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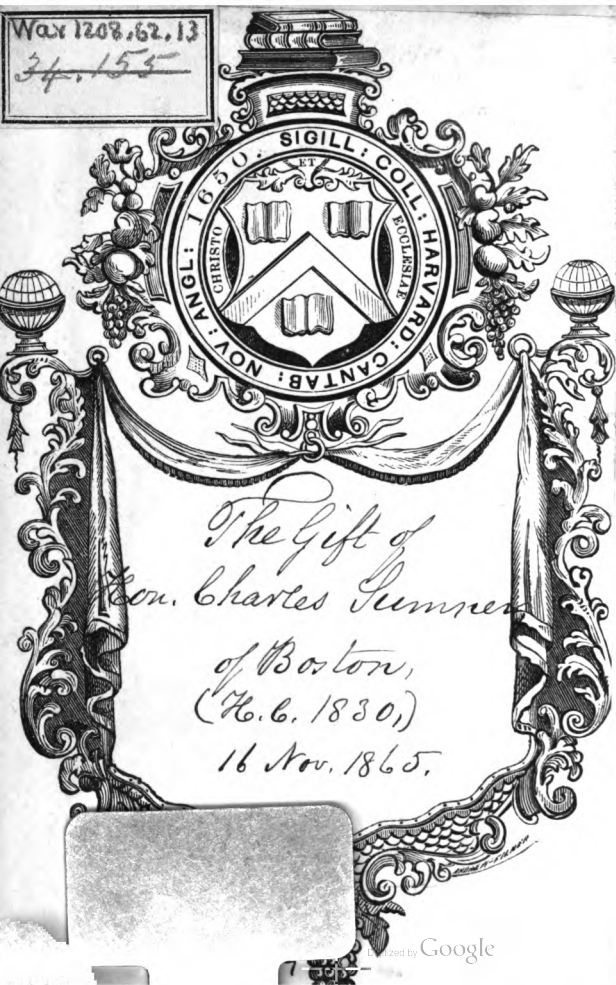
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Hon. Charles Sumner
of Boston,
(H.C. 1830,)
16 Nov. 1865.

SCHOOL OF THE BRIGADE,

AND

Evolutions of the Line;

OR, RULES FOR THE

EXERCISE AND MANŒUVRES OF
BRIGADES AND DIVISIONS.

DESIGNED AS A SEQUEL TO THE

United States Infantry Tactics,

ADOPTED MAY 1, 1862.

BY WILLIAM W. DUFFIELD,

ACTING BRIGADIER-GENERAL OF TWENTY-THIRD BRIGADE, AND
COLONEL NINTH MICHIGAN INFANTRY.

PHILADELPHIA:

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PREFACE.

THE new system of infantry tactics, adopted by the War Department May 1, 1861, has modified the former system of Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott to such an extent, that it has become a very difficult matter for the volunteer officer, to make himself familiar with the various movements of a brigade or division. This difficulty is still further increased by the fact, that all the references in General Scott's *Evolutions of the Line*, are made to the sections of the first and second volumes of his very valuable work, which has been much modified by the new system.

The want of a new work has been severely felt by many, who have recently assumed the profession of arms without the requisite knowledge or prior study, that would enable them to make the necessary corrections in General Scott's *Evolutions of the Line*, incident to the adoption of an entire new school of the soldier, company, and battalion. Many of my brother officers have, therefore, urged me to prepare a system of instruction for their use; and, in compliance with this request, I have completed the following work, with the earnest hope, that it may relieve them from much unnecessary study.

The book has been completed under many difficulties and disadvantages; with no military library at hand by which to refresh the memory of former study, surrounded with all the inconveniences of camp life, and subject to the frequent interruptions of active service in the field, as well as those incident to the commanding officer of a volunteer regiment. Every officer familiar with camp life will, I trust, appreciate the many difficulties under which the work has been completed, and will, therefore, pardon whatever inaccuracies it may contain; especially when he remembers that it has been prepared between "tattoo" and "veille," and completed at the expense of much rest and sleep.

The rules for manoeuvring a brigade correspond with those for a division; but, in order to simplify the instruction as much as possible, it has been divided into the School of the Brigade, which relates to the movements of four regiments united in the same brigade; and Evolutions of the Line, which describes the movements of eight battalions manoeuvring together as a division. The inexperienced officer will, I trust, by this method more easily become familiar with the movement of four battalions than that of eight.

If the work will enable any of my comrades to become proficient in their recently assumed profession, with a less expenditure of time and study than would otherwise be required, the labor necessary to its preparation will be amply rewarded.

HEADQUARTERS 9TH REGT. MICH. INFANTRY,
Elisabethtown, Ky., Jan. 5, 1862.

EXPLANATIONS OF THE PLATES.

THE black portions represent the movement completed; the unshaded portions, enclosed in unbroken lines, represent the position prior to the command; and the portions enclosed in broken or dotted lines represent the various positions during the progress of the movement. The number refers to the paragraph.

SCHOOL OF THE BRIGADE.

FORMATION OF A BRIGADE IN ORDER OF BATTLE, OR IN LINE.

1. A BRIGADE is composed of four regiments, which will be posted from right to left, in the order of their assignment.

2. The regiments thus posted will be designated from right to left: *first* battalion, *second* battalion, *third* battalion, *fourth* battalion. This designation will be observed in the manœuvres in line.

3. There will be an interval of twenty-two paces between each battalion, and that on its right or left. This rule is general also for all formations in line, whether by brigade or division, a similar interval of twenty-two paces occurring between the left of one brigade and the right of another.

POSTS OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

4. The brigadier-general will have no fixed place as the instructor of his own brigade; but when several brigades united in the same line manœuvre together, the posts of general officers will be as follows:—

General in Chief.

5. In line of battle, the general in chief will habitually occupy some central position. This rule, however, is not imperative: he will have no fixed position, but will go wherever he may judge his presence necessary.

6. In column, he will be habitually at its head to direct its movements in accordance with his wishes.

7. In the evolutions, he will take such positions as will best enable him to superintend and direct the general execution of the movement.

8. In all cases, he will repair to that portion of the field where he may judge his presence necessary, taking the precaution to leave in his usual or habitual position the next in command, or the chief of his staff, charged with the execution of his orders.

Major-Generals.

9. In line of battle, major-generals (generals of division) will place themselves at about seventy paces in rear of the centres of their divisions.

10. In column, they will hold themselves on the directing flank, abreast with the centres of their divisions, and at thirty or forty paces from the guides.

Brigadier-Generals.

11. In line of battle, brigadier-generals (generals of brigade) will place themselves at about forty paces in rear of the centres of their brigades.

12. In column, they will hold themselves at fifteen or twenty paces outside of the guides, and abreast with the centres of their brigades.

13. Major-generals and brigadier-generals will look to the exact and regular execution of all orders received from the general or given by themselves: to this end, they may throw themselves wherever they may judge their presence necessary within the extent of their divisions or brigades.

GENERAL RULES FOR COMMANDS.

14. When the brigadier-general shall wish to cause a movement to be executed, he will give the general commands relative thereto. Each colonel will always successively repeat with the greatest rapidity, on their

reaching him, these general commands, unless the brigadier-general has given or sent to him an order to the contrary.

15. The colonels, having repeated the general commands as just prescribed, will immediately command and cause to be executed, without waiting for each other, the preparatory movements which in their battalions ought to precede the execution of the general movements.

16. The brigadier and major generals will look to the prompt execution of these preparatory movements in their brigades and divisions, and rectify any error that may be committed by the colonels.

17. The final command, or that which determines the execution of the general movement, will always be given by the brigadier-general.

18. The lieutenant-colonels and majors will always promptly repeat the general commands, whether of caution or of execution, given by the brigadier-general and their respective colonels.

19. When from any cause a colonel shall not have heard the general command, he will, on seeing the battalion next to his own executing a movement, immediately cause his battalion to execute the same movement.

20. When a line has to execute a central movement, the brigadier-general will throw himself on the point which he may select for it, and give or send to each of the neighboring battalions the order relative to the movement which each portion of the line has to execute, as hereinafter explained.

21. In column, commands will be extended by repetition, according to the same principles.

GENERAL RULES AND DIVISION OF THE SCHOOL OF THE BRIGADE.

22. This school has for its object the instruction of brigades singly, and thus to prepare them for the higher

and more complicated evolutions of the division and army corps.

23. The school of the brigade will be divided into five parts.

24. The first will comprehend opening and closing ranks, and the execution of the different fires.

25. The second, the different modes of passing from the order in battle to the order in column.

26. The third, the march in column, and the other movements incident thereto.

27. The fourth, the different modes of passing from the order in column to the order in battle.

28. The fifth will comprehend the march in line of battle, and movements incident thereto.

29. The word "general" in this school is used to designate the commander of brigade, (brigadier-general,) and the references are made to the number of paragraph in the U. S. Infantry Tactics of 1861.

PART FIRST.

ARTICLE FIRST.

To open and close ranks.

80. The general, wishing to cause ranks to be opened will command :

1. *Prepare to open ranks.*

81. This having been repeated, the lieutenant-colonels and majors will conform themselves to what is prescribed in School of Battalion No. 23. The colonels will immediately command: *To the rear, open order.* The general will then add:

2. MARCH.

32. At this, briskly repeated, ranks will be opened in conformity to what is prescribed in School of Battalion No. 22 and following. Each battalion will execute the movement as if it were isolated: accordingly, it need not be attempted to align the rear rank of one battalion on that of other battalions.

33. The general will cause ranks to be closed by the commands prescribed in School of the Company No. 28.

ARTICLE SECOND.

Manual of arms.

34. The manual of arms will never be executed in line.

ARTICLE THIRD.

Loading at will, and the firings.

35. In line, only loading at will, will be executed.

36. The general, wishing to cause arms to be loaded, will command:

1. *Prepare to load.*

37. This having been repeated, the general will add:

2. *LOAD.*

38. This, immediately repeated, will be executed as prescribed in School of the Battalion No. 31.

39. The general, wishing to cause the fires to be executed, will command:

1. *Fire by battalion (or wing, or company).*

40. This having been repeated, the general will add:

2. *Commence firing.*

41. The fire by battalion will commence with the odd-numbered battalions. The command *commence firing* having been repeated by all the colonels, those of the odd battalions will immediately give the commands for the execution of this particular fire, prescribed in School of the Battalion No. 48.

42. The colonels of even-numbered battalions will not give their first command, until they see some pieces in the odd battalions to their right brought back to the position of ready; the colonels of the odd battalions will, in their turn, observe the same rule with respect to the even battalion next to the left of each; and the fire will thus be continued by alternate battalions.

43. The fire by wing will be executed in each battalion as prescribed in School of the Battalion No. 46. Each colonel, having repeated the command *commence firing*, will immediately give the command indicated for the execution of this particular fire, without regulating himself by the next battalion.

44. The fire by company will be executed by each battalion as prescribed in School of the Battalion No. 39.

45. The fire by file will be executed in the following manner. The general will command:

1. *Fire by file.*

46. This having been repeated, each colonel will add:

Battalion—READY.

The general will then command:

2. *Commence firing.*

47. At this, repeated by the colonels, the fire by file will commence, and be executed as prescribed in School of the Battalion No. 49.

48. The general will cause each of the foregoing fires to cease by a very short roll, which will be repeated by the drums of each battalion the moment it is heard. As soon as each battalion reloads, its colonel will give the signal for the tap on the drum for the return of captains, and covering sergeants, to their places in line of battle.

49. Instead of the short roll, the general may cause the firing to cease by the bugle-signal *cease firing*,

No. 13 of calls for skirmishers of U. S. Infantry Tactics, 1861. The colonels may cause the captains and covering sergeants to return to their posts in line by the bugle-signal No. 16 of the general calls, U. S. Infantry Tactics, 1861.

50. The general, wishing the fire to be executed by the rear rank, will command:

1. *Face by the rear rank.*

This having been repeated, each colonel will add:

Battalion, about—FACE.

51. This will be executed by each battalion as prescribed in School of the Battalion No. 53 and following.

52. The general will then cause the several fires to be executed by the commands and means prescribed above.

53. The general, having caused the firing by the rear rank to cease, and wishing to bring the line back to its proper front, will command:

1. *Face by the front rank.*

54. Each colonel, having repeated this command, will add:

Battalion, about—FACE.

55. This will be executed by each battalion as prescribed in School of the Battalion No. 61.

56. The general, wishing to give relaxation to the line, will command:

1. *Prepare to rest.*

57. This having been repeated, the general will continue:

2. *Order—ARMS.*

58. This having been repeated and executed, he will add:

3. *In place—REST (or REST).*

59. This will be executed as prescribed in School of the Battalion No. 64.

60. If, after arms are ordered, the general wishes arms to be stacked, he will command :

Stack—ARMS.

61. This having been repeated, the colonels will cause the stacks to be formed, which being executed, each colonel will immediately cause ranks to be broken, without regulating himself by any other colonel, in the manner prescribed in School of the Battalion No. 65.

62. The general, wishing to terminate the relaxation, will cause a short roll to be given, which will be repeated by all the drums of the line at the instant it is heard.

63. Instead of the short roll of the drum, the general may cause the relaxation to cease, by the bugle-signal *attention*, No. 1, general calls, U. S. Infantry Tactics, 1861.

64. The roll or bugle-signal having ceased, the colonels will each command :

BATTALION.

65. At which the men will resume the field position of ordered arms.

66. If arms be stacked, the colonels will cause the men to take arms before giving the command *battalion*, as prescribed in School of the Battalion No. 66.

67. The general will then command :

Shoulder—ARMS.

68. This having been repeated, the line will shoulder arms.

PART SECOND.

DIFFERENT MODES OF PASSING FROM THE ORDER IN
BATTLE, TO THE ORDER IN COLUMN.

ARTICLE FIRST.

To break to the front to the right or left into column.

69. The general, wishing to cause the line to break by company or by division, will command :

By company (or by division), right (or left)—WHEEL.

70. This having been repeated, the general will add :

2. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

71. At this, briskly repeated, the line will break according to the principles given in School of the Battalion No. 69 and following.

72. In that school it has been prescribed that the companies having broken, the guides shall stand fast at the command *front* given by their captains, although one or more may not be in the direction of the preceding guides: this rule will be observed from one battalion to another in columns composed of several battalions. Thus, the leading guide of one battalion will not stir after the command *front*, given by his captain, although he may not be in the direction of the guides of the preceding battalions; when the column is put in march, the guides who do not cover, will insensibly bring themselves on the direction, so that each may march in the trace of the one immediately preceding him.

73. When the general shall wish to break from line into column, and move forward without halting it, he will caution the colonels to that effect, and command :

1. *By company, right (or left)—WHEEL.*

74. This having been repeated by the colonels, the general will add:

2. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH)

75. At this, promptly repeated by the colonels, the line will break as prescribed in School of the Battalion No. 80 and following. When the wheeling-flanks shall arrive near the perpendicular, the general will command:

3. *Forward.* 4. MARCH.

76. The fourth command will be given the instant the wheel is completed. These commands having been repeated, each colonel will command:

Guide left (or right).

77. The movement will be executed in each battalion as prescribed in School of the Battalion No. 82 and following.

78. The general, wishing the line to break to the front, to the right or left, to march towards the left or right, will command:

1. *Break to the right, (or left) to march to the left, (or right).*

79. This having been repeated, the colonel on the right, will cause his battalion to commence the movement, which will be executed as prescribed in School of the Battalion No. 86.

80. The following battalions will successively make the same movement. The colonels will seize the moment for causing their battalions to break, and each will be put in march, so that there may be between its leading subdivision, and the rearmost one of the preceding battalion, the distance of a subdivision and twenty-two paces.

ARTICLE SECOND.

To break to the rear to the right or left into column, and to advance or retire by the right or left of companies.

81. The general, wishing the line to break to the rear into column by company, or by division, will command:

1. *By the right (or left) of companies (or divisions), to the rear into column.*

82. The colonels, having repeated this command, will immediately add:

Battalion, right (or left)—FACE.

83. The general will then command:

2. MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).

84. At this, briskly repeated, each battalion will break as prescribed in School of the Battalion No. 87 and following, and No. 102.

85. The brigade marching in line of battle, when the general shall wish to break into column by company to the rear by the right or left, he will command:

1. *By the right (or left) of companies, to the rear into column.*

86. The colonels, having repeated this command, will immediately add:

Battalion, by the right (or left) flank.

87. The general will command:

2. MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).

88. At this, briskly repeated, each battalion will break as prescribed in School of Battalion Nos. 95 and 96.

89. When the last files of each company have nearly wheeled, the general will command:

3. *Battalions, by the left (or right) flank.* 4. MARCH.

Taking care that the fourth command is given, when the last files have wheeled.

90. These commands having been repeated, each colonel will command:

Guide left (or right).

And the movement will be executed by each battalion, as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 97 and following.

91. If the brigade be in line and at a halt, and the general should wish to advance or retire by the right or left of companies, he will command:

1. *By the right (or left) of companies to the front (or rear).*

92. The colonels having repeated this command will immediately add:

Battalion, right (or left)—FACE.

