

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.

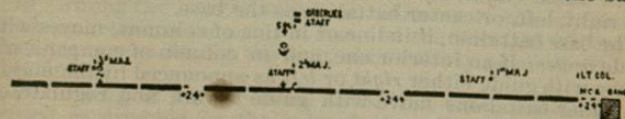
348. The regiment consists of three battalions, but the rules prescribed are applicable to a less or greater number.

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.

In line, in line of columns, and in line of masses, the band is posted with the left of its front rank twenty-four paces to the right of the first battalion. In the evolutions, it takes, as far as practicable, the positions prescribed in the School of the Battalion, unless excused, or a position is assigned to it by the colonel.

In all line formations the noncommissioned staff officers, the sergeant major on the right, form at one pace apart, on the right of the noncommissioned staff of the first battalion; in column, the interval is such that the front of the combined noncommissioned staffs is equal to the front of the column.

General Rules.

351. The colonel gives his commands orally or by trumpet; or communicates them to the majors by staff officers or orderlies.

Each major gives the appropriate commands and causes his battalion to execute the necessary movements. The men wait for the major's commands before executing any movement.

Before directing any movement requiring the designation of a base battalion, the colonel announces orally, or signals by trumpet: *Guide (right, left or center), which indicate respectively the right, left, or center battalion as the base.*

The base battalion, if in line or in line of columns, moves with guide *center*; if an interior one and in column of companies, it moves with guide either *right* or *left* as announced by the major. The other battalions move with guide toward and regulate on the base battalion.

Each major ordinarily moves his battalion to its new position, in column of squads.

Each major, when necessary, adds the command *Guides posts* when the guides of the next following battalion are on the line; in case of the base battalion, if an interior one, when the guides of the adjacent battalion last to arrive have been posted.

Excepting in ceremonies, each battalion, by command of its major, stands *at ease* while awaiting the completion of the general movement by other battalions. The battalions are brought to *attention* by the colonel before executing another movement.

When the formation admits of the simultaneous execution of movements by battalions or companies, the colonel may execute the movements prescribed in the School of the Battalion by prefixing *Battalions* or *Companies* to the commands.

The colonel may cause a battalion to execute a separate movement.

Formation of the Regiment.

352. The regiment is formed by battalions, in line, or in line of masses, at the discretion of the colonel.

It may also be formed in more than one line, in either of the above formations, the lines not necessarily in the same formation. It may also be formed in column or in line of columns.

The battalions are posted from right to left according to the rank of battalion commanders present, the senior on the right. A battalion whose major is in command of the regiment retains its place. Except for ceremonies, the battalions may be posted at the discretion of the colonel.

In line and in line of masses, the interval between battalions is twenty-four paces.

In whatever direction the regiment faces, the battalions are designated from the right when in line or echelon, from the head when in column, *first battalion, second battalion*, and so on. If in two lines, the battalions in the first line are designated from the right, *first and second*; in the second line, *third*, and so on.

In forming the line the adjutant indicates to the adjutant of the base battalion the point of rest and the direction of the line, then takes post facing the line, about thirty paces in front of the center.

In forming in two or more lines, the other battalions are posted as directed by the colonel, the adjutant, if necessary, indicating to the adjutants their points of rest and direction.

The lieutenant colonel and noncommissioned staff take post as the last battalion is formed. The formation completed, the adjutant brings the regiment to attention if not already there, by the commands: 1. *Battalions*, 2. **ATTENTION**, and then commands: 1. *Present*, 2. **ARMS**, each major brings his battalion to attention and present arms; the adjutant salutes the colonel and reports: *Sir, the regiment is formed*; the colonel returns the salute with the right hand, directs the adjutant: *Take your post, sir*; draws saber and brings the regiment to the order. The adjutant takes post, passing by the colonel's right.

To Open and Close Ranks.

353. Being in line at a halt: 1. *Open ranks*, 2. **MARCH**.

Each major causes his battalion to open ranks.

To close ranks: 1. *Close ranks*, 2. **MARCH**.

Each major causes his battalion to close ranks.

Firings.

354. The firings are conducted by the majors under the direction of the colonel. The colonel, lieutenant colonel and staff pass to the rear of the line. The signal *cease firing* is used to stop the firing. If desired to discontinue the firing in but one battalion, orders to that effect are sent to its major.

