

In route marches, the major, adjutant and sergeant major march at the head of the column; the other staff and noncommissioned staff officers, wherever the major directs; the band, in front of the leading company; the captains, at the head or rear of their companies, as directed by the major; when necessary the file closers may be directed to march at the head and rear of their companies.

*Being in Column of Companies, to March in Column of Squads to the Front.*

**303.** 1. Squads right (left), 2. **MARCH**, 3. Full step, companies column left (right), 4. **MARCH**.

*Being in Column of Companies at Full Distance, to Form or March in Line of Columns to the Right or Left.*

**304.** 1. Squads right (left), 2. **MARCH**, 3. Battalion, 4. **HALT**; or, 3. Full step, 4. **MARCH**, 5. Guide (right, left or center).

*Marching in Line to Column, to Gain Ground to the Right or Left and Front.*

**305.** 1. Companies, 2. Column half right (left), 3. **MARCH**.

The companies regulate their movements by those of the company toward which the movement is made, as when obliquing.

To resume the original direction: 1. Companies, 2. Column half left (right), 3. **MARCH**, 4. Guide (right, left or center).

*Being in Line of Column, to Change Direction.*

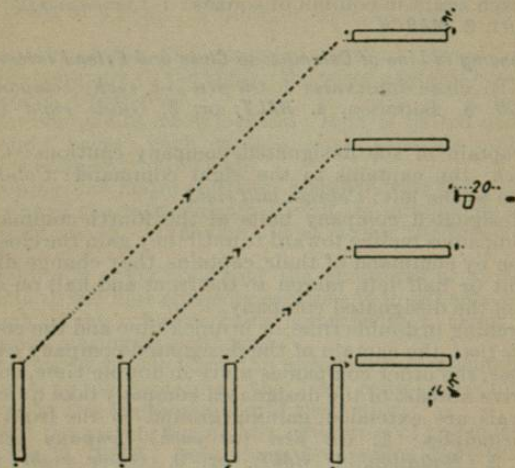
**306.** 1. Change direction to the right (left), 2. **MARCH**, 3. Battalion, 4. **HALT**.

The first company changes direction to the right; the other companies are conducted by the shortest line to their places abreast of the first.

If marching in double time, or in quick time and the command be *double time*, or being at a halt and the command be *double time*, the captain of the first company cautions: *Quick time*; the other companies execute the movement in double time, and on arriving abreast of the first company, their captains command: 1. *Quick time*, 2. **MARCH**, and announce the guide. If the command *halt* be given during the execution of the movement,

only those companies halt that have arrived in place; the others successively halt upon arriving on the line.

If executed in double time, the major announces the guide immediately after the command *march*.



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*Being in Line of Columns, to Form Line to the Front.*

**307.** 1. Companies, 2. Right (Left) front into line, 3. **MARCH**, 4. Battalion, 5. **HALT**.

Each company executes *right front into line*.

The command *halt* is given when the leading squads have advanced company distance.

If executed in double time, the major announces the guide immediately after the command *march*.

*Being in Line of Columns, to Form or March in Column of Companies to the Right or Left.*

**308.** 1. Squads right (left), 2. **MARCH**, 3. Battalion, 4. **HALT**; or, 3. Full step, 4. **MARCH**, 5. Guide (right or left).



*Being in Column of Squads, to March in Line of Columns to the Right or Left.*

**309.** 1. Companies, 2. Forward, column right (left) 3. MARCH, 4. Guide (right, left or center).

If marching, the command *forward* is omitted.

To march again in column of squads: 1. Companies, 2. Column right (left), 3. MARCH.

*Advancing in Line of Columns, to Close and Extend Intervals.*

**310.** To close intervals: 1. *On first (or such) company close*, 2. MARCH, 3. Battalion, 4. HALT; or, 3. Guide right (left, or center).

The captain of the designated company cautions: *Continue the march*; the captains to the right command: *Column half left*; those to the left: *Column half right*.

The designated company halts at the fourth command; the other companies incline toward it until they gain the close interval, when by command of their captains they change direction half right or half left, march to the front and halt on arriving abreast of the designated company.

If marching in double time, or in quick time and the command be *double time*, the captain of the designated company cautions: *Quick time*; the other companies move in double time, and when they arrive abreast of the designated company take quick time.