93. The general will then command:

2. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

94. At this, promptly repeated, each battalion will advance or retire, as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 106 and following.

95. The general will then designate the directing battalion (the third will be supposed), by the command:

3. *The third, the battalion of direction.*

96. Each colonel, having repeated this command, will immediately add:

Battalion—Guide centre.

97. The leading guides of each company will conform to the requirements of School of Battalion No. 108.

The color-bearer of each battalion, will place himself six paces in advance of the leading flank of his own (the color) company, and the leading guide of each (color) company will preserve between himself and his color-bearer an interval of six paces. The color-bearer of the third (or directing) battalion will march straight to the front. The other color-bearers will keep themselves abreast with him, taking care to preserve their alignment and distance, as well as the length and cadence of the step.

98. If the brigade be marching in line, and the general should wish to advance or retire, by the right or left of companies without halting, he will command:

1. *By the right (or left) of companies to the front (or rear).*

99. Each colonel, having repeated this command, will immediately add:

Battalion, by the right (or left) flank.

100. The general will then command:

2. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

101. At this command, promptly repeated by the colonels, the movement will be executed in each battalion according to the principles prescribed above, School of Brigade No. 91 and following.

102. If the brigade be advancing by the right or left of companies, and the general wishes to form line to the front, he will command:

1. *By companies into line.* 2. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

103. These commands being promptly repeated by the colonels, each company will be formed into line, as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 118, and School of Company No. 154.

104. The third battalion will still continue the battalion of direction. The color-bearers will remain in advance, and both they and the general guides will

take their places in line as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 405.

105. If the brigade be retiring by the right or left of companies, and the general should wish to form line facing the enemy, he will command :

1. *Battalions, right about.*

106. This command having been repeated, the general will command :

2. MARCH.

107. At this command, promptly repeated by the colonels, each battalion will face about in marching, according to the principles prescribed in School of Battalion No. 116, and School of Company No. 128.

108. The brigade will then be immediately formed in line by the commands and means prescribed as above, School of Brigade No. 102 and following.

ARTICLE THIRD.

To ploy the brigade into column closed in mass, or at full or half distance.

109. The brigade will be habitually ployed into close column by division in front or in rear of the first, or right division of the first battalion, or the fourth or left division of the fourth battalion. But the general may ploy it in front or in rear of the right or left division of any interior battalion.

110. The movement may be executed by company as well as by division. It will habitually be ployed in front or in rear of the right company of the first battalion, or the left company of the fourth battalion. But it may be ployed in front, or in rear of the right or left company of any interior battalion.

111. The examples in this school will suppose the brigade to consist of four battalions of four divisions or eight companies each. But the rules prescribed for

a battalion of four divisions will serve equally for one of five divisions.

112. The general wishing to ploy the brigade into column by division closed in mass in rear of the first division of the first battalion, will command :

1. *Close column by division.* 2. *On the first division, first battalion right in front.*

113. These commands having been repeated, each colonel will add :

Battalion, right—FACE,

which will be executed by the designated or *directing* battalion, as prescribed in School of Battalion, No. 120, and following. But in the other battalions, all the divisions will face to the right, and the chief of each first division will place himself by the side of his right guide.

114. These dispositions being made, the general will add :

3. MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*).

115. At this, promptly repeated, the colonel of the first battalion will ploy it in rear of its first division, as indicated in School of Battalion No. 119 and following.

116. Each of the other colonels will, in like manner, ploy his battalion from a halt in rear of its right division ; but pending the execution of the movement, the first division will stand fast after facing to the right ; the second and third, each conducted by its chief, will be halted as it successively takes its place in column, the chief remaining by the side of his right guide ; the fourth (or last) will enter in like manner, and when its head shall be at eight or ten paces from the right flank of the column, the colonel will command :

1. *Battalion, forward.* 2. *Guide left,*

and at the moment the right guide is abreast with the others, he will command :

3. MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*).

117. At the command *march*, each battalion thus formed in mass will put itself in march, directing itself to the rear towards the point of its entrance into the general column; its first division, conducted by the lieutenant-colonel, will take the shortest line towards that point; the other divisions will each conform its movement to that of the first, marching abreast with it, and preserving exactly the distance of six paces from one guide to the next; arrived at twelve or fourteen paces from the general column, the first division will incline a little to the left, so as to enter the column perpendicularly, and leave a distance of nine paces between its guide, and the guide of the last division of the preceding battalion; the other divisions will direct themselves parallelly to the first, and enter successively into the general column. The chiefs of divisions being up with the left guides of the column, will each halt in his own person, see his division file past him, and conform himself in halting and aligning it to what is prescribed in School of Battalion Nos. 125-127.

118. The lieutenant-colonel of each battalion will detach himself thirty or forty paces in advance, to indicate the point of entrance into the column for his first division, and as each of his guides successively arrives, he will assure him on the direction.

119. The general, or staff officer charged with the execution of his orders, will place himself in front of the left guide of the directing division, to superintend the formation of the general column, and to see that the left guides accurately cover each other. *This rule is general for all ployments*, whatever the division on which they may be executed.

120. The line will be played in front of the first division, first battalion, by the same commands, substituting the indication *left* for *right* in front.

121. In this case, the first battalion will execute the movement in the manner indicated in School of Battalion No. 132 and following.

122. The other battalions will each execute the movement in like manner, conforming itself to what follows: the first division, which will have faced to the right with the others, will stand fast, and remain facing to the right while the battalion is plying in front of it; the second and third, after having taken position in the battalion column, will be halted by their chiefs, who will remain by the side of their right guides; and when the head of the fourth (or last) shall be at eight or ten paces from the right flank of the column, the colonel, observing the order of time indicated in School of Brigade No. 116, will command:

1. *Battalion, forward.* 2. *Guide right.* 8. MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*).

123. At the command *march*, each battalion, directing itself diagonally to the front instead of to the rear, will be conducted and established in the general column, with slight variations, as prescribed in School of Brigade No. 117; arrived at twelve or fourteen paces from the flank of the general column, the head of the first division will incline to the right instead of the left, in order to enter perpendicularly, and to take its distance of nine paces between its guide, and the guide of the last division of the battalion in its rear; the other divisions will conform themselves to the movement of the first, and the chiefs of the whole will each conduct his division till its head is nearly up with the right guides of the general column. He will then halt his division, face it to the front, and align it by the right; its right guide, having faced to the rear, will place himself on the direction.

124. The lieutenant-colonels will conform themselves to what is prescribed in School of Brigade No. 118.

125. As each battalion takes its place and position in the general column in front of the directing division, its colonel will command:

Guides, about face.

126. To ploy the brigade in rear or in front of the fourth, (or last) division of the fourth battalion, the general will command :

1. *Close column by division.* 2. *On the fourth division, fourth battalion left (or right) in front.* 3. MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*).

127. These movements will be executed according to the principles given in the two preceding cases, but by inverse means. The fourth (or last) division of each subordinate battalion, it being the first to take its position in the general column, will be conducted by the lieutenant-colonel, and the other divisions will regulate themselves by it.

128. If instead of ploying the brigade on the first division of the right battalion, or the last division of the left, as in all the preceding cases, the general wishes to execute the movement on the first or last division of any other interior battalion (the first division of the third battalion will be supposed), he will command :

1. *Close column by division.* 2. *On the first division, third battalion right (or left) in front.* 3. MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*).

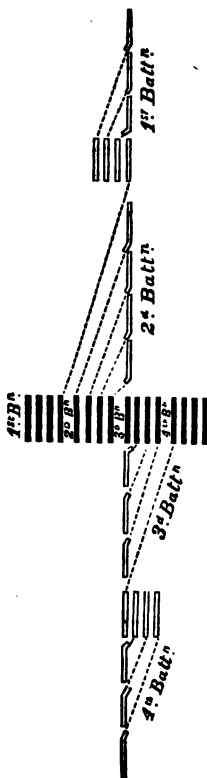
129. Whether the right or left is to be in front, the third or directing battalion will execute its movement as if it were alone.

130. If the right is to be in front, all the battalions in line to the right of the directing one (except the battalion contiguous to the directing division) will execute the movement as is indicated for ploying the line *to the front* on the left division, and the left battalions will execute the movement as is indicated for ploying *to the rear* on the right division. If the left of the brigade is to be at the head of the column, the right battalions will conform themselves to what is prescribed for ploying the line *to the rear* on the left

division, and the left battalions (except the battalion contiguous to the directing division) to what is prescribed for plying *to the front* on the right division.

131. But the battalion contiguous to the directing division will execute its movement on this division: accordingly the last or first division of the contiguous battalion, instead of remaining at a halt, will at the commencement of the movement file into the general column at nine paces in front or in rear of the directing division.

132. Thus, as an example, it will be supposed that the brigade is ployed right in front upon the first division of the third battalion. The third battalion ploys in rear of its first division. The first battalion ploys to the front on its left division. The fourth battalion ploys to the rear on its right division. But the second battalion, being contiguous to the directing division (the first division of the third battalion), ploys in front of this directing division, as if the directing division was the left division of the third battalion, with this exception, that the left guide of the fourth (or last) division of the second battalion faces to the rear, and places himself nine paces (instead of six) in front of the left guide of the first division of the third battalion. The movement will be executed by the second battalion as follows: Immediately after facing to the left, the fourth division will break to the front and ploy in front of the first division of the third battalion. At the command *Halt* from the chief of this division, its left guide will face to the rear and place himself on the alignment of the left guides of the general column, nine paces in front of the left guide of the first division of the third battalion. All the other divisions of the second battalion, without waiting to form in mass, will immediately, after facing to the left, break to the front, and successively form in front of their own fourth (or last) division, by the principles and means prescribed in School of Battalion No. 141 and following.



Close column by division. On the first division, third battalion, right in front (No. 132).

133. If the movement be made in double quick time, the ployment will be made according to the principles prescribed in School of Brigade No. 139.

134. If the brigade be marching in line instead of at a halt, the ployment will be executed by combining the two gaits of quick and double quick time, and invariably in rear of one of the flank divisions. This ployment can therefore be made only in rear of the first division of the first battalion, or the fourth (or left) division of the fourth (or left) battalion.

135. The brigade marching in line, to ploy it in rear of the first division of the first battalion, the general will command:

1. *Close column by division.* 2. *On the first division, first battalion.*

136. These commands having been repeated, each colonel will command:

3. *Battalion, by the right flank.*

137. The general will then command:

4. *Double quick—MARCH.*

~138. This command having been repeated, the first battalion will execute the movement on the principles prescribed in School of Battalion No. 149 and following.

139. The other battalions will execute the movement as prescribed in School of Brigade No. 112 and following, with this difference. The first or right divisions of each battalion, after facing to the right, will, instead of halting, continue to march by the right flank in quick time. The other divisions, after facing to the right, will take the double quick step and ploy in rear of their first divisions; and when their right guides are abreast of the right guides of the divisions preceding them in column, will retake the quick step, by the command of their respective chiefs of division.

When all the division right guides of a battalion march abreast with each other, its colonel will command :

Double quick—MARCH. Guide left.

140. At the command *march*, each battalion thus formed in mass will take the double quick step, directing itself to the rear towards its point of entrance into the general column, and will conform to the requirements prescribed in School of Brigade No. 117.

141. As each division enters the general column, its chief will face it to the left in marching, close it to its proper distance, and resume the quick step by the commands and means prescribed in School of Battalion Nos. 154, 155.

142. Whether ployment is made from a halt, or in marching, the color-bearers and general guides will take their places in line of battle, when their respective battalions face to the right or left.

Remarks on plying into column.

143. In the several ployments, the general will take in preference, as the directing division, that of the right or left of the battalion on which the movement is to be executed; but when he may wish to ploy the brigade upon an interior division, the movement will be executed according to the principles of those already described.

144. This method of plying a brigade from line into column unites several advantages: *first*, it maintains, pending the execution of the movement, the battalions in all their strength, as each forms a separate mass: *second*, it occupies the least possible time, as each battalion moves over the shortest line to its place in the general column.

145. The brigade may be ployed into column at full or at half distance, on the same principles and by the same commands, substituting for the first command: *Column at full (or half) distance by division (or by company).*

PART THIRD.

ARTICLE FIRST.

To march in column at full distance.

146. The general, wishing to put the column in march, will indicate to the colonel of the leading battalion, the direction to be taken by the headmost guide, and the colonel will immediately prescribe to this guide, the means to be employed to assure the direction of the march, according to the principles established in School of Battalion Nos. 161 and 163.

147. These dispositions being made, the general will command:

Column, forward.

148. The colonels, having repeated this command, will immediately add: *guide left*, if the right be in front, or, *guide right*, if the left be in front.

149. The general will then add:

MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).

150. At this, repeated with the greatest rapidity, the column will put itself in march.

151. The guide of the leading subdivision will maintain himself on the direction which has been indicated to him, by the means prescribed in School of Battalion No. 166, and the following guides will each march in the trace of the one who immediately precedes him, without regard to the general direction.

152. The lieutenant-colonel of the leading battalion will see that the headmost guide does not deviate from the directions he ought to pursue, and the same officer of each following battalion, will also see that his leading guide preserves a distance equal to the front of his subdivision, and twenty-two paces, which ought to separate the battalions.

153. The column being in march by the front rank, the general will frequently cause the right about to be executed while marching. To this effect, he will command:

1. *Battalions, right about.*

154. This having been repeated, the general will command:

2. MARCH.

155. The colonels, having repeated this command, will immediately add: *guide right*, if the right be in front, or, *guide left*, if the left be in front, and the movement will be executed according to the principles prescribed in School of Battalion Nos. 170, 171.

156. When the general wishes the column thus marching in retreat, to march in advance without halting, he will execute the movements by the command and means prescribed above, School of Brigade Nos. 153-155.

157. When a column has to prolong its march on a given line, in order to form upon it *to the left* (or *right*) *into line of battle*, the general will always cause the line to be marched by one of the means prescribed in School of Battalion Nos. 189-191. The colors and the general guides will throw themselves on that line.

158. If, in this case, the column arrives in front or in rear of the line of battle, the general will detach in advance two aids-de-camp, or other mounted officers, to ascertain the intermediate points between the points of direction to the right and left: the intermediate points being found, one of those officers will place himself on the line, at the point at which the head of the column will arrive, and the column will conform itself to what is prescribed in School of Battalion No. 175 and following, or School of Battalion No. 184 and following.

ARTICLE SECOND.

Column in route.

159. The column being at a halt, if the general wishes to put it in march in the route step, he will give the commands prescribed for the march in the cadenced step, with this difference: the command *march* will be preceded by that of *route step*, which will be repeated by the colonels.

160. The column being in march, the general, in order to cause it to pass from the cadenced to the route step, and the reverse, will give the commands prescribed in School of Company Nos. 810-812.

161. All the principles relative to columns in route having been developed in the Schools of the Company and Battalion, it only remains to add here, that, when a column of many battalions encounters a defile which obliges it to diminish the front of subdivisions, this movement will only be made, as each battalion successively arrives on the ground at which the preceding battalion had executed it.

162. Thus, for example: a column formed by company encountering a defile which will only receive the front of a platoon, the colonel of the leading battalion will at once, or successively, according to the order of the general, diminish front by platoon; but the colonel of the next battalion will not repeat the commands of the preceding colonels until his battalion arrives at the same point; and so on of the others.

163. The chief of the column will take care to regulate the rate of the march according to the ground and other circumstances; he will always leave with the rear of the column an aid-de-camp to bring him prompt intelligence, in case it find a difficulty in following.

ARTICLE THIRD.

To change direction in column at full distance.

164. The general, wishing to cause the column to change direction, will despatch an aid-de-camp to the point of change, and give notice of his purpose to the leading colonel a little before arriving at that point.

165. The leading colonel will conform to the requirements of School of Battalion No. 231, and cause his battalion to change direction by his own command as prescribed therein.

166. The lieutenant-colonel of each battalion will conform to the requirements of School of Battalion No. 237.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

To halt the column.

167. The general, wishing to halt the column, will command:

1. *Column.*

168. This having been repeated, he will add:

2. **HALT.**

169. This will be repeated with the greatest rapidity.

170. The column being halted, if the general wish to form it *to the left (or right) into line of battle*, he will assure the direction of the guides in the following manner:

171. If the general direction of the column be nearly in conformity with his wishes, he will confine himself to rectifying the position of such guides as may be without or within the direction; to this end, he will command:

Guides, cover.

172. At this, repeated by the colonels, the lieutenant-colonels and majors will promptly cause the guides

who may not be on the direction, to cover each other accurately in file.

173. If, on the contrary, the general should think it necessary to give a new direction, and the general guides be not on the flank of the column, he (or a substitute) will throw himself fifteen or twenty paces in front of the head, place himself facing to the rear, on the direction which he may wish to give the guides, select in rear of the column the second point which determines that direction, and promptly establish on it the leading general guide, and the color-bearer of the same battalion: this being executed, the general will command:

1. Colors and general guides, on the line.

174. At this, promptly repeated, the color-bearers and general guides will throw themselves on the flank of the column, and cover accurately the headmost two who have just been established by the general: the lieutenant-colonels and majors will promptly assure on the direction the general guides of their respective battalions, as prescribed in School of Battalion Nos. 137, 138.