Rests.

355. Executed as in the School of the Soldier.
To resume attention: 1. *Battalions*, 2. **ATTENTION**.

To Dismiss the Regiment.

356. Being in any formation: *Dismiss your battalions*. Each major marches his battalion to its parade ground, and dismisses it.

To Advance.

357. Being in line, to advance a short distance, the colonel designates the base battalion and commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. **MARCH**.

358. Being in line, to advance in line of companies in column of squads, the colonel designates the base battalion and commands: 1. *Squads right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Full step, companies column left (right)*, 4. **MARCH**.

The guides preserve the intervals necessary to form front into line with twenty-four paces between battalions. At close intervals, the interval between battalions is company front.

To re-form the line the colonel commands: 1. *Companies right (left) front into line*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **HALT**.

Being in Line, to Face or March to the Rear.

359. 1. *To the rear*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **HALT**; or, 3. *Guide (right, left, or center)*. Each major faces or marches his battalion to the rear, squads turning to the right about.

Being in any Formation, to Halt the Regiment.

360. The colonel commands: **HALT**. Each major commands: 1. *Battalion*, 2. **HALT**.

Alignments.

361. Being in line at a halt, to give a general alignment, the colonel selects a base company, causes the guides thereof to be established on the desired line and commands: *Align your battalions*.

The major of the base battalion posts the guides of his remain-

ing companies and aligns his battalion. Each major of the remaining battalions posts the guides of the company nearest the base as soon as their position can be determined, and aligns his battalion.

If a battalion be at a considerable distance from or in front of the position it is to occupy, its major moves it to its proper position for dressing.

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

362. 1. *Squads right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **HALT**; or, 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**.

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

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

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

364. 1. *Companies right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **HALT**; or, 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**, 5. *Guide (right or left)*.

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

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

366. The column of companies or squads advances, obliquely, changes direction, marches in route step or at ease, and resumes attention in the same manner as a battalion.

Being in Column of Squads or Companies, to Face or March to the Rear.

367. 1. *To the rear*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **HALT**; or, 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**, announcing the guide if in column of companies.

Each major faces or marches his battalion to the rear, the squads turning to the right about.

Successive Formations.

368. The adjutant or sergeant major of each battalion precedes it on the line to indicate the point of rest.

The guides of the leading company of the base battalion are first established.

The guides of the leading companies of the rear battalions are

established facing the point of rest of the general line, the nearest guide being twenty-four paces from the flank of the battalion next preceding it.

The distance, when forming two lines or column of battalions, is the front of the battalion in line and twenty-four paces. This may be increased or diminished, the colonel sending orders specifying the distance to the commanders of the rear battalions, or sending a staff officer to indicate the points of rest.

Being in Column of Squads or Companies, to Form on Right or Left into Line.

369. 1. *On right (left) into line,* 2. **MARCH.**

The leading battalion executes *on right into line*; the other battalions, at the commands of their majors, successively execute the same movement when their leading companies have passed beyond the left flank of the preceding battalion, the majors giving their commands so that their battalions have their proper intervals in line.

Being in Column of Squads or Companies to Form Front into Line.

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

The first battalion executes *right front into line.*

Each of the other majors so marches his battalion in column of squads that, when the head arrives opposite its point of rest, it will be at least twice company distance in rear of the line, then changes direction half left, and on arriving at five paces from the line executes *right front into line.*

To Form Column of Battalions.

371. Being in column of squads: 1. *Column of Battalions,* 2. *First battalion squads right (left),* 3. **MARCH.**

The first battalion forms line to the right; the others incline to the left; each enters the column parallel to and at the prescribed distance from the one preceding and forms line as prescribed for the first.

Being in line, column of squads is first formed to the right or left, and the column formed as above.

Being in Column of Battalions, to Form Front into Line.

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

The first battalion stands fast; the second is marched in column of squads and forms line on the right of the first, and the third on the right of the second.

COLUMN OF MASSES.

373. In column of masses the distance of each battalion from the one preceding it is equal to the front of its first company.

In forming column of masses the rear battalions are dressed to the same flank as the leading battalion.

Being in Column of Companies at Full Distance, to Form Column of Masses.

