

the only accessible point of attack, the works should therefore be planned, so that the whole fire can be concentrated upon it.

It would be necessary in works of this nature to guard against an enfilade fire of either artillery or infantry. This would be effected either by so disposing the lines that their prolongations would fall on such places on the other side of the river as were inaccessible to guns; or, if that could not be done, it would be necessary to erect substantial high traverses at the extremities, and at intervals along the line subject to an enfilade fire. These traverses may be merely short portions of breastwork standing perpendicular to the general line.

These breastworks are made in the same way, with the same materials, and on the same principles as has been before mentioned, in treating of entrenchments, breastworks, stockades, &c.

A strong barricade ought always be made across the rear end of the bridge, and if the roadway of the bridge be composed of planks, they should be taken up and piled away carefully, if not used to make the breastwork. If the bridge is built of stone, with stone guards or parapets, they should be levelled to the road way, the materials would be useful in making breastworks and barricades, and by removing them it exposes an enemy endeavoring to cross to the flank fire of the defences in rear of the bridge.

The duty of watching a ford with a view to dispute any attempt of an enemy to avail himself of it would be fulfilled in following out the same principles, as far as they could be made applicable.

The defence however would in almost all cases be made from the safe side of the river, for the ford