Intervals are extended, gaining ground to the front, on the same principles: 1. *On first (or such) company extend*, 2. MARCH, 3. Battalion, 4. HALT; or, 3. Guide right (left or center).

*To Close Intervals Without Gaining Ground to the Front.*

**311.** The major forms columns of companies to the right or left; closes it in mass (par. 313) and then forms line of columns.

Intervals may be extended by the same principles. The major forms close column to the right or left, takes full distance (par. 314) and then forms line of columns.

#### FORMATIONS IN MASS.

**312.** The adjutant or sergeant major nearest the leading company places himself in front of the guide at the point of rest and assures the positions of the other guides.

The distance between companies in *mass* is eight paces.

The captains are two paces in front of their companies; they resume their posts when full distance is taken.

Whenever a company takes its place in mass, the file closers

close to one pace from the rear rank; they fall back to two paces when full distance is taken.

*These rules are general.*

*Being in Column of Companies at Full Distance, to Close in Mass.*

**313.** Being at a halt: 1. *Close in mass*, 2. Guide right (left), 3. MARCH.

The captain of the first company cautions: *Stand fast*; and dresses his company to the right; the other captains command: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right*.

The rear companies move forward; each is halted upon closing to eight paces; each captain establishes his guide and dresses his company to the right.

If marching, the major omits the command for the guide, and the captains of the rear companies omit the commands for putting them in march. At the command *march*, the first company is halted.

If marching in quick time and the command be *double time*, the captain of the first company cautions it to advance in quick time; each of the other captains commands: 1. *Quick time*, 2. MARCH, upon closing to eight paces.

If marching in double time, the movement is executed in the same manner; the captain of the first company commands: *Quick time*, at the first command of the major.

To arrest the march during the execution of the movement: 1. Battalion, 2. HALT. Only those companies halt that have closed to eight paces; the other companies halt successively at the commands of their captains, upon closing to eight paces.

To close in mass on the rear company, the major faces the battalion to the rear by turning about by squads; the column is closed as before; the battalion is then faced about by squads.

*Being in Mass, to Take Full Distance.*

**314.** Being at a halt: 1. *Take full distance*, 2. Guide right (left), 3. MARCH.

The captain of the first company commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right*.

Each of the other captains commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right*, 3. MARCH, when his company is at full distance. The guide is the same as announced by the major. If marching, the major omits the command for the guide.

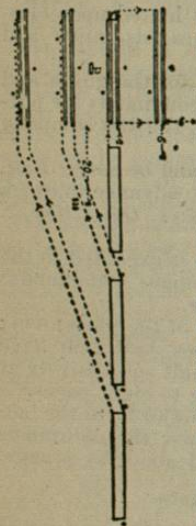
If marching in quick time, at the command *march*, the cap-



tains of the companies in rear of the first command: 1. *Mark time*, 2. *MARCH*, and successively command: 1. *Full step*, 2. *MARCH*, when at full distance.

If marching in quick time and the command be *double time*, the captain of the first company commands *double time*; the other captains caution their companies to continue the quick time, and successively command: 1. *Double time*, 2. *MARCH*, when at full distance.

If marching in double time, the first company continues in double time; the captains of the other companies command: *Quick time*, at the first command of the major, and successively command: 1. *Double time*, 2. *MARCH*, when at full distance.



Pl. 62, Par. 315.

company, forms line to the right, establishes his right guide eight paces in rear of the right guide of that company and dresses his company to the right. Each of the other companies marches by the shortest line to a point eight paces in rear of the right guide of the preceding company, inclines so as to enter the column and executes what has been prescribed for the second company.

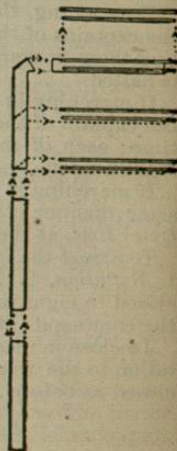
To form line to or on the right or left, the major first causes the column to take full distance.

*Being in Column of Squads, to Close in Mass.*

**315.** 1. *Close in mass*, 2. *First company, squads right (left)*, 3. *MARCH*.

At the command *march*, the first company marches in line to the right with guide right, is halted by its captain after advancing eight paces in the new direction and dressed to the right.

The captain of the second company halts in rear of the right of the first, and when the front rank of his rear squad is opposite the right file of the preceding



Pl. 63, Par. 315.