175. The general, seeing all the colors and general guides of the column correctly established on the direction, will immediately add:

Guides, on the line.

176. At this, briskly repeated, the left guides, if the right of the column be in front, or the right guides in the reverse case, will throw themselves on the direction of the colors, facing to the head of the column; the lieutenant-colonel of each battalion, placed some paces in front, and facing to the headmost guide, will assure the direction of the guides of its leading wing, and the major, from a point in the rear of his battalion, will assure, in like manner, the remaining guides of the same battalion.

177. The guides of subdivisions, in throwing themselves on the direction of the colors, will each align himself correctly on the color-lances which precede him, and not on the subdivision guides in his front; he will, moreover, take care to place himself exactly at subdivision distance from the guide next in front. Each color-bearer will hold up his lance perpendicularly between his eyes.

178. The subdivision guides being established on the direction, the colonels, without waiting for each other, will immediately command: *Left (or right) dress.*

179. At this, briskly repeated by the chiefs of subdivision, each subdivision will incline to its guide, and be promptly aligned; if the new direction be such that a subdivision find itself many paces from it, the chief of the subdivision will cause it to march by the flank.

180. If the general guides be on the flank of the column, the general will first place himself behind the color-bearer of the leading battalion, to see whether this color-bearer and the preceding general guide are accurately on the prolongation of the two points in front upon which they had marched, and, if necessary, to rectify their position; the general will then throw himself in front, and face to the leading general guide; if the colors and general guides are not exactly on the direction, he will command:

1. *Colors and general guides, cover.*

181. At this, the lieutenant-colonels will promptly cause the color and general guides of their respective battalions to cover those of the preceding battalions; after which, the general will add:

2. *Guides, on the line.*

182. This will be executed and followed up in the manner indicated in School of Brigade Nos. 176-179.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

To close the column to half distance or in mass.

183. Whether the column of many battalions be formed by company or by division, the distance between the battalions when the subdivisions are at half wheeling distance from each other, will be equal to the front of a subdivision; this distance between the battalions will be reduced to nine paces, measured from the first guide of a following battalion to the last guide of the battalion immediately preceding, when the battalions are closed in mass.

1st. To close the column on the leading company.

184. A column by company at full distance and right in front, being in march, when the general shall wish to close it to platoon distance, he will command:

1. *To half distance, close column.*

185. This having been repeated, the general will add:

2. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

186. At the command *march*, the headmost battalion will close up to platoon distance on its leading company, as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 258 and following, and No. 261 and following.

187. The other battalions will continue to march; when the leading company of the second battalion is at company distance from the rearmost company of the first battalion, its captain will halt it and align it by the left; the other companies of this battalion will close up on the leading one, and the following battalions will conform themselves to what is just prescribed for the second.

188. The lieutenant-colonel of the first battalion will assure the position of the guides, as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 259.

189. The lieutenant-colonel of each following batta-

lion will throw himself in advance to the point at which his leading company ought to be halted, and he will assure the position of the guides by placing himself in rear of each as the companies are successively closed.

190. If the column, instead of being in march, be at a halt, the general will cause it to close by the same commands. At the command *march*, the leading subdivision will stand fast, all the others will put themselves in movement, and the battalions will close up as just prescribed for a column in march.

2d. To close the column on the rearmost company.

191. The column being at a halt, the general, if he wishes to close it to half distance on the rearmost company, will command :

1. *On the eighth company, fourth battalion, to half distance close column.*

192. This having been repeated, each colonel will command :

1. *Battalion, about—FACE.* 2. *Column, forward.* 3. *Guide right.*

193. At the first command of its colonel, the battalion will face about ; each guide will remain abreast with the front rank, now become the rear ; the rearmost company of the fourth battalion will remain faced to the front.

194. At the third command, the captains of the fourth battalion will throw themselves two paces outside of their guides ; those of the other battalions will remain behind the centres of their companies.

195. The general will then add :

2. MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).

196. At the command *march*, the fourth battalion will close on the rearmost company, as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 267 and following.

197. The other battalions will close on the fourth, and when the colonel of the third sees that the first

company of the fourth battalion has only a few paces left to take, he will command, *Captains on the flank of the column.* At this, the captains of the third battalion will throw themselves outside of their guides. When the *eighth* company of this battalion is at the prescribed distance, its captain will halt it, face it to the front, and align it by the left, its guide remaining faced to the rear; the other companies will close upon this company, and the remaining battalions will each execute what is just prescribed for the third.

198. Each colonel will face his guides to the front as soon as all the companies of his battalion are aligned.

199. The lieutenant-colonel of the fourth battalion will assure the position of his guides, as indicated in School of Battalion No. 272; the lieutenant-colonels of the other battalions will conform themselves to what is prescribed in School of Brigade No. 189.

200. The column being in march, when the general wishes to close it on the rearmost company, he will command:

1. *On the eighth company, fourth battalion, to half distance close column.*

201. This having been repeated, each colonel will command:

1. *Battalion, right about.*

The general will then add, MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*). This having been repeated, each colonel will add:

2. *Guide right.*

202. The fourth battalion will execute the movement in accordance with the principles prescribed in School of Battalion No. 273 and following.

203. The remaining battalions, after facing about in marching, will execute the movements as prescribed in School of Brigade No. 191.

3d. To close the column on an interior battalion.

204. The general, wishing to close the column on the headmost company of an interior battalion (say the third), will command:

1. *On the first company, third battalion, to half distance close column.*

205. This having been repeated, the colonel of each battalion in front of the third will command:

1. *Battalion, about—FACE.*
2. *Column, forward.*
3. *Guide right.*

The general will then add:

2. *MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).*

206. At the command *march*, briskly repeated by all the colonels, the third battalion and those in its rear will close up, as prescribed in School of Brigade No. 186 and following, for the execution of the movement on the head of the column; the battalions in front of the third will close as indicated in School of Brigade No. 196 and following, for the execution of the movement on the rear of the column; the eighth company of the second battalion will close on the directing company, leaving the interval prescribed in School of Brigade No. 183.

Remarks.

207. A column by division will close to company distance by the same commands and means.

208. The column being at full or half distance, the general will cause it to close in mass by the same commands, substituting the indication, *Column, close in mass*, for that of, *To half distance, close column*.

209. A column left in front will execute these several movements according to the same principles.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

To march in column at half distance, and closed in mass.

210. A column at half distance or in mass being at a halt, when the general shall wish to cause it to march, he will give the commands prescribed above for putting in march a column at full distance.

211. The means of direction indicated for a column at full distance, will be the same for a column at half distance or in mass; but the colors and general guides will not be thrown out on the flank of the column.

212. A column at half distance or in mass being in march, the general will halt it by the same commands as if it were a column at full distance.

213. The column being in march, the general will cause it to face about by the commands and means prescribed in School of Brigade No. 153 and following.

214. The column at half distance or in mass being halted, if the general shall wish to give a general direction to the guides, he will simply establish the two leading guides on the direction he may choose, and then command:

Guides, cover.

215. At this, repeated by the colonels, the guides of the column will accurately cover each other in file, and be assured on the new direction by the lieutenant-colonels and majors; which being executed, the colonels will cause their battalions to be aligned as prescribed in School of Brigade No. 178 and following.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

To change direction in column at half distance.

216. A column at half distance, being in march and having to change direction, will execute the movements as prescribed for a column at full distance, with the difference indicated in School of Battalion No. 287.

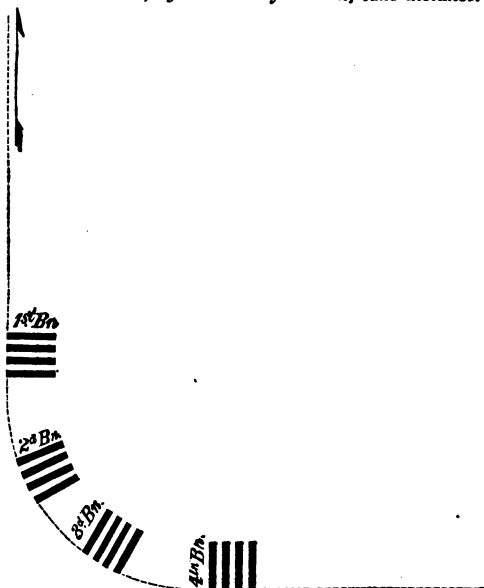
ARTICLE EIGHTH.

To change direction in column closed in mass.

1st. In marching.

217. A column closed in mass being in march and having to change direction, the general will halt it some paces from the point at which the change has to commence, and command :

1. *To change direction to the right (or left).* 2. *By battalion in mass, by the head of column, take distance.*



To change direction to the right after taking distance (No. 218)

218. These commands having been repeated, the first battalion will be put in march by its colonel, with the guide on the flank opposite to the change of direction, if not before there; and when the battalion arrives at the point indicated, he will cause it to change direction by the means prescribed in School of Battalion No. 288 and following.

219. The colonel of the second battalion will put it in march as soon as his leading division is at the distance of forty paces from the last division of the preceding battalion; he will next commence the change of direction at the point where the first had commenced, and in the same manner.

220. The colonels of the other battalions, as they successively have the distance of forty paces, will each conform himself to what is just prescribed for the colonel of the second.

221. As soon as the first battalion shall have marched in the new direction a distance equal to the depth of the column in mass, the general will command:

1. *Column, close in mass.* 2. MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*).

222. At the command *march*, the colonel of the first battalion will halt it; the other battalions will continue to march, and as each arrives at the distance of nine paces from that which precedes it, will be halted by its colonel.

223. At the instant of halting the first battalion, its lieutenant-colonel will throw himself some paces in front of its leading guide, and, facing him, will assure the guides of his battalion on the direction of the column. The colonel will then command: *Left* (or *right*) *dress*; at this command, each division will be aligned by its chief.

224. As the other battalions successively halt, the guides of each will promptly place themselves on the direction. The lieutenant-colonel, placing himself in

rear of the guide of his last division, will rectify, if necessary, their positions, and the battalion will be aligned as just prescribed for the first.

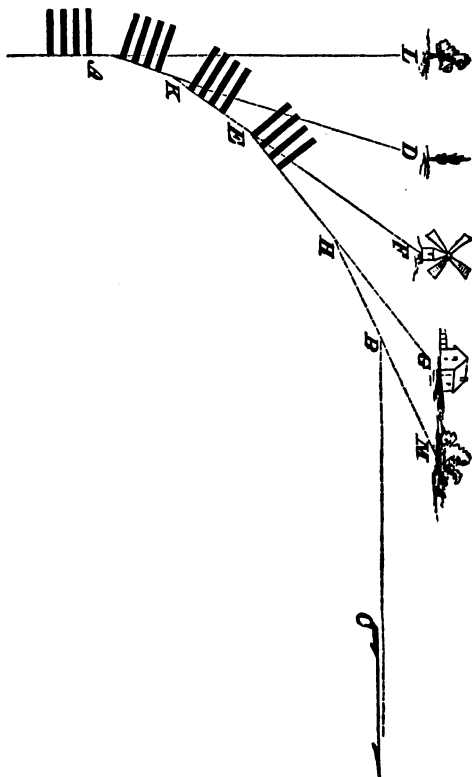
225. The last battalion having closed to the habitual distance of nine paces, the general will again put the column in march.

226. A column closed in mass will change direction as prescribed in School of Brigade No. 217 and following, as often as it shall have arrived at the point of change; but when it finds itself at sufficient distance from, and the point be not in the direction the column is pursuing, the general may employ the following means:

227. It will be supposed that the column has arrived at the point A, and has to change direction to the right in order to march to the point B, and to prolong itself on the line B C. The general will command: *guide right* (the right being in front); and, instead of directing the column on the point B, he will successively direct it on the points D, F, G, M. In this manner the guide of the leading division will continually approach the point B, and when there, the front of this division will be perpendicular, or nearly so, to the direction B C, which the column has to pursue, and the change will thus be effected without causing the flank opposite to the direction to lengthen the step much in order to conform itself to the movement of the guide.

228. This movement will be executed according to the rules prescribed in School of Battalion No. 195; the leading guide will, successively, as a new point is given, face to and march steadily upon it. Each of the other guides will follow exactly in the trace of the preceding one, taking care not to change the direction of his shoulders till arrived at the spot where the leading guide had changed direction, conformably to the principle prescribed in the number just referred to. These successive points of change of direction are shown at A, K, E, H, and B.

229. The divisions will conform themselves to the



*Change of direction by successive change of points of direction
(No. 227).*

movements of their guides very gradually, in order not to break the continuity of front; chiefs of division will look to this with nice attention, to prevent the men from advancing, except very slightly, the shoulder opposite to the direction. The step will be but insensibly lengthened, and the light touch towards the guide preserved.

Remarks.

230. The harmony and the regularity of this movement depend mainly on the choice of the points of direction. The general, or the officer placed by him at the head of the column to direct it, will choose the intermediate points with the greatest care. He will select them according to the distance of the column from the point of entrance (B) on the new direction.

231. If the chosen points be too near each other, more time than necessary will be employed in effecting the change of direction.

232. If, on the contrary, in order to march more directly towards the point of entrance on the new direction, the intermediate points be too distant from each other, the men, to conform themselves to the movements of their guides (especially if the front of the column be considerable), would be obliged greatly to lengthen the step, and thus render it impossible to preserve the necessary connection and order in the movement.

233. The same inconveniences would happen, if the conductor of the column gave to the leading guide a new point of direction, before the first two divisions entire had entered on the same direction with their guides.

2d. To change direction from a halt.

234. The column being halted, when the general shall wish to place it on a new direction, without any immediate intention of advancing after such change, he will cause this movement to be executed by the

flanks of subdivisions, according to the principles prescribed in School of Battalion No. 307.

235. It will be supposed that the column has the right in front, and that it has to change direction to the left; the general, after having caused two markers to be established on the new direction for the leading subdivisions, will command:

1. *Change direction by the right flank.*

236. This having been repeated, each colonel will command: *Battalion, right—FACE.* The general will then add:

2. *MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).*

237. At this the column will march by the right flank into the new direction, in conformity with the principles prescribed in School of Battalion No. 307 and following.

238. The colonels will see, pending the execution of the movement, that the files do not open out, that the subdivisions enter in a square with the new direction, and that the prescribed distance between their battalions be exactly observed.

239. The lieutenant-colonel of the leading battalion will throw himself some paces in front, and face to the guide of the first subdivision of the column, in order to assure the direction of the guides of his battalion; the lieutenant-colonel of each of the following battalions will place himself successively behind its left guides as they arrive on the new direction, to assure them in their positions.

240. A column in mass will change direction to the right by inverse means, and be conducted by the left flank into the new direction.

ARTICLE NINTH.

BEING IN COLUMN AT HALF DISTANCE, OR CLOSED IN MASS, TO TAKE DISTANCES.

1st. To take distances by the head of the column.

241. A column by company being at half distance,

and at a halt, when the general shall wish to cause it to take distances, he will indicate to the lieutenant-colonel of the leading battalion the point of direction in front, and then command :

By the head of column, take wheeling distance.

242. This having been repeated, the first battalion will take its distances by the means indicated in School of Battalion No. 323 and following.

243. Each of the other battalions will take its distances in like manner; but it will not commence its movement till the last subdivision of the battalion immediately preceding has left, besides the space equal to the front of a company or division, the distance of twenty-two paces, which ought to separate battalions in line of battle.

244. If the column, instead of being at a halt, be in march, the general will give the same commands, and add:

MARCH (or *double quick*—**MARCH**).

And the movement will be executed as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 380 and following, and in School of Brigade No. 243.

2d. To take distances on the rear of the column.

245. The column being at half distance, and at a halt, when the general shall wish to cause it to take distances on the rearmost company (the eighth company, fourth battalion, will be supposed), he will first determine the direction of the line of battle, and direct two markers to be placed on this line, as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 338. The markers being established, he will cause this line to be prolonged by one of the means indicated in School of Battalion No. 190 and following; and, as soon as these dispositions are made, he will command :

1. *On the eighth company, fourth battalion, take wheeling distance.*

246. This having been repeated, the colonels will each command :

1. *Column, forward.* 2. *Guide left.*

247. At this, the captains of the fourth battalion will throw themselves out on the left flank of the column; those of the other battalions will remain before the centres of their companies.

248. The lieutenant-colonel and the major of the first battalion will remain in their places in column; in the other battalions, each lieutenant-colonel will throw himself abreast with his rearmost company, and the majors each abreast with his first.

249. The general will then add :

2. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

250. At this, the whole column, except the directing company, will step off: the lieutenant-colonel of the first battalion will take care to direct the leading guide a little within the line of battle.

251. The fourth battalion will take its distance as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 334 and following.

252. When the colonel of the third sees that only one company of the fourth remains to take its distance, he will command :

Captains, on the flank of the column.

253. At this, the captains will throw themselves outside of their guides; the lieutenant-colonel will hasten to the point where his rearmost company ought to be halted, observing to take, between it and the first company of the fourth battalion, a distance equal to a front of a company and twenty-two paces.