374. 1. *Column of Masses,* 2. **MARCH.** The guide is announced if necessary.

The first battalion closes in mass; each of the rear battalions closes in mass when at company distance from the one preceding.

Being in Column of Masses at a Halt, to Take Full Distance.

375. 1. *Take full distance, guide (right or left),* 2. **MARCH.**

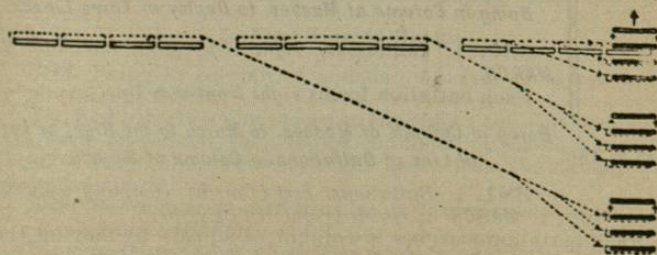
The first battalion takes full distance; each of the rear battalions takes full distance when its leading company has company distance and twenty-four paces.

Being in Column of Squads or Line, to Form Column of Masses.

376. Being in column of squads: 1. *Column of masses to the right (left),* 2. **MARCH.**

The major of the leading battalion ploys it in mass to the right (Pl. 62); the major of each of the other battalions marches it so as to enter the column company distance and eight paces in rear of the preceding battalion, and then ploys it in mass.

From line, the column of masses is formed facing to the front



on the right company of the right battalion (left company of the left battalion) by first forming in column of squads to the right (left) and proceeding as above. (Pl. 66.)

To form the column of masses facing to the front or other direction, the colonel marches the column or squads so that the leading company of the leading battalion is eight paces from the position he desires it to occupy after the column of masses is formed, and proceeds as above. (Pl. 67.)

Being in column of squads, column of masses is formed on the rearmost company by first turning about by squads and then executing the movement as explained.

377. The column of masses advances, halts, obliquely, marches by the flank, resumes the march in column, faces or marches to the rear, and changes direction by the same means as when at full distance.

TO DEPLOY THE COLUMN OF MASSES.

Being in Column of Masses, to Form Line to the Front.

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

The first battalion forms right front into line; the second forms on the right of the first; the third, on the right of the second; the second and third battalions may march in mass (Pl. 68), or in column of squads, the fourth companies leading, to their new positions. (Pl. 69.)

379. To form line on the rear of the column, the colonel first faces the column to the rear, and then executes the movement as explained.

Being in Column of Masses, to Deploy in Three Lines.

380. 1. Battalions, right (left) front into line, 2. **MARCH.**

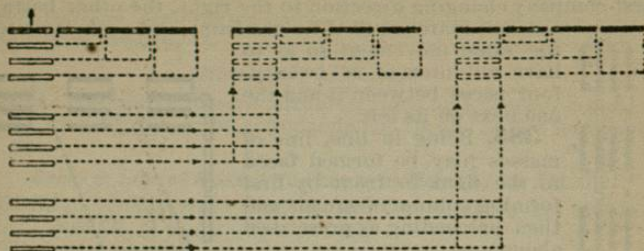
Each battalion forms right front into line.

Being in Column of Masses, to March to the Right or Left in Line of Battalions in Column of Squads.

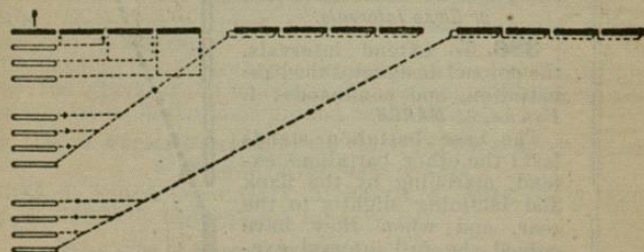
381. 1. Battalions, first (fourth) company, squads right (left), 2. **MARCH**, 3. Guide (right, left or center).

Each battalion marches in column of squads by moving the designated company by squads in the direction indicated.

Pl. 67, Par. 376.



Pl. 68, Par. 378.



Pl. 69, Par. 378.

LINE OF MASSES.