If at a halt, each captain gives the commands necessary to put his company in march.

The mass may be formed facing the front by first changing direction to the right (left) and then closing in mass to the left (right) as above described. (Pl. 63.)

The mass may be formed in an oblique direction by first changing direction half right (left) and proceeding as above described.

The mass may be formed from line on the right (left) company by first marching in column of squads to the right (left) and then closing in mass to the left (right) as above described.

*Being in Mass, to Form Column of Squads.*

**316.** Being at a halt: 1. *Column of squads*, 2. *First (Fourth) company squads right (left)*, 3. *MARCH*.

The designated company marches in column of squads to the right.

Each of the other companies executes the same movement in time to join in column the one preceding.

*Movements in Mass.*

**317.** A column in mass advances, halts, obliques, marches by the flank and resumes the march in column, faces or marches to the rear, changes direction, gains ground to the right or left when marching by the flank, resumes the original direction and changes direction when marching by the flank by the same commands and means as a column at full distance.

*To Deploy the Mass.*

**318.** 1. *Right (Left front into line)*, 2. *MARCH*.

Executed as in column of companies at full distance.

**MOVEMENTS BY PLATOONS AND SECTIONS.**

**319.** When marching through streets or roads too narrow for company front, columns of platoons or sections may be formed by the commands and means, described in paragraphs 200, 207, 214, and 289, designating *platoons* or *sections* in the commands. In column of platoons or sections, each captain is three paces in front of the chief of his leading subdivision. In column of sections, each chief of section is two paces in front of the center of his section; each chief of platoon is on the side of the guide and midway between the guides of his sections; the right or left file of each section is the guide according as the guide is right or left.



A column of platoons or sections, when necessary, executes the movements prescribed for a column of companies at full distance, and in a similar manner.

#### EXTENDED ORDER.

**320.** The principles of the Schools of the Squad and the Company apply to those units when in battalion.

**321.** The battalion in regiment may be extended in one echelon, or it may furnish its own support and reserve.

**322.** The battalion acting alone is extended in three echelons.

**323.** The color when with a battalion that takes the battle formation, joins the regimental reserve, whose commander either directs the color to join a certain company or detaches a guard to remain with it during the action.

**324.** Mounted officers dismount when the battalion opens fire; the horses are sent to the rear or placed under cover.

#### *Posts of the Major and Staff.*

**325.** The major followed by his staff and orderlies, when the battalion extends in one echelon, is in rear of the center and at such distance as best permits supervision and control; when the battalion extends in three echelons he is centrally located. If he quits his place he leaves a man to tell where he may be found.

#### *To Extend in One Echelon.*

**326.** Marching in line: 1. *Line of squads on left (right) squad second (or other) company*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Battalion*, 4. **HALT**.

The designated company forms line of squads on its left squad and halts. Each of the companies to the right of the base marches in column of squads to the right, each of those to the left of the base marches in column of squads to the left; on gaining their intervals, companies march in line to the left and right respectively and form line of squads on the squad towards and halt on the line of the base company.

If executed in double time the base company forms line of squads in double time, and continues the advance in quick time. Each of the companies to the right of the base marches in column of squads to the right, changes direction half left, then half right, and when at its interval marches in line to the left and extends into line of squads on its left squad, each squad resuming quick time as it arrives on the line of the base company.

The companies to the left of the base company extend similarly to the left front.

The movement is executed in a similar manner on any squad of any company.

On arriving on the line each company marches with guide center and keeps on the line of the base company.

**327.** Being in line at a halt the second company extends by the flank as in the School of the Company. The other companies march in column of squads to the right or left, move from the base company, inclining slightly to the rear, form line to the front when at their interval and extend on the squad nearest the base company.

**328.** Being in column of squads the battalion executes front into line of squads by the same commands and in a similar manner as a company; each of the companies in rear is conducted in column of squads to near its place and then executes front into line of squads.

To form the line of squads with its center remaining on the line of advance: 1. *Line of squads, third company, right (left) front into line*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Battalion*, 4. **HALT**.

The third and fourth companies execute right front into line of squads. The first and second companies each change direction to the left; the second as soon as its rear has gained fifteen paces in the new direction, forms or marches in line to the right and then forms line of squads on its right squad: the first company executes the same movements and joins on the left of the second company.

