

**SUGGESTIONS FOR THE  
MILITARY TRAINING OF A  
COMPANY OF INFANTRY**

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Suggestions for the Military Training of a Company of Infantry by Harry James Craufurd

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**HARRY JAMES CRAUFURD**

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FOR THE  
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BY  
LIEUT. HARRY J. CRAUFURD

REGIMENTAL-ADJUTANT GRENADEER GUARDS

LONDON  
KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, & CO., 1 PATERNOSTER SQUARE  
1884

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## PREFACE.

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WHEN writing the following suggestions for the military training of a company, the author hoped to produce a scheme of instruction that might be of use to his brother officers in the Regiment.

He has since been advised to give his work wider publication.

In doing so, he must explain that his object has been to suggest the general outline only of such a scheme, and to avoid entering into details which officers will naturally prefer to deal with in their own way.

The repetition of matter already contained in the authorised text-books has as far as possible been avoided.

There are portions of the suggested instruction which may with advantage be omitted in the case

of old soldiers who have been previously trained; and there are portions which will have to be modified when good ground and ample materials are not available.

The undermentioned works, among others, have been consulted, and can be recommended as valuable guides on the subject of Military Training.

GRENADIER GUARDS, ORDERLY ROOM.

HORSE GUARDS:

*January 29, 1884.*

*WORKS CONSULTED.*

- 'Projet d'instruction tactique de la compagnie d'infanterie,'—Borreil.
- 'Etude sur les formations de combat de l'infanterie,'—Brialmont.
- 'Fire Tactics of the German Army,' translated from the 'Revue militaire de l'étranger,' No. 534 of September 1881.
- 'Instruction pratique de la compagnie d'infanterie,' par un officier supérieur du 4<sup>m</sup> Corps.
- The Report of the Commission assembled by the War Minister in Paris to revise the French Infantry Field Exercises.
- 'Instruction de la compagnie pour le combat moderne,' a French translation of a German book by Captain Weil.
- 'Instruction in Outpost Duty,' by Major-General W. Earle, C.B. C.S.I.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and financial management. The text notes that without reliable records, it is difficult to track the flow of funds and ensure that resources are being used as intended.

2. The second part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data collection and analysis. It highlights that gathering accurate and timely data can be a complex task, especially when dealing with large-scale operations or multiple stakeholders. The text suggests that investing in robust data management systems and training personnel in data analysis techniques can significantly improve the quality and reliability of the information used for decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in enhancing operational efficiency. It discusses how digital tools and automation can streamline processes, reduce errors, and free up resources for more strategic tasks. The text mentions that while the initial investment in technology may be high, the long-term benefits in terms of cost savings and improved productivity are substantial.

4. The fourth part of the document explores the importance of collaboration and communication in achieving organizational goals. It stresses that no single department or individual can succeed in isolation; instead, there must be a strong emphasis on teamwork and open communication. The text suggests that regular meetings, clear communication channels, and a shared vision are all critical factors for success.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the need for continuous improvement and innovation. It notes that the business environment is constantly evolving, and organizations must be willing to adapt and innovate to stay competitive. The text encourages a culture of learning and experimentation, where employees are encouraged to share ideas and take ownership of their work.

6. The sixth part of the document addresses the importance of risk management and compliance. It highlights that organizations must proactively identify and mitigate risks to avoid potential legal and financial consequences. The text suggests that implementing a comprehensive risk management framework and staying up-to-date with regulatory requirements are essential for long-term sustainability.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the role of leadership in driving organizational success. It emphasizes that effective leaders are those who inspire and motivate their teams, set clear goals, and provide the necessary support and resources. The text suggests that leaders should focus on building a strong organizational culture and fostering a sense of purpose and commitment among their employees.

8. The eighth part of the document addresses the importance of financial management and budgeting. It notes that sound financial practices are crucial for the long-term health and stability of any organization. The text suggests that organizations should develop a clear budget, track expenses closely, and regularly review financial performance to ensure that they are staying on track and making the most of their resources.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of customer satisfaction and retention. It highlights that happy customers are more likely to remain loyal and provide valuable feedback, which can be used to improve products and services. The text suggests that organizations should focus on understanding their customers' needs and providing exceptional service to build strong, lasting relationships.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of social responsibility and corporate citizenship. It notes that organizations have a responsibility to their communities and the environment, and that acting ethically and responsibly can enhance their reputation and attract top talent. The text suggests that organizations should integrate social responsibility into their core business strategy and report on their progress regularly.

THE  
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ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTION.

As the duties of a soldier when actually engaged with the enemy are those which it is the most essential for him to know well, and as all other military operations only hinge on the all-important one of fighting, it is thought that the fighting formations and duties in attack and defence should first be taught to the company, and that outpost duty, duties in camp, advanced and rear guards, field engineering, &c., &c., should be left till later.

The subject should be begun at the very beginning, and carried through progressively stage by stage, the more complex operations succeeding the

simpler ones, so that at the end of this branch of instruction the men may have acquired a thorough and clear understanding of the principles which should guide them in action.

Unless a methodical and progressive system of instruction is followed in this, as in all subjects, the men will not be able to grasp the cause and reason of what they are taught, and without a clear understanding of the subject they cannot acquire the interest in it which, it is believed, would otherwise be the case.

An appeal to a soldier's intelligence generally meets with a grateful response: it is often surprising to see what an interest the men will take in a professional subject which they understand, and which they can see is practical and to the point.

It is thought advisable to reduce blackboard lecturing to a minimum. There are certainly portions of the instruction which can only be imparted in the form of a lecture indoors, but, weather permitting, a great deal of the theory can be explained to the men during short pauses in the practice, and it is believed that such a system of instruction will answer best. Theory and practice, well combined, will illustrate and explain each other in such a manner as to convey a clear idea of the subject to the lowest intelligence.

Bearing in mind these principles, let us sketch