Customs

CEREMONIES

A Working Bibliography of MHI Sources

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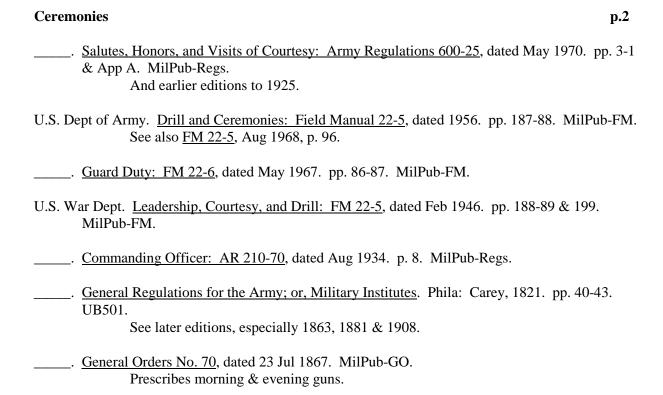
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GENERAL SOURCES

Edwards, Thomas J. Military Customs. Aldershot, England: Gale & Polden, 1961. pp. 7-9. U355.G7.E4.

British antecedents.

- Riling, Joseph R. Baron von Steuben and His Regulations. Phila: Riling, 1966. pp. 91-92. UB501.
- Stocqueler, J.H. The Military Encyclopedia: A Technical, Biographical, and Historical Dictionary, Referring Exclusively to the Military Sciences, the Memoirs of Distinguished Soldiers, and the Narratives of Remarkable Battles. London: Allen, 1853. pp. 231-32. U24.A5.S86. British practice.
- The Officers' Guide. 20th edition. Harrisburg, PA: Mil Service Pub, 1954. pp. 228-29 & 238-40. U133.A6.O3.
- Tomes, C.T. "The Origin of Certain Military Expressions and Customs." Army Quarterly (Jul 1924): p. 359. Per. British.
- Upton, Emory. A New System of Infantry Tactics..... NY: Appleton, 1873. pp. 324-25 & 333-34. UD160.U69.
 - Fife, drum, and bugle music.
- U.S. Dept of Army. Conduct of Ceremonies Handbook: Department of the Army Pamphlet 672-2, dated Sep 1971. Sec IX, pp. 119-26. MilPub-Pams.



Note on Adjutant's Walk

At ceremonial formations, adjutants relocate from their position with the band to the center of the field. During this movement, they sometimes strut or otherwise walk quickly with exaggerated motions.

Why?- individual sense of showmanship; unwritten, unregulated custom.

When?- probably since officers ceased being mounted, say early in 20th century.

See, for example, these sources:

Torbert, A.T. Forms for Parade and Review..... Trenton, NJ: Murphy & Bechtel, 1864. p. 4. UD157.T64.

Shows that, back then, it was a "ride on horseback", not a walk.

- U.S. Army. Infantry Drill Regulations, 1911. Menasha, WI: Banta, 1918. pp. 169-70. UD160.A5.
- U.S. Dept of Army. <u>Conduct of Ceremonies Handbook: DA Pam 672-2</u>, dated Sep 71. pp. 28-29 & 34. MilPub-Pams.

No comment on style of walk.

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Note on Change of Command Ceremony

Searches here have uncovered no actual history of the ceremony or custom. However, these possible American precedents seem pertinent:

-Washington's Assumption of Command, 1775

At Cambridge, Massachusetts, the main American army paraded in its new 14 appointed commander's presence and an elaborate ceremony unfolded beneath the "Washington Elm" on Monday 3 July 1775. Twenty-one drummers and twenty-one fifers were on hand as General Artemas Ward formally turned over command to Washington, who "majestically drew his sword." (Tradition seems to be the source of the elm ceremony.) Other sources:

Flexner, James T. George Washington in the American Revolution, 1775-1783. Boston: Little, Brown, 1968. Chap 3. E312.25.F69.

Hughes, Rupert. George Washington. Vol. 2. NY: Morrow, 1927. Chap XXI. E312.H92v2.

Martyn, Charles. <u>The Life of Artemas Ward: The First Commander-in-Chief of the American Revolution</u>. Port Washington, NY: Kennikat, pp. 152-53. E207.W2.M382.

Moore, Frank. <u>Diary of the American Revolution......</u> Vol. 1. NY: Scribner, 1860. p. 100. E208.M82v1.

-Washington's Farewell, 1783

George Washington participated in a triumphal procession down Manhattan Island with Gov George Clinton on 25 Nov 1783, followed by several days filled with addresses, dinners, and fireworks, climaxed by Washington's personal farewell to his officers on 4 Dec at Fraunces Tavern, where he proposed a toast to the devoted group and made emotional remarks. He embraced each man and left the room in tears, passing between the ranks of a guard of honor and through a crowd of well-wishers to the wharf. See:

Flexner, cited above, Chap 57.

Freeman, Douglas Southhall. <u>George Washington</u>. Vol. 5. NY: Scribner's, 1952. Chap XXVIII. E312.F82v5.

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-Relief of McClellan, 10 Nov 1862

By order of President Lincoln, 7 Nov 1862, General George McClellan was relieved of command of the Army of the Potomac and General Ambrose Burnside appointed in his place. At the parting of McClellan and his generals "a scene ensured not unlike the farewell of George Washington and his lieutenants," writes one historian. When McClellan made his final ride through the Union Army camps on 10 Nov, soldiers stood in long ranks along the route to the station where a special train awaited him. As he passed between the lines, passionate cheers resounded, "Send him back! Lead us to Washington, General - we will follow you!" Some threw down their arms, swearing angrily they would fight no more. At the railway station, the 2,000-man honor guard broke ranks after the gun salute, swarming around McClellan's car. Only after "Little Mac" ordered them to stand by their new commander, Burnside, could the train depart. See:

Catton, Bruce. Mr. Lincoln's Army. Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1954. pp. 334-36. E493.P6.C373.

Hassler, Warren W. <u>General George B. McClellan: Shield of the Union</u>. Baton Rouge: LSU, 1957. pp. 326-30. E467.1.M2.H4.

-First Female-to-Female Change of Command

See Ft. Jackson folder in the Installation Collectionfor program and press clippings from 24 Sep 1996 ceremony.