Line of squads may be formed in a similar manner on any company other than the first.

**329.** Being in line of columns: 1. *Line of squads, second (or other) company, right (left) front into line*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Battalion*, 4. **HALT**.

The second company executes right front into line of squads. The first company changes direction to the right, gains its interval and executes on left into line of squads. The third and fourth companies change direction to the left; on gaining its interval each forms or marches in line to the right and then forms line of squads on its right squad.

#### *To Extend in Three Echelons.*

**330.** The second and third companies form the firing line; the other two companies form the support and reserve, one company in each. The number of companies in and their assign-



ment to the different echelons may be varied at the will of the major.

The battalion being in any formation, the major designates the companies for each echelon, points out the objective, gives the necessary instructions and commands: 1. *Form for attack*, 2. (*Such*) *the base company*, 3. **MARCH.**

The captain of the base company causes his company to advance in the indicated direction and forms line of squads. The captain of the other company of the firing line causes his company to move forward, conforming to the action of the base company, and forms line of squads.

The company in support gains three hundred yards, the company in reserve, six hundred yards, from the firing line by remaining at a halt; or, if the firing line is halted, by moving to the rear.

Having gained their distances these companies conform to the movements of the firing line, usually forming line of squads and deploying as skirmishers on the same ground as the firing line.

#### Normal Attack.

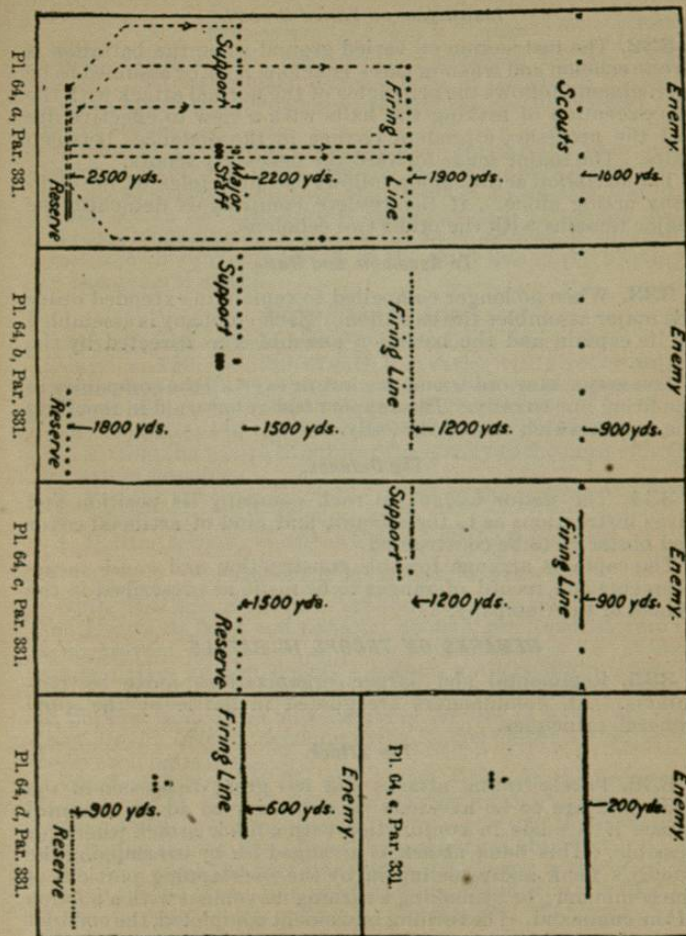
**331.** The normal attack by the battalion in single echelon conforms to that of the company as regards places of extension, distances between halts, gaits and firings.

Each company closes on its center so as to have about one skirmisher per yard of front when arriving at six hundred yards.

The captain of the base company continues in the original direction. The captains of other companies incline so as to close their companies toward the base company.

If the battalion is, or is assumed to be, in regiment and in three echelons the firing line advances as above, companies closing on their centers. The company in support is placed on the flank or in an interval of the firing line when the latter arrives at six hundred yards from the objective. The reserve then follows as a support and is placed in the line by squads between six hundred and two hundred yards, or reinforces as a unit at about two hundred yards, taking part in the rapid fire.

To advance by alternate portions of the line, the major designates the companies to move forward and those to open fire. Each captain gives the commands necessary for his own company to advance, halt and open fire, independently of the other companies. The advance by alternate portions of the line, once taken up, is continued until the major directs the companies in rear to halt on line with the leading company.