382. In all formations into line of masses, whether by simultaneous or successive movement, the adjutant or sergeant major of each battalion posts the guides of its leading company.

To Form Line of Masses.

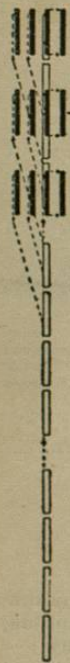
383. Being in column of squads: 1. Line of masses to the right (left), 2. **MARCH.**

The first battalion plays faced to the right; the others execute the same movement, each major commanding march when the head of his column is twenty-eight paces from the flank of the preceding battalion.

384. Being in column of squads: 1. Line of masses, right (left) front into line, 2. **MARCH.** (Pl. 71.)

The first battalion is closed in mass faced to the front, the

first company changing direction to the right, the other battalions are marched to the right front, and each executes the same movement so as to have an interval of twenty-four paces between it and the one next on its left.



385. Being in line, line of masses may be formed faced to the flank or front by first forming column of squads and then proceeding as prescribed above.

Being in Line of Masses, to Extend or Close Intervals.

386. To extend intervals, the colonel designates the base battalion, and commands: 1. *Extend*, 2. **MARCH**.

The base battalion stands fast; the other battalions extend, marching by the flank and inclining slightly to the rear, and when they have gained the full interval, execute squads right or left and are halted on the line.

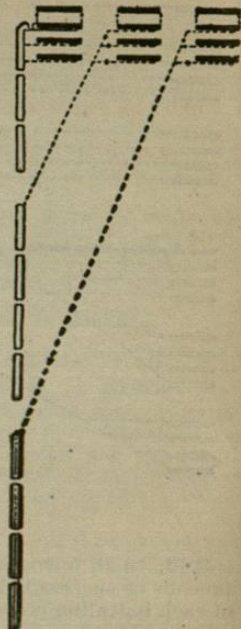
387. Intervals are closed on the same principles: 1. *Close*, 2. **MARCH**.

To Align the Line of Masses.

388. If necessary to rectify the alignment, the colonel causes the guides of the first company of one of the battalions to be established on the desired line and commands: *Align your battalions*.

The adjutant or sergeant major of each of the other battalions posts the guides of the leading company on the established line; the majors dress their battalions toward the point of rest.

The first company of each battalion is dressed up to the guides; each of the other companies is dressed at close distance. If the new line be established at considerable distance from



Pl. 71, Par. 384.

the battalions, each major moves his battalion to its new position before dressing it.

Movements of Masses.

389. The line of masses *advances, halts, and faces or marches to the rear*, by the same commands and means as the regiment in line.

Being in Line of Masses, to Face to or March by the Flank.

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

The battalions preserve the distance of twenty-four paces.

The Line of Masses Marching by the Flank, to Change Direction.

391. Marching in quick time: 1. *Change direction to the right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**.

The leading battalion changes direction to the right in double time; the others, at the command of their majors, change direction similarly, on the same ground as the first.

The Line of Masses Marching by the Flank, to form or March in Line of Masses to the Right or Left.

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

Being Line of Masses, to March in Column of Squads.

393. Being at a halt: 1. *Column of squads*, 2. *First (Fourth) company, first battalion*, 3. *Squads right*, 4. **MARCH**, or, 2. *First (Fourth) company, third battalion*, 3. *Squads left*, 4. **MARCH**.

The designated battalion executes the movement; each of the others successively executes the movement and inclines to the right or left so as to follow the preceding battalion at the prescribed distance.

Being in Line of Masses, to Form Column of Masses Faced to the Front.

394. 1. *Column of masses on first (third) battalion*, 2. **MARCH**.

The first battalion stands fast or is halted; the second is placed in mass in rear of the first, and the third in rear of the second.

If the third battalion be designated, the second takes position in rear of the third, the first in rear of the second.

Each major may maneuver his battalion into position in mass or in column of squads. The adjutant or sergeant major of each battalion moves in advance to indicate the point where his battalion moves by the flank or changes direction to enter the column.

Being in Column of Masses, to Form Front into Line of Masses.

395. 1. *Line of masses, right (left) front into line,* 2. **MARCH.**

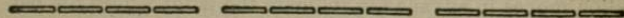
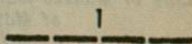
The first battalion stands fast or is halted; the second and third battalions are moved in mass or in column of squads to their places, the second on the right of the first, the third on the right of the second.