254. When this rearmost company shall arrive abreast with the lieutenant-colonel, its captain will halt, and align it by the left. The other companies of the third battalion will take their distances as prescribed for those of the fourth battalion.

255. The remaining battalions will successively execute what has just been prescribed for the third. The lieutenant-colonel of the first will direct the march of its leading guide to the point where the rearmost company of this battalion ought to be halted, and then the major will replace him momentarily at the head of the column.

256. The colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors, will conform themselves to what is prescribed for each, in School of Battalion Nos. 338–340.

3d. To take distances on the head of the column.

257. When the general shall wish to cause distances to be taken on the head of the column (the first company of the first battalion will be supposed), he will direct two markers to be placed on the line of direction, as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 341, and cause this line to be prolonged to the rear by the means indicated in School of Battalion No. 190. These dispositions being made, he will command :

1. *On the first company, first battalion, take wheeling distance.*

258. This having been repeated, each colonel will command :

1. *Battalion, about—FACE.*
2. *Column, forward.*
3. *Guide right.*

259. At the third command, the captains of the first battalion will throw themselves out on the directing flank of the column ; those of the other battalions will remain behind the centres of their companies.

260. The lieutenant-colonel of the fourth battalion will throw himself abreast with his now leading company, and the major abreast with its rearmost one ; in the other battalions, the positions of the lieutenant-colonels and majors will be the reverse.

261. The general will then add:

2. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

262. At this, the whole column, except the directing company, which has not faced about, will step off; the lieutenant-colonel of the fourth battalion, placed by the side of the guide of its now leading company, will take care to direct this guide a little within the line of battle.

263. The first battalion will take its distances in the manner indicated in School of Battalion No. 342 and following.

264. When the last company but one of the first battalion shall have taken its distance, the colonel of the second will command: *Captains, on the flank of the column*; at the same time, the lieutenant-colonel of this battalion will throw himself to the point at which the first company ought to be halted.

265. This company having arrived abreast with the lieutenant-colonel, its captain will halt it, face it about, and align it by the left; the other companies of this battalion will take their distances as prescribed for those of the first battalion.

266. Each remaining battalion will conform itself to what has just been prescribed for the second. The lieutenant-colonel of the fourth will direct the march of its leading guide to the point at which its now rearmost company ought to be halted, when he will change places with the major.

267. The field officers will conform themselves to what is prescribed for each, in School of Battalion Nos. 338–340.

4th. To take distances on an interior battalion.

268. When the general shall wish to cause distances to be taken on an interior company of the column (say the first company of the third battalion), he will establish the direction in the manner indicated in School

of Brigade No 257, and cause it to be prolonged to the front and rear; which being executed, he will command :

1. *On the first company, third battalion, take wheeling distance.*

269. This having been repeated, the colonel of the third, and the colonel of the following battalions, will each command :

1. *Battalion, about—FACE.*
2. *Column, forward.*
3. *Guide right.*

The colonels of the battalions in front of the third will each command :

1. *Column, forward.*
2. *Guide left.*

270. The general will then add :

MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*).

271. The third battalion, and those placed in its rear, will execute this movement in the manner indicated in School of Brigade No. 259 and following, for taking distances *on the head of the column*; the third will conform itself to what is prescribed in that case for the first battalion.

272. The first two battalions will execute the movement as prescribed in School of Brigade No. 247 and following, for taking distances *on the rear of the column*. At the commencement of the movement, the second battalion will put itself in march with the others, and its rearmost company will be halted the moment there is between it and the first company of the third battalion, a distance equal to the front of a company and twenty-two paces.

273. When distances are taken on an interior battalion of the column, the headmost or rearmost company of this battalion will be designated as the directing company.

274. A column in mass will take full distance by the commands and means just indicated. When it has to take half distance, the general will substitute in the first command the indication *half* for that of *wheeling* distance.

275. All these movements will be executed according to the same principles in a column left in front.

276. In a column by division, distances will be taken according to the same principles as in a column by company.

ARTICLE TENTH.

Countermarch.

277. A column right in front, being at full or half distance, when the general shall wish to cause it to execute the countermarch, he will command :

1. *Countermarch.*

278. This being repeated by all the colonels, each will immediately command :

1. *Battalion, right—FACE.* 2. *By file left.*

279. The general will then add :

MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*).

280. At this, briskly repeated, all the subdivisions of the column will execute the countermarch as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 851, and School of the Company No. 334.

281. With the left in front, the countermarch will be executed according to the same principles, but by inverse means.

Countermarch of column closed in mass.

282. When a column in mass has to execute the countermarch, the general will command :

1. *Countermarch.*

283. This being briskly repeated by all the colonels, each will immediately command:

1. *Battalion, right and left face.* 2. *By file left and right*

284. The general will then add:

2. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

285. At this, briskly repeated, the subdivisions will put themselves in movement, and the countermarch will be executed as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 353 and following.

ARTICLE ELEVENTH.

Being in column by company and at a halt, to form divisions.

286. The column being by company, right in front, and at a halt, when the general shall wish to cause divisions to be formed, he will command:

1. *Form divisions.*

287. This being repeated by the colonels, each will immediately command: *Left companies, left*—FACE.

288. The general will then add:

2. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

289. At this, briskly repeated, the movement will be executed as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 364 and following.

290. Each colonel will command: *Guides*—POSTS, as soon as the divisions of his battalion are formed.

291. If the column be in march, the general will give the same commands; but the colonels will give the commands and conform themselves to what is prescribed in School of Battalion No. 376 and following.

292. If the left be in front, the general will give the same commands, and the colonels will conform themselves to what is prescribed in School of Battalion No. 382.

PART FOURTH.

DIFFERENT MODES OF PASSING FROM THE ORDER IN COLUMN TO THE ORDER IN BATTLE.**ARTICLE FIRST.****Manner of determining the line of battle.**

293. The different manners of determining the line of battle have been explained in School of Battalion No. 889 and following.

ARTICLE SECOND.**DIFFERENT MODES OF PASSING FROM COLUMN AT FULL DISTANCE INTO LINE OF BATTLE.**

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. To the left (or right) | } into line of battle. |
| 2. On the right (or left) | |
| 3. Forward | |
| 4. Faced to the rear | |

1st. Column at full distance to the left (or right) into line of battle.

294. The column being supposed to have the right in front, when the general shall wish to form it to the left into line, he will first assure the direction of the guides by one of the means prescribed in School of Brigade No. 171 and following, and School of Brigade No. 180 and following; which being executed, he will command:

1. *Left into line*—WHEEL.

295. This having been repeated by the colonels, the right guide of the company at the head of each battalion will throw himself on the direction of the left guides, in conformity with what is prescribed in School of Battalion No. 891. The general will then add:

2. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

296. At this, briskly repeated, the column will form to the left into line of battle, and the moment it is formed, the general will command:

3. *Guides (or colors and guides)*—POSTS.

297. At this, the guides will take their places in line of battle, as also the color-bearers, if in front.

298. A column, left in front, will form to the right into line of battle according to the same principles.

By inversion, to the right (or left) into line of battle.

299. If circumstances require that a column, right in front, should form to the right into line of battle, the general, without occupying himself with rectifying the right guides of the column, will command:

1. *By inversion, right into line*—WHEEL.

300. At this, the lieutenant-colonel, and the left guide of every company at the head of a battalion, will conform themselves to what is prescribed in School of Battalion No. 408.

301. The colonels, having repeated the above commands, will each immediately give this: *Battalion, guide right*; the lieutenant-colonels and majors will rectify, with the utmost promptitude, the direction of the right guides of their respective battalions, without occupying themselves with the general direction of the column; and as soon as these dispositions are made, the general will add:

2. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

302. At this, briskly repeated, each battalion will wheel up into line, in conformity to what is prescribed in School of Battalion No. 409.

303. The line being formed, the general will command:

3. *Guides*—POSTS.

304. If, with the left in front, it be necessary to form the column to the left into line of battle, the movement will be executed according to the same principles

305. If the general should wish the brigade to move forward, after it is formed into line, without halting, he will command:

1. *By companies, left (or right)—WHEEL.*

306. Each colonel will repeat this command, and the general will add:

2. *MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).*

307. At this, briskly repeated, the movement will be executed by each battalion as prescribed in School of Battalion Nos. 404 and 411. The general will then add:

3. *Forward.* 4. *MARCH.*

Giving the fourth command at the instant the wheel is completed.

308. Each colonel, having promptly repeated these commands, will add: *Guide centre*, and the movement will be executed as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 405.

Successive Formations.

309. In the successive formations, the lieutenant-colonel of each subordinate battalion will always precede it on the line of battle, and establish a marker at the point where the right or left of his leading subdivision is to rest. He will take care to leave between this marker and the next battalion already established on the line, the interval of twenty-two paces, and then place a second marker on the line at a little less than subdivision distance from the first. The moment the lieutenant-colonel detaches himself, he will be replaced at the head of his column by the major.

310. As soon as the color-subdivision of each battalion arrives on the line of battle, the color-bearer will step out and place himself opposite to his file on the alignment of the guides already established on that line, taking care to hold up his lance perpendicularly between his eyes.

311. As soon as there shall be two colors on the line of battle, the colonels will command: *Guides—Posts*, after the last subdivision of their battalions is established on that line; but the color-bearers will remain in front until the entire line is formed. The general will then command:

Colors—Posts.

312. The lieutenant-colonels will assure with the utmost care the markers of their respective battalions on the line of battle, taking the colors as the basis of alignment as soon as there are two established on that line, and then assure with equal precision the direction of the following guides and color-bearer as they successively come on the line of battle.

313. Each colonel, after ordering in his guides, will cause his battalion to order arms.

314. The successive formations, which may be ordered when the column is marching and is to continue marching, will be executed by a combination of the two gaits, quick and double quick time.

2d. Column at full distance on the right (or left) into line of battle.

315. A column by company, right in front, being in march, when the general shall wish to form it on the right into line of battle, he will first determine the direction of that line, and then indicate to the lieutenant-colonel of the first battalion the point where the right is to rest; this officer will immediately detach himself with two markers, and establish them as indicated, School of Battalion No. 415.

316. If the direction of the line of battle be not parallel, or nearly so, to that of the column, the general, a little in advance, will take care to direct the march of the leading subdivision parallelly to that line by the means indicated in School of Battalion No. 485, so that its guide, after turning to the right, may have at least ten paces to take in order to come upon it.

317. These dispositions being made, when the general shall wish the movement to commence, he will command:

On the right, into line.

318. This having been repeated by the colonels, each will add: *Battalion, guide right.*

319. The leading subdivision having arrived opposite to the marker placed at the point of *appui* (rest), will turn to the right, and the formation into line of battle will be executed as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 417 and following.

320. When the lieutenant-colonel of the second battalion sees the last subdivision of the first turn to the right, in order to move upon the line, he will detach himself with two markers, whom he will establish on the direction of the guides of the first battalion.

321. The leading subdivision of the second battalion having arrived opposite to the first marker, will turn to the right at the command of its captain, who will halt it three paces from the line of battle, and align it by the right against the two markers placed in advance by the lieutenant-colonel.

322. The following battalions will execute their movement as just prescribed for the second.

323. The line being formed, the general will command:

Colors—Posts.

324. At this the color-bearers will return to their places in line of battle, as prescribed in School of Brigade No. 311.

325. The general placed at the point of *appui* will see that the colors of the two right battalions place themselves correctly on the direction which he may have determined for the line of battle.

326. The field-officers will conform themselves, pending the formation into line of battle of their respective battalions, to what has been prescribed in School of Battalion Nos. 430, 431.

327. A column, left in front, will be formed on the left into line of battle according to the same principles.

328. If the general should wish to commence firing, pending the execution of the movement, he will give an order to that effect, and the several battalions will successively conform themselves to what is prescribed in School of Battalion No. 438.

This rule is general for all successive movements.

3d. Column at full distance, forward into line of battle.

329. When a column at full distance, right in front, shall arrive behind the right of the line on which it has to form line of battle, the general will first determine the direction of that line, and then indicate to the lieutenant-colonel of the leading battalion the point at which the right ought to rest; this officer will immediately detach himself with two markers, and establish them on the direction indicated as explained in School of Battalion No. 415.

330. The head of the column having arrived at company distance from the line of battle, the general will halt the column, and command:

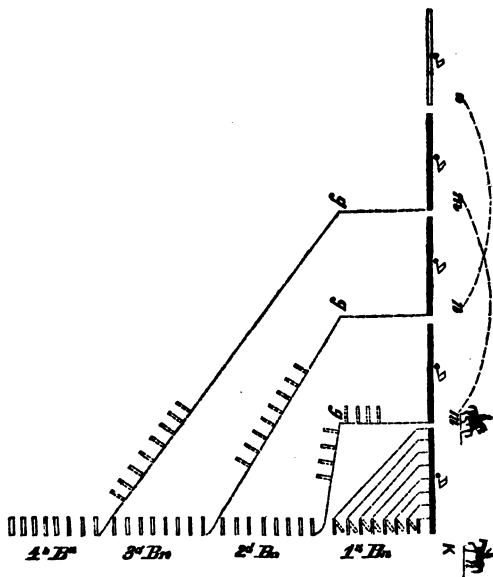
1. Forward, into line.

331. This having been repeated, the colonel of the first battalion will command: *By company, left half wheel.* The other colonels will each command:

1. Battalion, guide right. 2. Head of column to the left.

332. The general will then add:

MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).



Forward into line (No. 333).

333. At this, briskly repeated, the first battalion will form itself forward into line of battle, by the means prescribed in School of Battalion No. 441 and following.

334. The remaining battalions will march in column, by battalion, towards the line of battle: to this end, the leading company of each will break from the general column by a wheel to the left, and then direct itself, that of the second battalion almost parallelly to the line of battle, and that of each of the following battalions

diagonally forward so as to arrive at (*g*) opposite to the point of *appui* (rest) of its battalion, but distant from this point at least the depth of the battalion in column.

335. The head of each of these battalions having arrived at the point (*g*) will turn to the right, in order to advance in a square with the line of battle, and when it shall be about company distance from that line on which the lieutenant-colonel will have established two markers, as explained in School of Battalion No. 415, the colonel will halt his battalion and cause it to form forward into line of battle, by the means and the commands prescribed in School of Battalion No. 440 and following.

336. The line being formed, the general will command:

Colors—Posts.

Remarks on forming forward into line of battle.

337. A column by company at full distance, right in front, may be formed forward into line while marching, according to the commands and means prescribed in School of Brigade No. 330 and following, and School of Battalion No. 452 and following.

338. If the general should wish the column to form forward into line and continue to march in this order, he will not cause markers to be established, and the movement may be executed in double quick time by the means prescribed in School of Battalion No. 457.

339. The precision of this movement depends on the diagonal direction taken by the battalions in passing from the general column towards the line of battle: the better to assure this direction, the general, colonels, and lieutenant-colonels will observe the following rules:

340. Before beginning the movement, the general will charge two aids-de-camp (*m* and *n*) to determine the points of *appui* on the line of battle for the right flanks of the different battalions, which will be executed as follows :

341. The aid (*m*) will gallop to battalion distance and twenty-two paces from the general (*k*) placed at the point of *appui*, and face to him; the general will, by signal of the sword, align him on the point of direction to the left. The aid (*n*) will gallop at the same time to a like distance behind (*m*), face to the right, and align himself on (*m*) and the general (*k*).

342. The two aids (*m* and *n*) being thus established on the line of battle, the general will cause the movement to commence; the second battalion will direct itself on the aid (*m*) and the third on (*n*); when the lieutenant-colonel of the second arrives on the line, (*m*) will gallop to battalion distance and twenty-two paces behind (*n*), and align himself on the latter and the color to the right; the colonel of the fourth will immediately direct his battalion on the aid (*m*). If there are more than four battalions to be formed into line, the aid (*n*) will set off, in his turn, the moment the lieutenant-colonel of the third arrives on the line of battle, place himself again at battalion distance and twenty-two paces behind (*m*), and align himself on the latter and the color to the right; the colonel of the fifth will immediately direct his battalion on the aid (*n*); the two aids will thus, in turn, place themselves one behind the other at battalion distance and an interval of twenty-two paces, as soon as the lieutenant-colonel of the battalion, which directs itself on either, comes to replace him. The aids-de-camp will be careful to place themselves accurately on the line of battle, and at the same distance from each other.

343. From the commencement of the movement, the general, or the officer he may substitute, will place himself at the point of *appui* as in the formation on the right into line of battle, and for the like purpose; School of Brigade No. 825.

344. Every colonel will hold himself abreast with his leading company on the directing flank, pending the march of his battalion towards the line of battle;

and, when the battalion begins to form, he will conform himself to what is prescribed in School of Battalion No. 430.

845. Each lieutenant-colonel will detach himself, in order to take the place of the aid-de-camp on the line of battle, when the head of his battalion is at about one hundred and forty paces from that line, and he will then discharge the duties, pending the formation of his battalion, which have been prescribed in School of Battalion No. 431.