*Instruction on Varied Ground.*

**332.** The instruction on varied ground when the battalion is in one echelon and when in three echelons if in, or assumed to be in, regiment, follows the principles of the normal attack with the one exception of making the halts with a view to effective fire and the necessary attendant change in the distances between halts. The major sends forward the necessary scouts.

The battalion acting alone follows the principles of the company acting alone. If the reserve company is detached the major remains with the other two echelons.

*To Assemble and Rally.*

**333.** When no longer compelled to remain in extended order the major assembles the battalion. Each company is assembled by its captain and the battalion assembled as directed by the major.

The major may order one or more or even all the companies in the firing line to rally. The support and reserve aid in repelling the attack which caused the rally.

*The Defense.*

**334.** The major assigns to each company its position and gives instructions as to the amount and kind of artificial cover and obstacles to be constructed.

The captains arrange for this construction and cause measurements and record of ranges to be made as prescribed in the School of the Company.

*REMARKS ON TROOPS IN BATTLE*

**335.** Regimental and larger organizations move by battalions. All commanders are guided in battle by the same general principles.

*The Attack.*

**336.** Purely frontal attacks and too great dispersion of the command are to be avoided. If necessary to adopt a frontal attack it is made in conjunction with a flank attack whenever possible. This flank attack is arranged for by overlapping the enemy's flank and wheeling in by the overlapping portions of the command; or by making a turning movement with a portion of the command. The turning movement completed, the conduct of the force so employed follows the rules for the frontal attack.

*Development of Enemy's Position.*

**337.** Contact with the enemy is obtained by the cavalry screen. The preliminary development of the enemy's position is made by the advance guard; the general development by the line of scouts.

When the preliminary development reveals the presence of detached advanced posts, and the advance guard is not strong enough to carry them, they are attacked by special bodies of troops before the dispositions for the general attack are made.

Troops engaging in these preliminary attacks, if much disorganized thereby, are placed in the third line in the formation for the general attack.

*Dispositions for Attack.*

**338.** Troops are habitually formed in three lines. The strength and composition of each line varies with circumstances; organizations being so placed as to reduce to a minimum the disorganization and mingling of the different units.

The formations of the different lines are so made as to:

1. Enable the troops to subject the enemy to the most effective fire action possible.
2. Present the least favorable target to the enemy.
3. Admit of celerity of movement.
4. Deliver a heavy shock at the end of the fire action.

*Functions of the Different Lines.*

**339.** The line of scouts is sent out from the troops of the first line, covers its front and flanks at about three hundred yards so as to prevent closed bodies being subjected to a fire at short range, drives in the enemy's scouts, gathers information regarding the ground and sends or signals such information back to the first line. The movements of the line of scouts are regulated by the officers accompanying it, one officer for the scouts from each battalion.

The first line makes the attack and conducts the fire action. It is protected against flank attacks by its own supports in the extreme and long range zones, by its reserve in the mid range, and by the second line after the reserves are absorbed.

In some cases the first line makes the charge without waiting for the second line; this when the commander of the first line is convinced that the enemy is wavering and that such charge will be successful.

The second line (about six hundred yards in rear of the re-



serves on extension), supports the first line as above, gradually closing up as the first line halts for fire action, and joins the first line in the charge, the arrival of the second being in general the signal for the rapid fire to cease and the charge to be delivered.

The third line (about one thousand yards in rear of the second on extension), unless a special body of troops is used for the purpose, follows the action, and is frequently conducted to extend beyond and overlap the enemy's flank so as to attack the same while the frontal attack is in progress.

If not used in such flanking movement the third line follows the second at such distance as to allow: protection of the flanks of the preceding lines; pursuit of the enemy after he has been thrust out of his position; occupation of such position while the preceding lines are being re-formed; protection of their retreat if defeated.

#### *Gaits.*

**340.** The gaits laid down in the normal attack and instruction on varied ground are, of necessity, frequently departed from. The constant endeavor is to cross exposed ground as quickly as possible, provided this does not exhaust the soldier and thus disqualify him for accurate firing and the final charge.

It is also the endeavor to close on the enemy as soon as possible in order to prevent a shifting of his forces to meet the flank attack; to arrive sufficiently close to neutralize the enemy's accurate knowledge of ranges, which is of more importance at extreme and long than at mid and short ranges; and to decrease the chance of lack of ammunition at the decisive stage through having delayed in the earlier stages.