ORDER IN ECHELON.

396. Being in line at a halt, to advance in echelon, the colonel designates the base battalion, and commands: 1. *Form echelon at (so many) yards,* 2. **MARCH.**

At the command *march*, the designated battalion advances in line. The other battalions stand fast; each is put in march when it has the specified distance from the one next preceding.

A file closer from each rear battalion marches at the specified distance directly in rear of the guide on the nearest flank of the preceding battalion; each rear battalion marches abreast of and preserves the interval of twenty-four paces from such file closer.



Pl. 72, Par. 396.



Pl. 73, Par. 396.

397. The regiment in echelon *advances, halts, faces* or *marches to the rear* or *to the flank* by the same commands as when in line.

Being in Echelon of Battalions, to Form Line.

398. The colonel designates the base battalion and commands: 1. *Form line,* 2. **MARCH.**

The designated battalion halts or stands fast; the others form on the line of the one designated by moving to the front or rear.

A general alignment is given if necessary.

EXTENDED ORDER.

399. When the regiment is in three lines the leading battalion furnishes its own support and reserve; the second and third battalions form the second and third lines respectively at six hundred and sixteen hundred yards in rear of the reserve of the leading battalion.

A battalion is said to be in the fighting line when it has any part in the firing line. This rule applies to larger commands.

When the regiment is in two lines, two battalions constitute the fighting line; the other is posted as a regimental reserve about six hundred yards in rear of the battalion reserves of the first echelon.

The reserves may be posted in rear of the center, or in rear of one or both flanks, of the firing line.

When in brigade the regiment may also be extended in one echelon, each battalion furnishing its own support and reserve.

The colonel followed by his staff and orderlies takes post in rear of the center of the fighting line and on line with its reserves; if called elsewhere he leaves some one to tell where he may be found.

The colonel superintends the action and directs the majors of the second and third lines when to reinforce.

Unless he specifies the formations for battalions not in the fighting line, the majors adopt the formations they deem best suited to the ground and other circumstances.

THE BRIGADE.

CLOSE ORDER.

400. The brigade consists of three regiments, but the rules prescribed are applicable to a less or greater number; it is commanded by a brigadier general.

401. Regiments in line are designated *right, center* and *left*; or, if one be in rear, *right, left*, and *rear*; in column, they are designated *leading, center* and *rear*. Regiments are also designated by the names of their colonels.

Unless otherwise directed by the general, the regiments are posted according to the rank of the colonels; in line, from right to left, the senior on the right; in two or three lines by regiments, the senior in the first line, the junior in the rear line; in column, from head to rear, the senior at the head.

The interval between regiments is forty-eight paces.

402. In line, the general takes post one hundred paces in front of the center of the brigade; in column, at the head of the brigade.

The staff is six paces in rear of the general in the following order from right to left: officers of the general staff corps, adjutant general, aids, others in order of rank. The flag and orderlies are three paces in rear of the staff.

403. The drill exercises should be limited to movements used in campaign.

The regulations for the evolution of the regiment are applicable to the brigade.

In moving into position, the regiments and battalions are habitually marched in column of squads by the shortest practicable lines, usually in route step. The major of the base battalion when indicated, if marching, commands: **ATTENTION**; each of the other majors commands *attention*, on approaching the point where he gives his commands for placing his battalion in position in the new formation. Each major commands: **REST**, when his battalion is in position.

404. When the orders of the general to a regimental commander are communicated by staff officers, the name of the regimental commander or the permanent designation of the regiment is mentioned.

These orders should be explicit and should cover the following points.

First. The maneuver to be executed by the brigade.

Second. The particular formation the regiment is to take; as *column of squads, column of companies, line of masses*, etc. When the formation is not specified, the regiment forms in line.

Third. When forming the brigade in two or more lines by regiment, the number of lines, the distance between the lines, the line in which the regiment is to form, and its point of rest.

When necessary, staff officers are sent to indicate the point of rest for each line.

Fourth. Whether the right or left of the regiment is to connect with the left or right of another regiment that precedes it on the line.

Fifth. Whether the right or left flank of the regiment will be exposed.

