way palliſadoed. Theſe redoubts preſented an angle to the field, and conſequently were a mutual protection to each other ; they were each of them capable of containing a bat­talion.

His design, ſupposing the enemy come to attack the ar­my, was to cauſe all the redoubts to be occupied ; to plant ten pieces of cannon between each, and to draw the army up in order of battle behind them : by this means the ene­my would be obliged to force the redoubts before they could attack the army, which could not be done without great loss. But ſupposing the redoubts to be forced, how would the enemy be able to enter the intervals without dividing ? The army behind, in order of battle, would charge him, without giving him time to recover himſelf, and it is highly probable would beat him.

By following this method of entrenching a camp, if ſome of the enemy’s battalions ſhould, for example, force three or four redoubts, they certainly would not dare to ad­vance as long as the remainder ſhould hold out ; ſo that a general might, by detaching ſome brigades, and cauſing them to march to the assistance of the battalions that have been forced, retake the redoubts ; or, without diſordering the order of battle, drive away the troops which are in possession of them with his cannon. In ſhort, this method ſeems to be excellent, becauſe it proves that all the redoubts may be forced, and yet the army not be beaten, becauſe it has not ſuffered in the action, but remained the whole time in order of battle with all its cannon; ſo that the enemy will be reduced to the necessity of beginning a second battle.— Lines, on the contrary, have not the same advantage ; all the troops, or the greatest part of them, must line them ; the cannon is planted at proper distances either on the angles of the redans, or thoſe of the redoubts. If one part only is forced, the army is beat, and the cannon taken, becauſe the enemy makes the attack with his whole front.

Lines are indeed never good, unleſs when there is a large extent of country to be guarded, and ſome frontier to be covered from the incursions of the enemy ; the front of an entrenched camp ſeldom exceeds six miles, more or leſs, whereas lines to cover a country have ſometimes extended 30 miles in front. By ſome it is thought, that, in order to cover a country, it is sufficient to have certain holds, which ſhall be strong and well entrenched, with patroles continually going from one end of the posts to the other, and each post to be provided with signals both for day and night. It is unnecessary that theſe patroles ſhould be strong, provided they follow, and are continually crossing each other ; this will be ſufficient to prevent the enemy paſsing undiſcovered. It is certain that the enemy will not dare to paſs between theſe posts, whether he be strong or weak ; if, he paſs in a body, he will be cut off behind, and his convoys intercepted ; if he paſs only in parties, they will be cut off with the greater ease. However, lines of this nature would require much labour, and alſo take up years to com­plete them.

Marſhal Saxe’s method for entrenching a camp in a woody country interſperſed with ſmall plains, ſeems also to be a ve­ry good one. The redoubts are to be erected in the plain ; and lines thrown up in the woods according to the uſual method, with redans placed on the side of each other, at 24 toises distance ; there ſhould be a palliſadoed ditch in the front, and the lines as well as the half-moon ſhould be fraiſed with pointed stakes ; behind theſe lines, which cannot be very extensive, becauſe they only cover part of the front of the camp, must be placed the troops necessary for defend­ing them ; a considerable entrenchment of felled trees must be made behind, with the branches of the trees intangled with each other, and ſome openings must be left wide e­nough to permit the troops who guard the lines to paſs through, in case they ſhould be overpowered and obliged to retire ; the cannon must be planted in the front of theſe ppenings ; and the remainder of the army must be drawn up in order of battle, 100 paces at most behind the retrench­ments of trees and the half moons. The retrenchments of trees are placed about 60 or 80 paces behind the lines, and not before them, becauſe it will be a new and unexpected obstacle to the enemy. Theſe retrenchments, carefully made, and with large trees, can be destroyed by cannon on­ly, which would take up a considerable time ; if they were in the front of the lines there would certainly be a rampart more ; but that might be uſeleſs, and perhaps hurtful, be­cauſe the fire of the enemy to make a passage would drive the ſplinters of the trees into the lines, which would do more harm than even the ſhot itſelf.

Plate DXVIII. repreſents an entrenched camp ; in which A is the main body of the army encamped behind its entrenchments. B, The camp of the troops of the reserve. C, Camp of the dragoons, to ſecure the rear of the army. D, Camp of hussars, to cover the ground upon the right of the army. E, Villages and redoubts guarded by the light infantry, to ſecure the camp of the hussars. F, Bridges built to ſecure the communica­tion of the army with the ground upon the right, and to fa­vour the retreat of the troops posted on the oppoſite side. G, Brigades of artillery diſtributed upon the flanks, and along the whole front of the army. H, The park of artil­lery. I, A bridge entrenched, to ſecure the communica­tion between the army and the ground upon the left. K, Villages and farm-houſes, guarded by detachments of huſſars and light infantry, to patrole in the front of the army.

In a mountainous country the diſpositions for entrench­ments are different : it is impossible there to find plains ſufficiently large to draw up an army in order of battle, and place it beyond redoubts, as in an open country ; the ave­nues and the passes only can be entrenched ; the redoubts would not be ſufficient, becauſe not only the avenues must be guarded, but the heights alſo occupied. Now, as it will often happen among mountains that there is not a foot of earth, how can redoubts be erected there ? A general must then make uſe of ſuch assistance as the country can furniſh him with, whether by heaping stones upon each other, or by retrenchments of trees well joined ; and thus construct lines ſufficiently strong to ſhelter the ſoldiers from fire and all injury. In an open country, a general in a man­ner ſuits the ground to his diſpositions ; in a mountainous country, he must apply his diſpositions to the ground ; but in any country whatever, he must uſe all the assistance of art for entrenching of camps. In mountainous countries there are more inequalities of ground, which ren­der the enemy’s approach to the lines difficult ; and altho' it is almost impossible for a camp in a mountainous country to be attacked in front, nothing ſhould be neglected for its ſafety : but all the avenues by which it may be ſurrounded must be entrenched with care, and all the heights which Overlook it ſecured ; becauſe the enemy, without intending to attack in front, will amuſe him during the time necessary for troops to take a long round, in order to penetrate to the camp on another side. If Leonidas, with his 8000 Greeks, had been possessed of all the avenues, ways, and heights, by which he could be cut off, in the same manner as he was of the paſs of Thermopylae, Xerxes with his innumerable ar­my could never have forced him in the defiles which he guarded.

The entrenchment ſhould never be more than 250 or 300 toiſes, which make from 500 to 600 paces, distant from the camp, and which ought to be divided into three parts. This distance ſhould be made, that the troops may be able