846. A column, left in front, arriving behind the left of the line of battle, will form forward on that line according to the same principles, and by inverse means.

4th. Column at full distance, faced to the rear into line of battle.

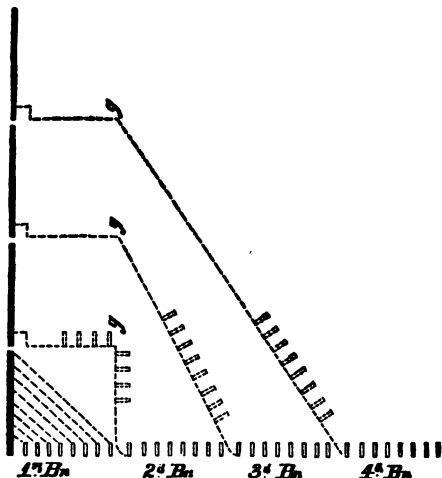
847. When a column at full distance, right in front, arrives in front of the right of the line on which it has to form in order in battle, the general will first determine the direction of that line, and indicate to the lieutenant-colonel of the headmost battalion the point of *appui* for its right; this officer will immediately detach himself with two markers, and establish them on the direction indicated, as explained in School of Battalion No. 415.

848. The head of the column having arrived at about company-distance from the markers, the general will halt the column, and cause the leading company to be marched and dressed against the markers, in the manner indicated in School of Battalion No. 467. He will then command:

1. Into line, faced to the rear.

849. This having been repeated, the colonel of the first will immediately command: *Battalion, right—FACE.* The colonels of the following battalions will each command:

1. Battalion, guide left. 2. Head of column to the right.



Into line faced to the rear (No. 349).

350. The general will then add :

2. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

351. This being briskly repeated, the first battalion will form into line of battle faced to the rear, as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 468 and following.

352. The remaining battalions will march in column, by battalion, towards the line of battle: to this end, the leading company of each will break from the general column by a wheel to the right, and the battalion will then direct itself towards the line of battle as in the formation *forward into line*.

353. The head of each of these battalions having arrived at the point (g), will turn to the left in order

to advance in a square with the line of battle; and when at about company distance from that line on which the lieutenant-colonel will have established two markers, as indicated in School of Brigade No. 309, the colonel will halt his battalion, and cause it to form faced to the rear into line of battle, by the means and commands prescribed in School of Battalion No. 466 and following. (See School of Brigade No. 311.)

354. The line being formed, the general will command:

8. *Colors*—*Posts*.

355. The general, colonels, and lieutenant-colonels will conform themselves to what is prescribed in School of Brigade No. 343 and following.

356. Should the column be in march, it will be formed into line faced to the rear, according to the commands and means prescribed in School of Brigade No. 348 and following, and School of Battalion No. 480 and following.

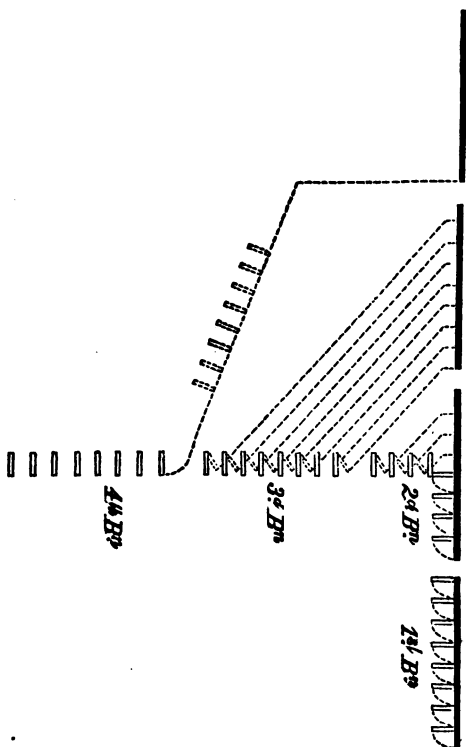
357. A column, left in front, arriving before the left of the line of battle, will be formed faced to the rear into line of battle, according to the same principles and by inverse means.

ARTICLE THIRD.

Formation into line of battle composed of two movements.

358. When a column right in front arriving behind the line of battle, and prolonging itself on that line, has to form upon it before the whole of the column has entered into the new direction, the formation will be executed as follows:

359. It will be supposed that the general has halted the column at the instant that the fourth company of the second battalion entered the new direction: he will verify the positions of the general guides, who, according to the principles established, ought to be on the flank of that part of the column which has entered



To the left, and forward into line (No. 360).

the new direction, and he will establish this portion of the column on that direction, by the means prescribed in School of Brigade No. 180 and following; which being executed, he will command:

1. *To the left, and forward into line.*

360. This having been repeated, the colonels of the first two battalions will each command: *Left into line, wheel*, and the colonel of the second, a part of whose battalion only has entered the new direction, will then add: *Four rear companies, forward into line.*

361. The colonel of the third will command:

1. *Forward into line.* 2. *By company, left half wheel.*

and the colonel of the fourth battalion will command:

1. *Forward into line.* 2. *Battalion, guide right.* 3. *Head of column to the left.*

362. The general will then add:

2. MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).

363. At this, briskly repeated, the battalions will form *to the left, and forward into line of battle*, according to the principles prescribed for the two formations in School of Brigade Nos. 294 and following, and 330 and following.

364. If the column is in march, it will be formed into line without halting, by the same commands, but according to the principles prescribed in School of Brigade Nos. 305 and following, and 337 and following.

365. If the general should wish, in forming the brigade into line, to march it immediately forward, he will command:

1. *By companies to the left, and forward into line.*

366. This having been repeated, the colonels will conform to the requirements of School of Brigade No. 360, and School of Battalion No. 492.

367. The general will then add :

2. MARCH.

368. At this, promptly repeated by the colonels, the companies wheeling into line will execute the movement in quick time, and those not yet in the new direction will take the double quick step.

369. When the wheel is nearly completed, the general will command :

3. *Forward.* 4. MARCH.

Giving the fourth command at the instant the wheel is completed.

370. These commands will be repeated by the colonels; and each colonel will command: *Guide, centre,* as soon as his color-company is marching in line.

371. The movement will be executed in accordance with the requirements of School of Brigade Nos. 305 and following, and 338 and following, and School of Battalion No. 492.

372. If the column, instead of arriving *behind*, arrive *before* the line of battle, the formation will be executed as follows :

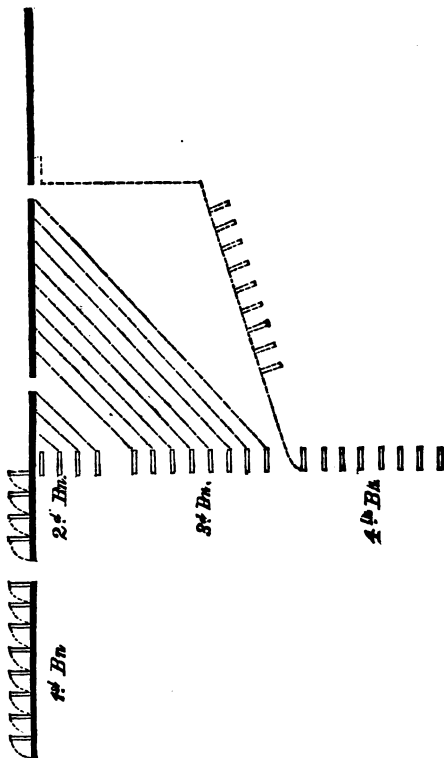
373. The general, having halted the column, and assured the position of the guides who have entered into the new direction, will command :

1. *To the left, and into line, faced to the rear.*

374. This having been repeated, the colonels of the first and second battalions will each command: *Left into line, wheel,* and the colonel of the second will then add: *Four rear companies into line, faced to the rear.*

375. The colonel of the third will command :

1. *Into line, faced to the rear.* 2. *Battalion, right—*
FACE.



To the left, and into line, faced to the rear (No. 374).

The colonel of the fourth battalion will command:

1. *Into line, faced to the rear.*
2. *Battalion, guide left,*
3. *Head of column to the right.*

376. The general will then add:

2. MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*).

377. At this, briskly repeated, the battalions will form *to the left*, and *faced to the rear*, into *line of battle*, according to the principles prescribed for the two formations, in School of Brigade Nos. 294 and following, and 348 and following.

378. If the column is in march, it will be formed into line, without halting, by the same commands, but according to the principles prescribed in School of Brigade Nos. 305 and following, and 356 and following.

379. When a column at full distance has to be formed faced to the front, or faced to the rear, into line on any company other than that at the head of the column, the formation will be executed by the union of two movements, as will be explained.

380. In the first case, or faced to the front, the battalion on which the movement is made, and those in its rear, will form *forward into line of battle*; the other battalions will countermarch, and form *faced to the rear into line of battle*.

381. In the second case, the column having to form faced to the rear of the column, the battalion on which the movement is made, and those which follow, will form *faced to the rear into line of battle*; the other battalions will countermarch, and form *forward into line of battle*.

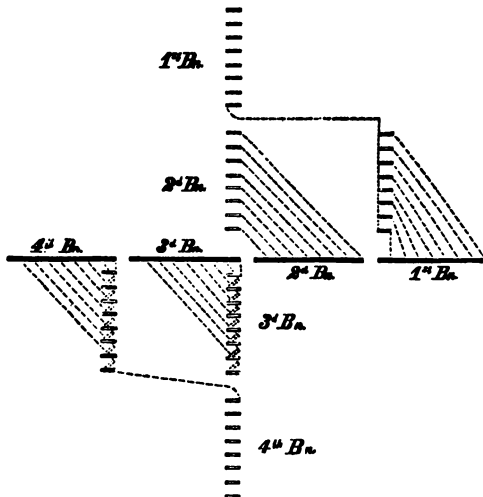
382. In both cases, the company at the head of the battalion on which the movement is made, will be taken as the basis of the formation.

383. A column by company right in front, will be supposed: the general, wishing to form it into line of battle, faced to the front, on the third battalion,

will send an order to the colonels of the first two battalions to cause them to countermarch, and himself cause to be established two markers before the head of the third battalion, as indicated in School of Battalion No. 415. As soon as these markers are established, the lieutenant-colonel of the second battalion will place two others on the same alignment, leaving between the two battalions the interval of twenty-two paces.

384. The first two battalions having executed the countermarch, the general will command:

1. *On the first company, third battalion, forward into line.*



On the first company, third battalion, forward into line (384).

385. This having been repeated, the colonel of the third will command: *By company, left half wheel.* The colonel of the fourth battalion will command:

1. *Battalion, guide right.*
2. *Head of column to the left.*

386. The colonel of the second will command:

1. *Into line, faced to the rear, Battalion, left—FACE.*

The colonel of the first battalion will command:

1. *Into line, faced to the rear.*
2. *Battalion, guide right.*
3. *Head of column to the left.*

387. The general will then add:

2. *MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).*

388. At this, briskly repeated, the last two battalions will form *forward*, and the first two *faced to the rear, into line of battle*, according to the principles prescribed for the two formations.

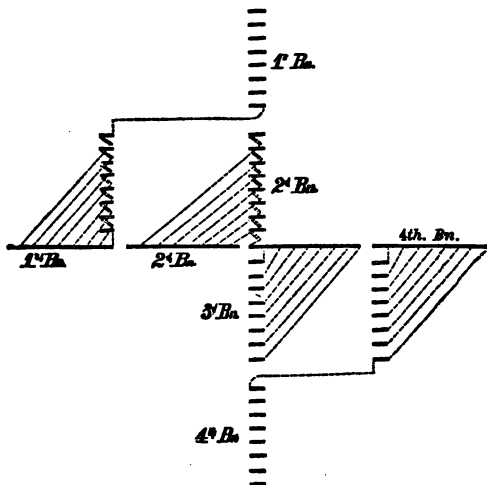
389. If, instead of facing to the front, the line has to be formed faced to the rear of the column, the general, after sending an order to the colonels of the first two battalions to cause them to countermarch, will place two markers before the head of the third battalion; the lieutenant-colonel of the second will place two other markers on the same alignment, leaving between the two battalions an interval of twenty-two paces.

390. The first two battalions having executed the countermarch, the general will command:

On the first company, third battalion, into line faced to the rear.

391. This having been repeated, the colonel of the third will command: *Battalion, right—FACE*; the colonel of the fourth battalion will command:

1. *Into line faced to the rear.*
2. *Battalion, guide left.*
3. *Head of column to the right.*



On the first company, third battalion, into line faced to the rear (No. 390).

892. The colonel of the second will command:

1. *Forward into line.* 2. *By company, right half wheel.*

The colonel of the first battalion will command:

1. *Forward into line.* 2. *Battalion, guide left.* 3. *Head of column to the right.*

893. The general will then add:

2. *MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).*

894. At this, briskly repeated, the last two battalions will form *faced to the rear*, and the first two, *forward into line of battle*, according to the principles prescribed for the two formations.

395. These movements will be executed in a column left in front, according to the same principles, and by inverse means.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

DIFFERENT MODES OF PASSING FROM COLUMN AT HALF DISTANCE, INTO LINE OF BATTLE.

396. Columns at half distance may be formed into line of battle in either of the modes prescribed for columns at full distance. (See commencement of the preceding article second.)

1st. Column at half distance to the left (or right) into line of battle.

397. A column at half distance having to form to the left (or right) into line of battle, the general will first cause it to take distances on the subdivision he may choose to designate, by the means prescribed in School of Brigade No. 245 and following; which being executed, he will form the column into line of battle, as indicated in School of Brigade No. 294 and following.

398. The general, when he judges it necessary, may order each battalion to form itself into line of battle as it shall successively have its distances, without waiting for the battalions engaged in the execution of this preliminary movement.

399. If a column by company at half distance be in march, and it be necessary to form rapidly into line of battle, the general will command:

1. *By the rear of column, left (or right) into line, wheel.*

400. This command having been repeated, the lieutenant-colonels and majors will conform to School of Brigade No. 248. The general will then command:

2. MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*).

401. This command having been repeated, the fourth (or rearmost) battalion will execute the movement as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 503 and following.

402. The lieutenant-colonel of the third battalion will conform to School of Brigade No. 253.

403. When the rearmost company of this battalion shall arrive abreast with its lieutenant-colonel, this battalion will execute the movement as prescribed for the fourth battalion, School of Battalion No. 503 and following.

404. The second and first battalions will execute the movement as above prescribed for the third battalion.

405. The colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors will conform to what is prescribed for each, School of Battalion Nos. 838-340.

2d. Column at half distance on the right (or on the left) into line of battle.

406. A column at half distance will be formed on the right (or on the left) into line of battle, by the same commands and means as if the column were at full distance.

3d. A column at half distance forward into line of battle.

407. A column being at half distance, when the general shall wish to form it forward into line of battle, he will make the same dispositions, and give the same commands, as if the column were at full distance.

408. The leading battalion will close in mass, and deploy on the headmost company; the following battalions will break by battalion from the general column, and each direct itself towards the line of battle, as if it were at full distance. When the headmost company shall have arrived at three paces from that line, the colonel will cause the column to close in mass, and then deploy it, as prescribed for the leading battalion.

4th. Column at half distance, faced to the rear into line of battle.

409. A column at half distance will be formed faced

to the rear into line of battle by the commands and means prescribed for a column at full distance.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

COLUMN CLOSED IN MASS. DEPLOYMENT BY BATTALION IN MASS.

410. A column in mass—whatever the number of battalions—may be formed into line of battle by deployment. 1st. Faced to the front. 2d. Faced to the rear. 3d. Faced to the left. 4th. Faced to the right.

1st. Faced to the front.

411. A column of four battalions, formed by brigade and right in front, will be supposed. The general, wishing to deploy it, faced to the front, will first determine the direction of the line of battle, and cause it to be marked by one of the means already indicated, taking care, if the column be in march, to cause a mounted officer to be placed on that line at the point where the head of the column ought to arrive.

412. Deployment will always be made upon lines parallel and lines perpendicular to the line of battle, according to the principles established in School of Battalion No. 512. If the column be at a halt, the general, before deploying it, will establish it perpendicularly to the line of battle, if it be not already so, by the means indicated in School of Brigade No. 214 or 215, and School of Brigade No. 234 and following. If the column be in march, he will direct it on the point marked as above, but so that it may arrive perpendicularly to the line of battle; and he will halt it at three paces from that line.

413. The column being thus established, the general will cause it to deploy by battalion in mass, on whatever battalion he may choose to designate,—say the first. He will place on the line of battle two markers,—the first before the right and the second before the

left file of the headmost division,—and then order a mounted officer to throw himself beyond the point at which the left battalion will arrive, and to place himself exactly on the prolongation of the basis of the alignment.

414. These dispositions being made, the general will command :

1. *By battalion in mass, on the first battalion, deploy column.*

415. This having been repeated, the colonel of the first battalion will caution it to stand fast. The other colonels will face their battalions to the left.