It is important that troops not engaged in firing be sheltered from the fire of the enemy. In the attack such shelter is obtained from natural features. The proper use of an increased gait frequently increases the length of time such shelter can be used and decreases the time of exposure to fire; this applies particularly to troops in the second and third lines.

#### *Ammunition Supply.*

**341.** When it is apparent that troops are going into battle the number of cartridges carried by each man is increased to at least one hundred and fifty rounds, if possible, by distribution from the battalion ammunition wagons. The empty wagons are immediately replaced by loaded wagons from the ammunition columns.

The ammunition of the firing line is replenished during lulls

in the fight, when access to the line is made possible by natural features, and at night.

Exhaustion of ammunition is delayed by limiting the number of squads in company, and of companies in battalion, which fire in the preliminary stages of the battle; by strict enforcement of the rules of fire discipline, by deliberation in determining ranges and giving commands for firing at the various halts.

Troops occupying a defensive position are, in advance of the battle, provided with sufficient ammunition to avoid any necessity of replenishing the same by day.

#### *Relieving the Firing Line.*

**342.** In the exceptional cases in which the firing line must be relieved, the commander of the same is notified and in turn causes such notification to be transmitted to all his subordinates.

The relieving line completes its deployment in rear of and moves up into or through the firing line, which is then marched to the rear and assembled on favorable ground.

If the line is moving to the rear the relieving line deploys and halts in favorable position; the firing line passes through the relieving line and is assembled as before.

#### *Action Against Cavalry.*

**343.** The advance or attack of infantry should not be checked by the appearance of cavalry. The latter should be kept at a distance by the fire of subdivisions designated for this purpose.

If attacked in front the charge should be received without change of formation. If attacked in flank the designated subdivisions change front to face the attack.

If in battle formation, and cavalry attack as foragers or in mass, it is better to receive the attack in place than to rally. Only such dispositions are made as will quickly develop the greatest intensity of fire. If attacked in front the firing line opens fire; the supports, and if necessary the reserves, are placed in rear of the flanks to guard the latter and fire upon the cavalry endeavoring to envelope them. If attacked in flank the supports and reserves face so as to form in echelon ready to protect the threatened flanks by their fire.

If attacked by echelon, fire is not directed upon a fraction already repulsed, but upon the one following it.

In a personal encounter the foot soldier should endeavor to gain the left flank of the mounted man.



*Action Against Artillery.*

**344.** If the artillery of the enemy is in his firing line, especially selected sharpshooters should be detailed to work their way to the front as far as practicable and fire upon the cannoneers. When not practicable to push these sharpshooters to the front, subdivisions, posted on high ground, should fire over the heads of the firing line upon the cannoneers.

If the artillery of the enemy occupies a detached advanced position, the attack should be directed against one or both flanks, its infantry support being held in position by a frontal attack. The skirmishers should be widely extended and all closed bodies of troops kept under cover.

Fire against artillery in motion is directed against the horses.

*The Defense.*

**345.** Troops on the defensive, like those in attack, are formed in three lines.

If the defensive is taken on contact with the enemy, the formation follows very closely the rules laid down for the attack. The first line is placed in position to meet the fire action of the attack, on ground most favorable for the development of fire action and least favorable for the advance of the enemy. The military crest of a uniform slope is chosen when practicable.

The second line is placed in rear, usually at less distance than in the attack, covered by the reverse slope when practicable. It is used to reinforce portions of the first line that are being subjected to the heaviest attack; to make short counter attacks against local flanks of the enemy when, by turning in on an advanced position of the defense, such flanks are exposed; to guard the flanks of the first line; and to reinforce the first line in time to meet the charge.

The third line is held in rear, under such cover as is available, usually at less distance than in the attack. It is used to protect the flanks of the lines in front, to meet a flank attack by the enemy, to make flank attacks on the same, and to cover the retreat of the troops in front if they are driven back.

The distances at which the second and third lines are held depends so largely upon using natural cover that they can not be definitely fixed.

When the defense occupies a selected position to await the arrival and attack of the enemy it strengthens such positions by preparing cover and ways of communication, clearing away ob-

structions to free fire, and preparing obstacles to impede the enemy's advance and hold him under fire at short range.

