance and ordnance stores, such as rifles, accoutrements, cannon, carriages and limbers, ammunition wagons, &c., that may or may not be in the custody of others in the town of Eastport, belonging to the State, and will receipt to any person or persons that may have receipted to the State for the same. Capt. Nutt will be held accountable for the care and safe keeping and good condition of all such property, and will hold the same subject to the orders of the Quartermaster General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. GALLAGHER, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA, }
 Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, December 7, 1885. }

Special Orders No. 43.

I. Edmund R. Jordan, First Lieutenant Commanding Company D, First Regiment Infantry, M. V. M., will, upon receipt of this order turn over to Captain W. W. Whitmarsh, all military property belonging to the State, in his possession and for which he is accountable, taking duplicate receipts therefor, and forward one copy to this office.

II. Captain Whitmarsh is hereby authorized and directed to receipt to Lieut. Jordan for all State property, take charge and hold the same subject to the orders of the Quartermaster General.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. GALLAGHER, *Adjutant General.*

HEADQUARTERS MAINE MILITIA, }
 Adjutant General's Office, Augusta, December 31, 1885. }

Special Orders No. 47.

I. The commanding officer of Company D, First Regiment, M. V. M., having been discharged from the Militia, the company for the present or until new officers are elected and commissioned, will be under the command of Captain W. W. Whitmarsh, Commissary 1st Brigade, M. V. M., he will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Captain Whitmarsh is hereby authorized to recruit said company to the minimum number at least required by law, at the earliest practicable moment, and will muster the recruits into the State service in accordance with sections 15 and 149 Militia Law; he will appoint a suitable person as clerk in accordance with Section 58. Upon the enlistment of the required number a surgeon will be detailed to examine the men.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

S. J. GALLAGHER, *Adjutant General.*