416. The general will then add :

2. MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).

417. At the command *march*, briskly repeated, the movement will commence. The colonel of the first will command, *Right—DRESS*, at which the first division will dress up against the markers and be aligned by the right; at the same time, the guides of the other divisions will cover each other exactly in file, each following guide taking the distance of six paces from the guide immediately preceding. The major will establish them promptly on the direction; and, as soon as they are assured in their position, each chief will align his division by the right. The chief of the first division, after having commanded, *Front*, instead of placing himself before its centre, will remain on the right of the front rank, and the right guide will fall back to the rear rank.

418. The other battalions will march by the left flank. The second, which finds itself nearest to the line of battle, will direct itself parallelly to that line; the others will march abreast with the second, and each preserve the distance of nine paces between the guide of its first and the guide of the last division of the battalion next toward the line of battle.

419. The instant the movement commences, the major of the second battalion will throw himself twenty-two paces from the left flank of the column, to mark the point at which the battalion will face to the right in order to advance upon the line of battle.

420. The lieutenant-colonel of this battalion will at the same time throw himself on the line of battle, and establish two markers on it, disposed like those of the first battalion,—the right marker twenty-two paces from the left flank of the battalion.

421. When the right file of the first division, second battalion, is nearly up with the major, the colonel will command:

1. *Battalion, by the right flank.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Guide right.*

422. The first command will be given when the division has yet seven or eight paces to take, the second at the moment its right file is up with the major, and the third immediately after the second.

423. At the command *march*, the battalion will face to the right (front) in marching. (See School of Company No. 168.) The chiefs of division will throw themselves before the centres of their respective divisions; the right guide of the first will so direct himself as to bring the right file opposite to the first marker; and when the head of the battalion is at three paces from the line of battle, the colonel will halt it, and command, *Right—DRESS*. At this command, the battalion will be aligned by the right, in the manner prescribed for the first battalion.

424. The other battalions will continue to march, and execute successively what has been indicated for the second; the lieutenant-colonel and major of each of these battalions will conform themselves to what is prescribed for those of the second, at the moment the battalion preceding their own, faces to the right in order to advance upon the line of battle.

425. The deployment being ended, the general will command :

Guides—Posts.

426. At this, the markers placed before the masses will retire.

427. If, instead of deploying the column on the first battalion, the general shall wish to deploy it on the fourth, he will begin by causing the disposition prescribed in School of Brigade No. 411 and following, to be made, and then order a mounted officer to throw himself on the line of battle, a little beyond the point at which the right battalion will arrive. This officer will place himself exactly on the prolongation of the markers placed before the head of the column.

428. The general will then command :

1. *By battalion in mass, on the fourth battalion, deploy column.*
2. MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*).

429. At the first command, all the battalions, except the fourth, will face to the right.

430. At the command *march*, the first three battalions will put themselves in movement; the first division of the first battalion, conducted by the lieutenant-colonel, will direct itself a little within the line of battle, and parallelly to that line; the other battalions will regulate themselves on the first, in conformity with what is prescribed in School of Brigade No. 418.

431. At the instant the movement commences, the major of the third will throw himself twenty-two paces outside of the flank of the column, to mark the point at which the battalion ought to be halted.

432. The colonel of the fourth, seeing his battalion nearly unmasked, will command :

1. *Column, forward.*
2. *Guide left.*
3. MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*).

433. At the command *march*, which will be given

the moment the battalion is unmasked, the colonel will conduct it towards the line of battle, and when at three paces from that line, he will halt it, and align it by the left. The chief of the first division will then shift to the right, as prescribed in School of Brigade No. 417.

434. When the left file, first division, third battalion, is up with the major, the colonel of this battalion will command:

1. *Battalion.* 2. HALT. 3. FRONT.

435. At the second command, the battalion will halt; at the third, it will face to the front; and if there be openings between the files, they will be promptly closed to the left.

436. As soon as this battalion is unmasked, the colonel will conduct it to the line of battle, in the manner prescribed for the fourth.

437. The other battalions will continue to march, and each execute, in succession, what has been indicated for the third. The major of each will throw himself twenty-two paces outside of the flank of the column, as prescribed for the major of the third, at the moment the next battalion in rear of his own, halts; the lieutenant-colonel will precede his battalion on the line of battle, in order to establish upon it the two markers.

438. The movement being ended, the general will command:

8. *Guides*—POSTS.

439. According to the same principles, the deployment may be made on an interior battalion of the column. The general, after having established two markers before the head of the column, will order two mounted officers to throw themselves respectively a little beyond the points at which the right and left battalions will arrive.

440. The directing battalion will conform itself to

what is prescribed in School of Brigade Nos. 432, 433, for the fourth; the battalions in its front will face to the right, and be deployed in the manner indicated in School of Brigade Nos. 430, 431, and 434 and following. The other battalions will face to the left, and execute the movement as prescribed in School of Brigade No. 418 and following.

441. These movements will be executed according to the same principles in a column with the left in front.

442. In the preceding examples, the line of battle has been established in front of the head of the column: the general may also establish it in front of any interior battalion, and then deploy the column on this battalion, or on any other that he may judge proper.

443. It will be supposed that the line of battle ought to be established in front of the second, and that it is intended to deploy on this battalion. The general will cause two markers to be placed before the first division of the designated battalion, and order two mounted officers to throw themselves, respectively, a little beyond the points at which the right and left battalions will arrive; he will then command:

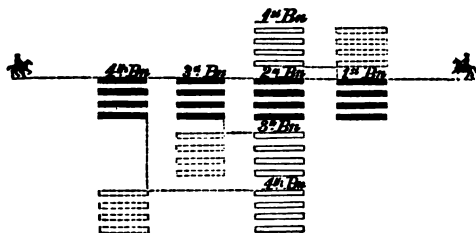
1. Line of battle on the second battalion.

444. This having been repeated, the first battalion which is in front of the line of battle, will face by the rear rank, which being executed, the general will add:

2. By battalion in mass, on the second battalion, deploy column. 3. MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).

445. At the second command, all the battalions, except the second, will face to the left.

446. At the command *march*, the deployment will commence. The colonel of the second will align his battalion by the left. The other battalions will put themselves in march. The direction on each side will be



Line of battle on the second battalion. By battalion in mass, on the second battalion, deploy column (No. 445).

taken from the division the nearest to the line of battle, and the chief of this division will take care to direct its march parallelly to that line.

447. At the instant the movement commences, the major of the first will throw himself twenty-two paces from the flank of the column, on the prolongation of the last division of his battalion; the lieutenant-colonel will throw himself on the line of battle, place a marker at the point of *appui* for the left of this battalion, and a second at a little more than division distance from the first, in order to leave space for the battalion to cross between them.

448. When the left file of the last division, first battalion, is nearly up with the major, the colonel will command (in the order of time indicated in School of Brigade No. 422):

1. *Battalion, by the right flank.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Guide right.*

449. At the second command, the battalion will face to the right (rear) in marching, in order to pass the line of battle; the guide of the last (now leading) division will so direct his march as to graze, in pass-

ing, the marker placed at the point of *appui*. The battalion will cross the line of battle, and when the first division has passed it three paces, the colonel, who will have remained in front of that line, will halt the battalion and face it by the front rank. The two guides of the first division, and the covering sergeant of its left company, will throw themselves out on the line of battle, and be assured in their position by the lieutenant-colonel; which being executed, the colonel will cause the battalion to be aligned by the left.

450. The last two battalions will deploy as indicated in School of Brigade No. 418 and following.

451. The movement ended, the general will command:

4. *Guides*—POSTS.

452. If, in establishing the line of battle on the third, the general shall wish to deploy the column on any other, say the second battalion, he will command:

1. *Line of battle on the third battalion.* 2. *By battalion in mass, on the second battalion, deploy column.* 3. MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).

453. This movement will be executed according to the principles just prescribed, but observing what follows.

454. The markers whom the general will cause to be established before the third battalion to serve as the basis of alignment, will be far enough apart to permit the battalion on which the deployment is made to pass between them.

455. At the first command, the first two battalions which are in advance of the line of battle, will face by the rear rank.

456. At the second command, the first battalion and the last two battalions will face to the left, and the second will stand fast.

457. As soon as the second battalion is unmasked,

it will march across the line of battle, and when the first division has passed three paces beyond, the colonel will halt the battalion, face it by the front rank, and align it by the left.

458. The third battalion, marching by the flank, will prolong itself on the line of battle, and will be halted when it has gained the interval of twenty-two paces, which ought to separate it from the second.

459. The first battalion will be deployed as in the preceding example, School of Brigade No. 447 and following.

2d. Faced to the rear.

460. When the general shall wish to deploy the column faced to the rear, he will cause it to execute the countermarch, and then deploy it by the commands and means prescribed for deploying *faced to the front*.

3d. Faced to the left.

461. A closed column, right in front, having to deploy by battalion in mass, faced to the left, will execute the movement in the following manner:

462. If it be the wish of the general to deploy the column on the third battalion, he will determine the direction of the line of battle on the right flank of the column, and then command:

1. *To deploy, faced to the left.*
2. *By battalion in mass, on the third battalion, take distance.*

463. These commands having been repeated, the colonel of the third will caution it to stand fast; the colonels of the first two battalions will each command:

1. *Column, forward.*
2. *Guide right.*

464. The colonel of the last battalion will cause his battalion to face about, and then command:

1. *Column, forward.*
2. *Guide left.*

465. The general will now add :

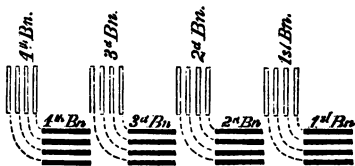
MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

466. At this, briskly repeated, the movement will commence; the lieutenant-colonels of the first and fourth will each direct the headmost guide of his battalion parallelly to the line of battle. Each subordinate battalion will take division distance and four paces, reckoning from the battalion placed next in its front or its rear towards the directing battalion. As each battalion gets its distance, it will be halted by the colonel; and if it be faced to the rear of the column, he will cause it to face about.

467. As soon as the movement commences, the general will direct the colonel of the third to place two markers, as prescribed School of Battalion No. 307, for changing direction by the right flank; the other colonels, each, as his battalion gets its distance, will, in like manner, place two markers on the same alignment with those of the third. The general, or the officer whom he may charge with the execution of the duty, will see that these markers are properly placed.

468. Distances having been taken, and the markers correctly established, the general will command :

1. *By battalion in mass, change direction by the right flank.*



(After taking distance.) *By battalion in mass, change direction by the right flank (No. 468).*

469. This having been repeated, each colonel will command: *Battalion, right—FACE.*

470. The general will then add:

2. MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*).

471. At this, briskly repeated, each battalion will execute a change of direction, as indicated School of Battalion No. 308 and following, except that the battalions which were in the column in rear of the directing battalion will be aligned by the right, and that the chief of the first division of each battalion will place himself on the right of his division, after having aligned it.

472. The movement being ended, the general will command:

3. *Guides—POSTS.*

473. If, instead of deploying the column on an interior battalion, the general shall wish to deploy it on the first or on the fourth, the movement will be executed on the same principles: in the first case, the subordinate battalions will conform themselves to what is prescribed in the preceding example for those placed in the rear of the directing battalion; and, in the second, to what is indicated for those placed in its front: in both cases, the directing battalion will be aligned by the flank next to the point of *appui*.

474. A column, left in front, will be deployed by battalion in mass, faced to the right, according to the same principles.

Remark.

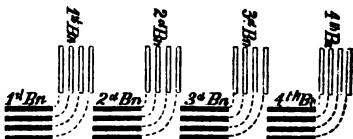
475. It is prescribed that the masses take division distance and four paces, supposing each to be of four divisions, in order that, after deployment, there may be intervals between the masses of twenty-two paces; but if the masses be of five divisions, the distances to be taken will be two paces *less* than division distance.

4th. Faced to the right.

476. A closed column, right in front, having to deploy by battalion in mass, faced to the right, it will change direction by the left flank, and then deploy by the means and commands above indicated; but, as this movement is much longer than the preceding one, the general may, when circumstances require it, deploy the column by inversion, according to the principles prescribed for deploying faced to the left, observing what follows.

477. It will be supposed that the general wishes to deploy the column faced to the right on the third battalion: he will determine the direction of the line of battle on the left flank of the column, and cause it to be marked by the means above indicated; which being executed, he will command:

1. *To deploy by inversion, faced to the right.* 2. *Battalion in mass, on the third battalion, take distance.* 3. **MARCH** (or *double quick—MARCH*).



To deploy by inversion, faced to the right (No. 477). By battalion in mass, change direction by the left flank (No. 480).

478. This movement will be executed as prescribed in School of Brigade No. 466 and following, except that the colonels whose battalions are in front of the directing battalion, will each command:

1. *Column, forward.* 2. *Guide left.*

And the colonels whose battalions are in its rear:

1. *Column, forward.* 2. *Guide right.*

479. Each battalion having taken its distance, the general will command :

1. *By battalion in mass, change direction by the left flank.*
2. MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).

480. This movement will be executed according to the principles prescribed in School of Brigade No. 471.

481. The deployment being ended, the general will add :

3. *Guides—Posts.*

482. The battalions being thus placed by inversion, the masses will be deployed into line of battle in the direct order, when each battalion will be, in respect to the others, in the inverse, whilst its own subdivisions are in the direct order.

483. A closed column, left in front, will be deployed by inversion faced to the left, according to the same principles.

Deployment of masses.

484. The line being deployed by battalion in mass, it is supposed that the general wishes to deploy the masses on the first division, third battalion; he will cause two markers to be placed before this division, and direct the lieutenant-colonel of the second battalion to place two markers on the same alignment before his first division.

485. These markers being established, the lieutenant-colonel of the third and second battalions will each place a third before the centre of the same division, as prescribed in School of Battalion Nos. 517 and 544.

486. The general will at the same time order two mounted officers to throw themselves respectively a little beyond the points at which will rest the left and the right of the line, and to establish themselves correctly on the prolongation of the basis of alignment.

487. These dispositions being made, the general will command :

1. *On the first division, third battalion, deploy masses.*

Position after the deployment.*Position during the deployment.**Position prior to the deployment.*

On the first division, third battalion, deploy masses (No. 487).

488. This having been repeated, the colonel of the third battalion will caution its first division to stand fast, and then, with each of the colonels who are to his left, command:

Battalion, left—FACE.

489. The colonel of the second battalion, having cautioned its fourth or last division to stand fast, will then, with each of the colonels who are to his right, command:

Battalion, right—FACE.

490. The battalions being thus by the flank, their colonels will place themselves at eight or ten paces from their right flanks respectively; to this end, the colonels, whose battalions have faced to the left, will pass through the intervals which separate these battalions.

491. The general will then add:

2. MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).

492. At this, briskly repeated, the deployment will commence. The first division, first battalion, and the

first of the fourth, each conducted by its lieutenant-colonel, will direct its march a little within the mounted officers, placed at the extremity of the line of battle and parallelly to that line; the first division of each of the other battalions will follow exactly in the trace of the division which precedes it.

493. The third and second battalions will deploy themselves from the halt,—the third on its first division, and the second on its last division,—in conformity with what is prescribed in School of Battalion No. 515 and following, and School of Battalion No. 542 and following.

494. The colonel of the first battalion, seeing that the first division of the second is on the point of halting, will, for his last division (the fourth will be supposed), command:

1. *Fourth division.* 2. HALT.

The second command will be given at the moment the first battalion has taken its interval of twenty-two paces; the chief of the fourth division will then add:

FRONT.

495. The lieutenant-colonel will detach himself in time, and establish on the line of battle two markers, facing to the guides of the second battalion; these markers being established, he will place a third at the point against which one of the three right files of the left company of the directing division will arrive, and then throw himself a little beyond the point at which the right of the third division will arrive.

496. The chief of the fourth division will align it by the left against the markers the moment it is unmasked.

497. The other divisions will continue to march, and the deployment will be made as prescribed for the second battalion.

498. Should the deployment be made on the fourth battalion, the second and first battalions will suc-

cessively conform themselves to what has just been prescribed for the first.

499. The battalion which marches by the left flank (the fourth) will deploy as follows: The colonel, seeing that the last division of the third battalion is on the point of being halted, will command:

1. *First division.* 2. *HALT.*

The second command will be given at the instant the fourth battalion has taken its interval of twenty-two paces. The chief of the first division will then add:

FRONT.

500. The lieutenant-colonel will conform himself to what is prescribed in School of Brigade No. 495, for the lieutenant-colonel of the first battalion; the markers whom he will place will face to the right, and the intermediate marker will be established so as to be opposite to one of the three left files of the right company, directing division of this battalion.

501. The first division having been faced to the front, its chief will align it by the right; the other divisions will continue to march, and the deployment ended as just indicated for the third battalion. (See School of Brigade, No. 311.)

502. The deployment being ended, the general will add:

3. *Colors—Posts.*

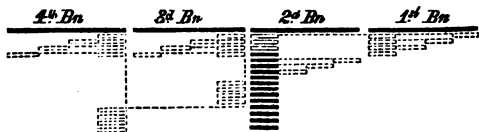
503. The general will see that the guides and colors of the third, fourth, and second battalions place themselves correctly on the direction.