Aided in this way the first line can be more widely extended than in the attack. The second line can be of less strength, thus allowing more men to be placed in the first line. These added men in the first line may be used to extend the front still further, or, when the ground permits, they may be placed in intrenchments near the foot of the slope crowned by the main intrenchments.

The position selected should as far as possible, fulfill the following conditions:

1. It should have a good field of fire to the front and flanks.
2. It should not be commanded by higher ground within effective range that could be occupied by the enemy.
3. Its flanks should rest upon defensible objects.
4. It should have good lateral communications to allow reinforcing the different portions of the first line
5. It should cover the line of retreat.

The character and extent of fortification depend upon the time available and the character of the ground. Strong points affording unusually good fields of fire to their fronts and flanks are strongly fortified, with field works if time permits, and connected with shelter trenches.

All defenses, shelter trenches in particular, are concealed by the use of sod, grass or other material that will cause them to blend with the surrounding ground.

The conditions in the defense are more favorable for control of fire than in the attack. The men are in position and not fatigued by marching, the ranges are more accurately known, and the supply of ammunition is more plentiful.

These conditions render the use of volleys practicable during at least the preliminary stages of the battle. The volleys should be executed by as large a front as can be controlled by a single voice whenever the target justifies such expenditure of ammunition. They are directed against closed bodies whenever practicable. When the first line is in two intrenchments, one above the other, the fire of the upper intrenchment can be so directed on the supports and reserves while the fire from the lower intrenchment is directed against the firing line.

*Night Operations.*

**346.** To be successful, a night attack must be a surprise and must proceed with promptness and vigor.

It is essential to operate over ground known in advance. It is



equally important that the leaders of the different units be instructed as to the parts they are to take, the field assigned them, the rallying points, and the line of retreat.

On the offensive, the troops in compact formation approach under cover of darkness, and without firing, as near as possible to the enemy's position; they then assault resolutely, not replying to fire, and come as quickly as possible to the encounter, hand to hand.

When night operations are used in preparation for a determined general attack the movements should be so timed that the attack can be made at dawn.

On the defensive, when a night attack is expected, the position is further reinforced by troops and strengthened by obstacles; the positions occupied by the different units are carefully pointed out.

After the opening of the action all movements which tend to produce confusion are avoided.

The fire is directed particularly upon the approaches to the position.

#### *Withdrawal from Action.*

347. The withdrawal of defeated troops, whether consisting of assailants driven back, or defenders thrust out of position, should, whenever possible, be delayed until night. When this is impossible the withdrawal should be covered by fire, from alternate portions of the line, if not too badly demoralized; or, from the reserve, which takes position and opens fire on the enemy as soon as the retreating remnants are far enough to the rear to permit such fire.

## EVOLUTIONS OF THE REGIMENT.

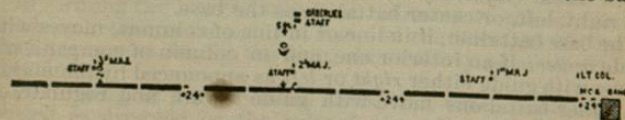
### CLOSE ORDER.

348. The regiment consists of three battalions, but the rules prescribed are applicable to a less or greater number. The colonel is the instructor.

349. The designation *line of columns* applies to a line of companies each in column of squads, and to a line of battalions each in columns of squads or companies. The designation *line of masses* applies to a line of battalions, each in mass.

*Posts of Field Officers, Regimental Staff, Noncommissioned Staff, and Band.*

350. In line, and in line of columns, the colonel is posted sixty paces in front of the line, opposite its center; in line of masses, this distance is reduced to thirty paces; in column and in route marches, he is twenty-four paces in front of the band.



Pl. 65, Par. 350.

In line, in line of columns, and in line of masses, the lieutenant colonel is posted on line with the majors, opposite the right of the first battalion; in column, he is on the side of the guide, abreast of and twenty paces from the head; during field movements and on the march he is not restricted to any particular post; he acts as an assistant to the colonel, as the latter may direct.

In line of masses, the post of a major is twelve paces in front of his leading company.

The staff is six paces in rear of the colonel; the adjutant on the right, the others in order of rank from right to left; if but one staff officer is present he takes post six paces to the rear, and one pace to the right of the colonel.

Mounted trumpeters and orderlies are three paces in rear of the staff.