EXAMPLES OF ORDERS AND MOVEMENTS.

Being in Column of Squads, to Form Front into Line.

405. The general sends orders as follows:

To each colonel: *The brigade to form front into line; to the leading regiment: Form right front into line; to the center regiment: Form left front into line, your right connecting with left of leading regiment; to the rear regiment: Form right front into line, your left connecting with the right of leading regiment, right flank exposed.*

The colonel of the leading regiment forms it right front into line; the colonel of the center regiment marches it forward to the line, to the left of the leading regiment, so as to have an interval of forty-eight paces, and forms it left front into line; the colonel of the rear regiment marches it forward to the line, to the right of the leading regiment, and forms it right front into line, making such disposition on the right for the protection of the flank as will best suit the nature of the ground and conditions presented.

On the same principles the regiment may be formed front into line, in any order.

Being in Column of Squads, to Form Line to the Right or Left.

406. The general sends orders: *Form line to the right (left).*

Each regiment forms line to the right.

407. To form in two or three lines, the general sends orders to each colonel: *Form in two (or three) lines to the right (left), at (so many) paces distance.*

The colonel of the leading regiment forms his regiment in two lines to the right; the colonels of the rear regiments form them in two lines, each when his first battalion has closed to forty-eight paces from the right flank of the first line of the regiment preceding. Each colonel directs the major of his third battalion to form it as the second line at the specified distance.

408. According to the same principles, the brigade may be formed in one or more lines of masses or lines of columns of squads; or one or two regiments may be given a designated formation.

To March in Line

409. The general sends orders: *Advance in line (or such formation), (such) battalion, (such) regiment, the base battalion.*

The orders having been communicated, and the proper disposition having been made in each regiment, the general causes the *forward* to be sounded.

When in two or three lines, the second and third lines preserve their positions relative to the first line.

To Halt.

410. The general causes the *halt* to be sounded, which is repeated and each regiment is halted.

To March to the Rear.

411. The general sends orders: *March to the rear, (such) battalion, (such) regiment, the base battalion.*

Each colonel causes his regiment to face to the rear.

The general then causes the *forward* to be sounded.

The brigade being in two lines, the base battalion will be in the late second line, now the first. The designation of the battalion and regiment refers to its position in line when marching to the rear.

412. The line of masses or line of columns of squads marches according to the same principles as when in line.

To March by the Flank.

413. Being in line or line of columns, the general sends orders: *March by the right (left) flank.*

Each colonel faces his command to the right by turning by squads. The general then causes the *forward* to be sounded.

When in more than one line, the lines retain their former

designations; the first battalion of the first line is the base battalion; the other line or lines maintain the same relative positions as at the beginning of the movement.

414. To re-form the line when in line of masses, or line of columns of squads, the general sends orders: *Re-form line to the right (left) front.*

Each colonel forms his regiment in line in the indicated direction.

415. When at close interval, the general sends orders: *Re-form line, (such) battalion, (such) regiment, the base battalion.*

The colonel of the designated regiment causes it to take deploying intervals and form line; the other colonels cause their regiments to move by the flank until opposite their positions, take deploying intervals, and form line.

Change of Front.

416. Changes of front are usually executed by forming in column of squads and then forming front into line.

If in two or three lines, the simplest means are used for moving the second and third lines to their new positions.

THE BRIGADE IN BATTLE.

417. The formation depends upon whether the brigade is acting alone or with other troops, and varies with each case to suit the extent and character of the front to be occupied.

418. The regiments may all be formed side by side, each with two battalions in the fighting line and one as regimental reserve; the battalion in the line of regimental reserves performing the functions of the second line and following the reserves of the preceding battalions at about six hundred yards. In this case there is no brigade reserve unless furnished by another brigade.

419. Two regiments may be placed abreast, formed as above, and the third regiment placed about one thousand yards in rear of the preceding regimental reserves; being used as a brigade reserve and forming the third line.

If the brigade approaches the field of battle marching in column of squads, the general may order the leading regiments on the fighting line, without regimental reserves, and supply a battalion from the rear regiment to each regiment in the fighting line as a reserve. This formation is open to objection of speedily disintegrating the rear regiment, and is resorted to only when a rapid extension of front is of the first importance.