504. The colonels having halted the directing division of their respective battalions, as prescribed above, will follow up the deployment of the other divisions; and, in case a chief of a subordinate division commits the fault of commanding *halt* too soon or too late, they will hasten to the following division, in order to prevent the fault from being propagated.

505. If the column be composed of a single brigade of not more than four battalions, the general may dispense with causing the intermediate deployment by battalion in mass; in this case, the deployment will be executed according to the principles prescribed in School of Battalion Nos. 515 and 542, observing what follows.

506. A column of four battalions, right in front, is supposed, having to deploy itself on the last (say the fourth) division of the second battalion; the general, after having placed two markers before the headmost division of the column, will cause the line of battle to be prolonged to the right and left, and command:

1. *On the fourth division, second battalion, deploy column.*



On the fourth division, second battalion, deploy column.
(No. 506.)

507. This having been repeated, the colonel of the second will caution the designated division to stand fast, and then command: *Battalion, right—FACE.*

508. At this, the lieutenant-colonel of this battalion will throw himself on the line of battle, and place a third marker, as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 544.

509. The colonel of the first battalion will give the same command as the colonel of the second.

510. The colonels of the third and fourth will each command: *Battalions, left—FACE*, and immediately cross the column in order to place himself on the right flank of his battalion.

511. The lieutenant-colonel of the third will throw himself on the line of battle, and establish two markers

on this line, as prescribed in School of Brigade No. 495, the right marker at the distance of twenty-two paces from the left flank of the second battalion.

512. The general will then add :

2. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

513. At this, briskly repeated, the deployment will commence. The second battalion will deploy itself on the designated division, as indicated in School of Battalion No. 515.

514. The colonel of the first will halt its last division, when his battalion shall have left between it and the right flank of the second an interval of twenty-two paces, and the battalion will deploy itself on this division, as has already been indicated.

515. When the third battalion has taken, in marching by the flank, the interval of twenty-two paces from the second, its colonel will command :

1. *Battalion, by the right flank.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Guide—*
RIGHT.

516. At the second command, the battalion will face to the right in marching, and when arrived at three paces from the line of battle, the colonel will halt it, and cause it to deploy on its first division. (See School of Brigade No. 311.)

517. The fourth battalion will continue to march, and when its right file is opposite to its point of *appui*, the colonel will conduct it to the line of battle, and deploy it as prescribed for the third.

518. The lieutenant-colonel of this battalion will throw himself in advance on the line of battle, and place the two markers as prescribed School of Brigade No. 511, in order that the colonel may judge the moment for marching the battalion up to this line.

519. The colonels will conform themselves, pending the deployment of their respective battalions, to what is prescribed in School of Brigade No. 504.

520. The lieutenant-colonels will conform themselves to what is prescribed above.

521. The deployment being ended, the general will command:

8. *Colors*—*Posts*.

522. A column, left in front, will be deployed according to the same principles and by inverse means.

MOVEMENTS WHICH MAY BE EXECUTED BY A LINE OF BATTALIONS IN MASSES.

1st. *The advance in line.*

523. The line being deployed by battalion in mass, when the general shall wish it to advance, he will designate the directing battalion (the second will here be supposed), then throw himself in front of this battalion, verify the direction of its guides in respect to their perpendicularity to the line of battle, rectify the direction, if necessary, and command:

1. *The second, the battalion of direction.*

524. At this, the lieutenant-colonel of the directing battalion will throw himself twenty-five or thirty paces in front of the guides, face to them, and place himself correctly on their prolongation. The general, throwing himself in rear of those guides, will verify the position of the lieutenant-colonel, rectifying it if necessary, and then command:

2. *Battalions, forward.*

525. This having been repeated, the colonel of the directing battalion will command: *Guide, left*, and the other colonels: *Guide, left (or right)*, according as they may find themselves to the right or left of the directing battalion.

526. At this command, the right general guide of the directing battalion will throw himself six paces in front of his guides; the lieutenant-colonel will establish him

on the perpendicular, and as soon as assured in that position, he will take points on the ground in conformity with what is prescribed in School of Battalion No. 590.

527. The chief of the first division in each of the battalions to the left of the directing one, will pass to the left of his division, taking post in the front rank, and the guide of that flank will fall back to the rear rank.

528. The lieutenant-colonel of every subordinate battalion, will indicate to the guide of its headmost division the direction he ought to follow, and this guide will immediately take his points on the ground.

529. These dispositions being made, the general will add:

3. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

530. At this, briskly repeated, the line will put itself in movement; the general guide of the directing battalion will carefully conform himself to what is prescribed for the color-bearer, School of Battalion No. 597. The guide of its headmost division will march exactly in the trace of the general guide, preserving the original distance of six paces from him, but without constraining himself, in this, to minute exactness; the guides of the other battalions will direct themselves perpendicularly to the front.

531. The lieutenant-colonel of each battalion, being, pending the march, placed by the side of the guide of his first division, will take care to maintain between his battalion and that next to its right or left, on the side of the direction, the interval of twenty-two paces.

532. The chief of each first division will maintain himself exactly abreast with its guide on the opposite flank, and will superintend the march of the division according to what is prescribed in School of Battalion No. 604 and following.

533. The other divisions will conform themselves to the rules for the march in column.

534. The colonels will hold themselves on the flanks

of their respective battalions, each on the side of direction, and superintend the movement.

2d. To halt the line marching in advance, and to align it.

535. The line being in march, when the general shall wish to halt it, he will command :

1. Battalions. 2. HALT.

536. The line being halted, if the general wish to give a general alignment, he will place two markers before the directing battalion, and then command :

1. Guides on the line.

537. At this the lieutenant-colonel of each subordinate battalion will place two markers before its head, on the alignment of those established by the general, and the chief of each first division will pass to the flank of his division, on the side of the direction.

538. As soon as these markers are correctly established on the line of battle, the colonels, without regulating themselves on each other, will align their battalions by the flank of direction, in the manner prescribed in School of Brigade No. 417.

539. The battalions being aligned, the general will command :

2. Guides—Posts.

3d. The line marching in advance, to cause it to change direction.

540. The line being in march, it is supposed that the general wishes it to change direction to the right: he will throw himself to the point at which he may wish the right of the new line to rest, and place two markers, one at the point of *appui*, the other at division distance from the first.

541. These dispositions being made, the general will command :

1. Change direction to the right.

542. This having been repeated, the colonel of the first battalion will command :

1. *Guide left.* 2. *Battalion, right wheel.*

At this command, the chief of the first division will throw himself before the centre of his division.

543. The other colonels will each command, *Guide right.* At this command, the chief of each first division will throw himself before its centre.

544. The general will then add :

2. MARCH.

545. At the command *march*, briskly repeated, the first battalion will change direction by wheeling, according to the principles prescribed in School of Battalion No. 291 and following. Its colonel will cause it to wheel until its front is parallel to the line of battle; he will then conduct it forward, halt it three paces from this line, and align it by the right.

546. The other battalions will be marched towards the line of battle, each executing in succession slight changes of direction to the right, so that on arriving at twenty paces from that line, the headmost division may be parallel to it: to this end, the leading guide, advancing insensibly the left shoulder, will direct himself in a circle to the right; the other guides will follow his movement in marching directly in his trace, and the divisions will each conform itself to the movement of its guide, as prescribed in School of Brigade No. 227 and following.

547. At the commencement of the movement, the lieutenant-colonel of the second battalion will throw himself on the line of battle, and immediately establish a marker at twenty-two paces from the left flank of the first battalion, and another at division distance from the first; and at the instant of detaching himself, he will be replaced at the head of the column by its major

548. The lieutenant-colonels of the other battalions will successively conform themselves to what has just been prescribed for the lieutenant-colonel of the second: each will precede his battalion on the line of battle by about fifty-five paces.

549. The movement ended, the general will add:

8. *Guides*—*POSTS*.

550. Changes of direction to the left will be executed according to the same principles, and by inverse means.

Remarks.

551. It is essential that the battalion on which the movement is made should arrive perpendicularly to the line of battle: to this end, and conformably to the principle established in School of Battalion No. 295, the colonel of this battalion will cause the step of the pivot to be shortened if this should become necessary; and if, notwithstanding this precaution, some of the divisions be not able to conform themselves exactly to the movement of the first, they will, on halting the battalion, be promptly conducted by the flank into the true direction before the battalion is aligned.

4th. To march the line in retreat.

552. The line being at a halt, when the general shall wish to cause it to march in retreat, he will command:

Face by the rear rank.

553. This having been repeated, the battalions will face in the manner indicated in School of Battalion No. 981 and following; the chief of the fourth (or last) division of each battalion will place himself on the left of his division, in the rear rank, now become the front rank, and the chief of each first division will throw himself before its centre.

554. These dispositions being executed, the general will designate the directing battalion, and cause the

direction to be traced as under the first head, *to advance in line*, School of Brigade No. 523, and then command :

1. *Battalion, forward.*

555. This having been repeated, the colonel of the directing battalion will command : *Guide right*, and the other colonels, *Guide left* (or *right*), according as they may find themselves to the left or right of the directing battalion.

556. The general will then add :

2. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

557. The line will march in retreat according to the principles prescribed for marching in advance.

558. The general, having halted the line, and wishing to face it by the front rank, will command :

Face by the front rank.

559. This having been repeated, each battalion will face by the front rank, which being executed, the chief of the first division will retake his place in line, and the chief of the fourth his in column.

5th. To change direction of the line marching in retreat.

560. The line marching in retreat will change direction by the same means and commands as if it were advancing, observing what follows.

561. It is supposed that the general wishes to change direction to the left : he will place two markers on the new direction, the first at the point of *appui*, and the second at such distance from the first that the battalion may easily pass between them.

562. The first battalion will be conducted to, and established on, the new direction, as indicated in School of Brigade Nos. 542 and 545, but it will cross the line of battle ; and when the first division has passed three paces beyond, the colonel will halt the battalion, and face it by the front rank.

563. As soon as the battalion faces, the guides of the first division will throw themselves on the line of battle, and be assured in their positions by the lieutenant-colonel; which being done, the colonel will align the battalion by the right.

564. The other colonels will each direct his battalion so that it may arrive, when at twenty paces, parallelly to the line of battle; he will then cause it to pass that line, between the two markers placed in advance by the lieutenant-colonel, in the manner indicated in School of Brigade No. 561. When the first division has passed three paces beyond the line, the battalion will be halted, faced by the front rank, and aligned as prescribed for the first.

565. A line of battalion masses, left in front, will march and change direction, advancing and retreating, according to the same principles, and by inverse means: the fourth, or last, division of each mass will conform itself to what is prescribed for the first, and reciprocally.

6th. To break the line formed by battalion in mass, and to re-form the column into line.

566. The line being at a halt, when the general shall wish to break it to the right into column by battalion, he will command:

1. *By battalion, right in front, into column.*

567. This having been repeated, the lieutenant-colonel of each battalion will place a marker before the left guide of its first division, and a second at division distance from the first, in a direction perpendicular to the line of battle.

568. At the same time, each colonel will command:

1. *Change direction by the left flank.* 2. *Battalion, left—*
FACE.

569. These dispositions being made, the general will add:

2. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

570. At this, each battalion will change direction by the means indicated in School of Battalion Nos. 308 and 318; but the divisions will be aligned by the right, and the chief of each first division will take care to halt it when its right file shall be up with the first marker.

571. The column thus formed will march according to the same principles which govern the movement of an ordinary column; but as, in order to return into line of battle in the direct (not inverse) order, the battalions must change direction by the right flank (the column has been dressed by that flank), and will march with the guide to the right, each lieutenant-colonel, placed by the side of his leading guide, will see that this guide preserves the distance (twenty-two paces) which separates his battalion from that which precedes it.

572. If the column thus disposed be required to change direction, as there are already sufficient distances between the battalions, there will be no necessity for taking distances; each battalion will successively change direction, according to the principles prescribed in School of Brigade, No. 217, and following.

573. The column being halted, when the general shall wish to re-form it into line of battle faced to the left, he will place, in the direction he may choose to give to that line, two markers for the change of direction of the headmost battalion, by the right flank, and then command:

1. *Faced to the left, into line.* 2. *By battalion in mass, change direction by the right flank.* 3. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

574. The first command having been repeated, the

lieutenant-colonel of each battalion will place two markers for its change of direction; he will establish them on the prolongation of those placed by the general; each colonel will, at the same time, command:

Battalion, right—FACE.

At the command *march*, the movement will be executed as prescribed in School of Brigade, No. 471, and following.

575. In like manner may the same column (with distances of twenty-two paces between the battalion masses) be formed by inversion, faced to the right, into line of battle, by causing each battalion to execute a change of direction by the left flank. To effect this, the general will command:

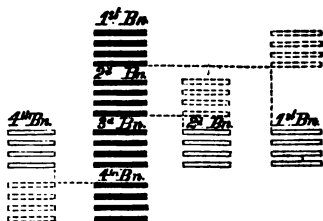
1. *By inversion, faced to the right, into line.* 2. *By battalion in mass, change direction by the left flank.*
3. MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*).

7th. To ploy the line of masses into general column closed in mass.

576. When a line of battalions in mass has to be ployed into column, as the battalions, by reason of their depth and the smallness of the intervals between them, cannot be directed diagonally towards the points at which they ought respectively to enter the column, the movement will be executed in the following manner:

577. It will be supposed that the line ought to be ployed on the third battalion, right in front: the general will throw himself in front of this battalion, and, after assuring himself that the guides are correctly placed, he will command:

1. *By battalion in mass, on the third battalion, right in front, into column.* 2. MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*).



By battalion in mass, on the third battalion, right in front, into column (No. 577).

578. At the first command, each colonel who finds himself to the right of the directing battalion will command:

1. *Column, forward.* 2. *Guide left.*

579. The colonels who are to the left of the directing battalion will each give the same commands, after causing his battalion to face about.

580. At the command *march*, the movement will commence; the first two battalions will march to the front, and, when the last division of the second battalion shall have passed six paces beyond the first division of the third, the colonel will cause his battalion to face to the left; in marching, in order to take its place in column, when the left guides arrive on the direction of those of the third, the colonel of the second will halt it, and cause it to face to the front.

581. At the moment of halting, the left guides, facing to the rear, will place themselves on the prolongation of those of the third battalion, and the lieutenant-colonel, placed in their rear, will assure them on the direction; which being done, the colonel will cause his battalion to be aligned by the left, and then order the guides to face about.

582. The colonel of the first battalion will conform

himself to what has just been prescribed for the colonel of the second, as his last division has passed six paces beyond the front rank, first division, of the battalion which entered the column before his own.

583. The last battalion will enter the column in like manner; the colonel will cause it to face to the left in marching when its first division has passed six paces beyond the rear rank, last division, of the third battalion; and he will halt his battalion when its left guides are on the direction of those of the third.

584. At the moment of halting, the guides of the fourth will promptly place themselves on the prolongation of those of the third battalion, and the lieutenant-colonel will assure them on that direction; which being done, the colonel will cause his battalion to be aligned by the left.

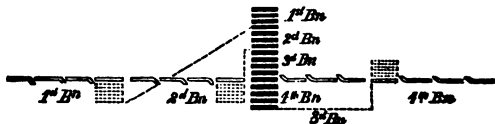
585. A line of masses will be ployed into column, left in front, according to the same principles, and by inverse means.

Remarks on Inversions.

586. The principles prescribed in School of Battalion No. 582 and following, for *breaking* or *ploying* into column a single battalion formed in line of battle by inversion, are applicable to a line of many battalions, when formed in line by inversion in the manner indicated in School of Brigade No. 300 and following; but when the battalions are placed, in respect to each other, in the inverse order, whilst their subdivisions are in the direct order, as indicated in School of Brigade No. 482, other means—to be immediately prescribed—will be employed for breaking or ploying the line into column, if it be desired to replace the battalions in the direct order.

587. It will be supposed that the general, in causing the line to break, wishes to march it to the left: he will order each colonel to cause his battalion to break to the right in order to march towards the left (in

column at full distance), as if it were isolated; and, as soon as the battalions break, he will put them in march all at the same time. In this way the column will find itself united and formed in the direct order as soon as the last subdivision of each battalion has turned into the new direction.



From a line formed by inversion, into column, right in front.
(No. 588.)

588. If, instead of breaking the line into column at full distance, the general shall wish to ploy it into column, say on the third battalion, so that the first battalion may be in front, he will order the colonel of the third to ploy it into column, right in front, on its fourth division; at the same time, he will order the other colonels to ploy their respective battalions right in front on the division nearest to the directing battalion, and then cause these masses to enter the column as follows: the first two battalions in front, and the last in rear, of the directing battalion.

589. If, in breaking the line, it be desired to march towards the right, or if, in ploying it, it be desired to place the fourth battalion in front, the movement will be executed according to the same principles, and by inverse means.

PART FIFTH.

ARTICLE FIRST.

To advance in line of battle deployed.

590. A line of four battalions deployed and correctly aligned will be supposed. The general, wishing to cause it to advance in this order, will choose as the directing battalion (say the third) the one which he may deem most favorably placed for the purpose; he will approach this battalion, and command:

1. *The third, the battalion of direction.*

591. This having been repeated, the colonel and lieutenant-colonel of every battalion will place themselves in rear and in front of the color-file of their respective battalions, as prescribed in School of Battalion Nos. 587, 588.