420. For a more powerful attack, the regiments may be formed side by side, each regiment in three lines. The colonels avoid calling on their second battalions prematurely; the third battalions should not enter action without orders from the general.

421. The general makes such changes in the foregoing formations as are rendered necessary by the character of the action and the nature of the ground.

422. The general has no fixed position, but always indicates where reports will be received.

423. If compelled to give an order to a battalion commander, the general should inform the colonel as soon as practicable.

424. The general may direct when the troops composing the first line shall pass from close to extended order, or this may be left to the discretion of the regimental and battalion commanders; a reserve need not necessarily be posted in rear of the line; frequently it may be advantageously formed in echelon with that line.

To Withdraw the Brigade.

425. The general sends orders to the colonels: *Withdraw and form in one (or two) line on (such) battalion, (such) regiment; or, Withdraw and form in column on (such) battalion, (such) regiment.*

The general indicates the position to be occupied by the designated battalion and the colonels add the necessary commands. The battalions form in the same order as before the deployment, or the general may change this order.

426. If the order be to *form in column*, column of squads is understood, unless the general indicates another formation.

THE DIVISION.

427. The division consists of three brigades of infantry and such troops of other arms as may be assigned to it; the rules prescribed are applicable to a less or greater number of brigades; it is commanded by a major general.

The regulations for the evolutions of the brigade apply to the division.

428. In line, the division commander takes post one hundred and fifty paces in front of the center of the division; in column, at the head of the division.

429. The brigades in division are designated and posted as prescribed for regiments in brigade.

The rules prescribed for the post of the staff of a brigade commander apply to the staff of a division commander.

430. The division is formed in one, two or three lines, by brigade.

The interval between brigades is seventy-two paces, which is increased when interval is left for artillery.

431. The orders of the division commander are communicated by staff officers; the orders should cover the following points: The particular formation for each brigade and its point of rest; the direction in which the line is to extend; the distance between lines and the point of rest for each line; the name of the brigade commander or the permanent number of the brigade is mentioned.

THE DIVISION IN BATTLE.

432. The division may be formed with one or two brigades in the fighting line and the others in the reserve, or the three brigades may be placed in the fighting line.

The artillery takes the position assigned by the division commander.

Officers in command of the reserve adopt such formations as do not unnecessarily interfere with the maneuvers of the other arms.

433. The division commander conducts the action on the principles prescribed for smaller commands.

434. The officers of the reserve are constantly on the alert to prevent any panic that may arise among the troops of the first line spreading to their own.

435. The reserve is not necessarily united; the regiments and battalions composing it may be posted in rear of different parts of the first line.

THE CORPS.

436. The corps consists of three divisions.

The principles described for the evolutions of the division apply to the corps or a larger command.

CEREMONIES.

GENERAL RULES.

437. For ceremonies troops are arranged from right to left in line, or from head to rear in column, in the following order: First, infantry; second, field artillery; third, cavalry. Artillery serving as infantry is posted as infantry. Dismounted cavalry and marines are on the left of the infantry in the order named. Engineer troops are on the right of the command to which they are attached. Detachments of the hospital corps and of the signal corps are assigned to place according to the nature of their duties. In the same arm, regulars, volunteers, and militia are posted in line from right to left, or in column from head to rear, in the order named.

When forming for ceremonies, the companies of the battalion, the battalions of the regiment, the regiments of the brigade, the brigades of the division, and the divisions of the corps are posted from right to left in line, or from head to rear in column, in the order of rank of their respective commanders present, the senior on the right or at the head.

438. General, field, and staff officers are mounted. At battalion parade or review, officers may be dismounted at the discretion of the commanding officer.

Staff officers, when not otherwise prescribed, draw and return saber with their chief.

When but one staff officer is present he takes post in rear and one pace to the right of his chief.

439. In regiments, the staff is six paces in rear of the colonel, and is arranged from right to left as follows: Adjutant, other officers according to rank, senior on the right. In column, the lieutenant colonel takes post on the right of the staff.

440. In battalion, the sergeant major takes post on the right of the noncommissioned staff as soon as he has posted the last guide, passing in rear of the file closers in quick time.

441. A noncommissioned officer in command of a company, after aligning it at the formation of the battalion takes post on