592. The colonel of the directing battalion, having assured his lieutenant-colonel on the perpendicular, will promptly establish markers behind his battalion, as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 589.

593. The general will verify the direction of these markers, rectify it, if necessary, and charge an officer to superintend, pending the march, the successive replacing of them.

594. The general will then command:

2. *Battalions, forward.*

595. This command having been repeated, the color-rank of every battalion will advance six paces, and its two general guides will throw themselves out abreast with this rank; the major will place himself at six or eight paces from the flank of the color-rank, and on the side opposite to the directing battalion.

596. The general need not occupy himself with the general alignment of the color-ranks and general guides

of the different battalions: it will suffice if those of each battalion conform themselves to what has just been prescribed.

597. These dispositions having been made, the general will add:

3. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

598. At this, repeated with the greatest rapidity, the line will step off with life: each battalion will observe with the utmost care the principles prescribed in School of Battalion No. 597 and following, for marching in line of battle.

599. Each colonel and lieutenant-colonel will conform himself, for the maintenance of the direction and alignment, to the principles prescribed in School of Battalion Nos. 602 and 607.

600. The directing battalion being regarded as infallible by all the others, and having thus the greatest influence on them, its march will be superintended with the utmost care: consequently, the general, or the officer deputed by him, placed in front of this battalion, will labor to maintain its centre steadily on the perpendicular; to this end, he will frequently throw himself from thirty to forty paces in front of the color-bearer, face to the rear, and align himself correctly on the markers established behind the battalion; he will rectify, if necessary, the direction of the centre-corporal, as well as that of the color-bearer.

601. If the line of direction of this battalion be badly chosen,—and this may often happen, as it is very difficult to determine the perpendicular with precision,—the general and the colonel of this battalion will perceive it, at the end of a few paces, by the crowding in one wing, and the opening of files in the other.

602. If, for example, the line of direction, instead of being perpendicular to the primitive line of battle, be taken to the right of the perpendicular, the directing battalion will soon be in an oblique position to both of

those lines; the interval to its right will be more and more diminished, and that to the left increased in the same proportion, which will force all the subordinate battalions to oblique to the right to regain their intervals. The general, by placing himself on either flank of the directing battalion, will perceive that the battalions to its right are in advance, and those to its left in the rear in respect to the false direction of that battalion.

603. Promptly to remedy this fault, the general will order the major of the directing battalion to throw himself thirty or forty paces before its centre and to face to the rear; he will himself go at the same time to a like distance behind its rear, and place, by signal of the sword, the major on the direction he may choose to give; the colonel of this battalion will immediately caution the centre-corporal and the color-bearer to conform themselves to this new direction, and the officer superintending the markers in the rear will immediately establish them on that direction.

604. If, at the end of a few paces, the general perceive that the new direction is not exact, he will promptly give another; but with a good *coup-d'œil*, and the habit of directing lines, he will rarely find it necessary to change the direction more than once.

605. Each subordinate battalion will maintain its interval on the side of the directing battalion.

606. The preservation of intervals between battalions being the most essential point in the march in line, the colonels will give to it the utmost attention.

607. A battalion can only lose its interval from another by the false direction pursued by its color-bearer. The colonel may easily perceive this by the indications noticed in School of Brigade Nos. 601, 602, and School of Battalion No. 617; and as a remedy, he will apply the means indicated in School of Battalion No. 607 and following.

608. The interval may be momentarily diminished

by openings between files: in this case it will suffice to cause the files to close insensibly upon the centre of their battalion.

609. If more than two brigades are marching in line, the generals of the division and brigades, being placed farther in rear of the line than the colonels, may each see at once several battalions: hence it will be easy for them to perceive whence the loss of intervals, and they will give prompt notice thereof to the colonels.

610. When the loss of interval is but slight, and the battalion does not slant in respect to the perpendicular, the colonel may confine himself to cautioning the color-bearer to incline insensibly to the right or left without taking the oblique step: by this means the interval may be re-established without inconvenience. As to the general alignment, the following rules will be observed:

611. A scrupulous attention need not be given to the maintenance of the colors and general guides of the several battalions exactly abreast with each other: consequently, the major of each battalion, placed on the flank of his color-rank, on the side opposite to the direction, will not cause the color-bearer to shorten or lengthen the step except when this may be evidently necessary to the preservation of a certain degree of general harmony.

612. The two general guides of each battalion will conform themselves steadily to the direction of the color-rank of the same battalion, and hold themselves abreast with this rank, without reference to the colors and general guides of the other battalions.

613. Nothing contributes more to fatigue soldiers and to derange the interior order of battalions than frequent variations of step. The three corporals placed in the centre of each battalion will observe steadily the length and cadence of the pace, without endeavoring to maintain themselves exactly at the distance of six paces from the color-rank: consequently they will not

vary in either of those particulars, except on a caution to that effect from their colonel or lieutenant-colonel.

614. To carry out the same principle, colonels will not scrupulously endeavor to maintain their battalions abreast with each other: consequently, they will not cause the step to be lengthened or shortened, the time to be marked or quickened, except when one or the other shall evidently be necessary in order to preserve a certain degree of harmony in the line; if it happen that a battalion find itself a pace or two in advance or in rear of the neighboring battalions, this slight irregularity may soon correct itself without particular orders or interference.

615. The colonels will carefully look to the direction and interior order of their respective battalions, and the lieutenant-colonels to the alignment.

616. In a line of several divisions, brigadier and major generals will superintend the march of their respective brigades and divisions, and charge themselves especially with the preservation of battalion intervals.

617. The general in chief will occupy himself more particularly with the directing battalion, but his attention will, at the same time, be given to the whole line.

618. The march in line of battle cannot be effected with the necessary order and harmony of parts, if the several battalions have not been previously and individually exercised according to the same principles. (See School of Battalion No. 14.)

619. Although uniformity of step be the first element in the march in line of battle, the movement will be imperfect if the color-bearer be not accustomed to prolong without variation a given direction, and if the colonels have not the habit of conducting their battalions with address and intelligence.

620. It is by uniformity of step that the different battalions can alone maintain themselves, without effort, abreast, or nearly so, with each other, pending the march.

621. By exercising frequently in advance the sergeants, as color-bearers, in prolonging a given direction, colonels may best prevent the loss of intervals in marching in line.

622. Finally, it is in forming the *coup-d'œil* by a persevering exercise, that generals and colonels can alone acquire accuracy and facility in judging the line of direction, and of conducting battalions on every sort of ground with the address and intelligence necessary to prevent faults or promptly to correct them. (See School of Battalion No. 622.)

623. The general in chief, or brigadier-general, may choose, as the directing battalion, either in the line that he may judge the best posted for the particular march: yet, other considerations being equal, he ought to give the preference to a central battalion.

ARTICLE SECOND.

To halt the line, and to align it.

624. The line being in march, and the general wishing to halt it, he will command:

1. *Battalions.*

625. This having been repeated, the general will add:

2. HALT.

626. This having been repeated with the utmost rapidity, the line will halt; the color-rank and general guides of each battalion will halt, but remain in front of the line.

627. The line being halted, and the general wishing to give it a general alignment, he will throw himself some paces on the right of the directing color, in order the better to see the whole line, and thus to determine the new direction.

628. He will next order the color-bearer and the left general guide of this battalion to face to him, when

he will place them on the direction he may have chosen; the right general guide will face to the left, and align himself on the color-bearer and the left general guide of the same battalion; the lieutenant-colonel will assure him on this direction, and the two corporals of the color-rank will fall back into their places in the line of battle.

629. The basis of alignment being thus assured, the general will command:

1. Colors and general guides on the line.

630. This having been repeated, the color-bearers and general guides of all the battalions will face to the color of the directing battalion; those of the next battalion to the right and left, respectively, will align themselves correctly on the color and general guides of that battalion; those of the other battalions will align themselves on the colors; the lieutenant-colonel and major of each battalion will promptly assure the color-bearer and general guides of their battalions on the new direction; all the color-bearers will carry their colors perpendicularly between their eyes, and the corporals of their rank will fall back into their places in line.

631. These arrangements being made, the general will add:

2. Guides on the line.

632. This having been repeated, it will be executed in conformity with what is prescribed in School of Battalion No. 642 and following; and as soon as the guides are assured on the line, each colonel will cause his battalion to be aligned on its centre, without regulating itself on the other battalions, by the commands prescribed in School of Battalion No. 644.

633. All the battalions being aligned, the general will command:

3. Colors and guides—Posts.

634. If the new direction should throw one or more battalions back from the position occupied at halting, each colonel of these battalions, as soon as he perceives the necessity by the direction of the colors, will face his battalion about, march it to the rear, then face it about when it has passed the new direction.

ARTICLE THIRD.

Change of direction marching in line of battle.

635. A deployed line marching in the order in battle, when the general shall wish to cause it to change direction, so as to throw forward a wing, the movement will be executed as follows:

636. If the left wing be the one intended to be thrown forward, the general will go to the right battalion and place before it, on the new direction he may wish to give to the line of battle, two markers, distant from each other fifty or sixty paces; the first marker at the point of *appui* (rest) for the right of the line. The markers being established, he will cause the line to be prolonged by mounted officers.

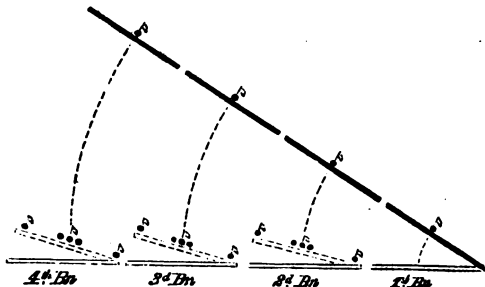
637. These dispositions made, the general will command:

1. *Change direction to the right.* 2. MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).

638. At the command *march*, briskly repeated, the movement will commence. Each battalion will change direction according to the principles prescribed in School of the Battalion No. 653 and following; the right battalion will wheel until it is parallel to the new line of battle; its colonel will then direct it forward, halt it four paces within the markers, and command:

1. *Color and general guides on the line.*

639. The color-bearer and general guides will face to the general, placed on the right of the line, who will



Change direction to the right (No. 638).

establish them on the new direction, which being executed, the colonel will add:

2. *Guides on the line.* 3. *On the centre—DRESS.*

640. As each battalion has sufficiently disengaged itself by wheeling, its colonel will add: *Forward—MARCH.* At this, the battalion will resume the direct march.

641. The colonel of the second battalion will so direct it as to cause it to arrive parallelly to the new line; and, to this end, he will cause it to execute successive slight changes of direction in proportion as it advances towards the line.

642. Its lieutenant-colonel will, in advance, throw himself on the line, and place upon it two markers, as indicated in School of Brigade No. 636.

643. The colonel of the second, having halted his battalion at four paces from the new line, will command:

1. *Color and general guides on the line.*

644. At this, the color-bearer and two general guides

of the second battalion will face to the right, and promptly place themselves on the line of battle; the major, from the rear of the left general guide, will align them correctly on those of the first battalion; which being executed, the colonel will add:

2. *Guides on the line.* 3. *On the centre*—DRESS. (See School of Brigade No. 312.)

645. Each of the remaining battalions will conform itself to what is just prescribed for the second.

646. The lieutenant-colonel of each battalion will precede it on the line by about one hundred paces, and conform himself to what is prescribed for the lieutenant-colonel of the second.

647. The general, or the officer whom he may substitute, placed on the right of the line, will take care that the colors of the first two battalions are correctly assured on the new direction; and when the last battalion is established on the line, he will command:

Colors—Posts.

648. Changes of direction to the left, in order to throw forward the right wing, will be executed according to the same principles and by inverse means.

Remarks on changes of direction marching in line of battle.

649. The means prescribed for changing the direction of a line marching in the order in battle, whether to throw forward or to refuse one of its wings, give the facility of establishing a line on any direction that may be deemed best, without breaking the battalions into subdivisions.

650. The battalions thus marching in echelons are reciprocally protected; and if, before the end of the movement, it should become necessary to re-form the line, the battalions not yet on the new direction (say the third and fourth) may form themselves into a full

line by an opposite change of direction to the one they were engaged in executing; this line, composed of the last two battalions, would form an angle with that composed of the first two already established on the new direction.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

To retreat in line of battle.

651. The line being halted, when the general shall wish to cause it to march in retreat, he will command:

1. *Face to the rear.*

652. This having been repeated, each colonel will command, *Battalion, about—FACE*, when the line will face about. Each battalion will conform itself to what is prescribed in School of Battalion No. 665.

653. The general will then add:

2. *The second (or third) the battalion of direction.*

654. At this, the colonels and lieutenant-colonels will conform themselves, within their respective battalions, to what is indicated in School of Battalion No. 666, and the colonel of the directing battalion will cause markers to be established, as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 667; these dispositions being made, the general will add:

3. *Battalions, forward.*

655. This having been repeated, the color-rank, the general guides of each battalion, the captains, covering sergeants, and file-closers, will conform themselves to what is prescribed in School of Battalion No. 669; the general will then command:

4. *MARCH (or double quick—MARCH)*

656. The line will march in retreat according to the principles prescribed for advancing in line of battle.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

To halt the line, marching in retreat, and to align it.

657. A deployed line marching in retreat will be halted by the same commands as a line marching in advance; and when the general shall wish to re-face it, he will command:

1. *Face to the front.*

658. This having been repeated, each colonel will command, *Battalion, about—FACE*, when the line will face about, each battalion conforming itself to what is prescribed in School of Battalion No. 677.

659. The brigade marching in line of battle by the front rank, when the general shall wish to march it in retreat, he will give the same commands prescribed in School of Brigade Nos. 105 and 106.

660. The movement will be executed by each battalion as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 679.

661. The general will then designate the battalion of direction, as prescribed in School of Brigade No. 653, and the movement will be executed according to the principles prescribed in School of Brigade No. 654 and following.

662. If the general shall wish the brigade to march again to the front, he will give the same commands.

ARTICLE SIXTH.

Change of direction in marching in retreat.

663. A deployed line marching in retreat, if the general wish to cause it to change direction in order to refuse the one or the other wing, he will cause the movement to be executed as follows:

664. It will be supposed that it is the left wing (become the right) that the general wishes to refuse: he will pass to the right battalion (now the left), and establish two markers before it on the new direction which he may wish to give to the line, in the manner

prescribed for changing direction in marching in advance; he will then command:

1. *Change direction to the left.*

665. This having been repeated, the general will add:

2. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

666. At this, briskly repeated, every battalion will commence its change of direction, according to the principles prescribed in School of Battalion No. 681.

667. The first battalion will wheel until it finds itself parallel to the markers; the colonel will then march it forward, cause it to cross the line of battle, and, when the front rank (now the rear) shall have passed four paces beyond this line, he will halt the battalion, face it about, and establish it on the line by the commands and means indicated in School of Brigade Nos. 643, 644.

668. The colonel of each of the other battalions will direct it towards the line of battle, as indicated in School of Brigade Nos. 640, 641, so that it may be parallel to this line several paces before arriving upon it. The colonel will then cause the battalion to cross the line, and, when four paces beyond it, he will halt and face the battalion about; he will then establish it on the line by the means prescribed for changing direction advancing.

669. The lieutenant-colonels will conform themselves to what is prescribed in School of Brigade Nos. 642 and 646, and the general to what is indicated in School of Brigade No. 647.

670. Changes of direction to the right, in order to refuse the right wing (become the left), will be executed according to the same principles and by inverse means.

ARTICLE SEVENTH.

March, in line of battle, of a line of battalions in columns.

671. The march in line of battle of a deployed line presenting many difficulties, particularly if the ground be not favorable, it may frequently be advantageous to ploy each battalion into column, and to cause the line to march in this order, preserving between every two battalions the interval necessary for deployment.

672. A line will be supposed of four battalions; the general, wishing to ploy or to break each battalion into column doubled on the centre, or into simple column, either by division or by company, will command:

1. Movement by battalion.

673. This having been repeated, the general will give the commands of caution prescribed in School of Battalion No. 119 and following, and No. 777 and following, for the particular formation into column which he may desire to have executed.

674. These commands having been repeated, each colonel will give the preparatory commands required for the particular movement indicated by the general.

675. The general will then add:

2. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

676. At this, each battalion will ploy itself into column, in the manner prescribed in School of Battalion No. 119 and following, and No. 777 and following.

677. The line thus formed will march according to the same principles as line of battalions deployed, but observing what follows.

1st. To cause the line of columns to advance.

678. It will be supposed that each battalion has been ployed into double column, and that the general has chosen the third as the directing battalion; he will

go to this battalion, see whether the direction of its guides be perpendicular to the line of battle, rectify the direction, if necessary, and then command:

1. *The third (or second) the battalion of direction.*

679. The colonel of each subordinate battalion, having repeated this command, will see whether his guide on the side of the directing battalion be established perpendicularly to the line of battle; if not, he will make the necessary rectification, and then throw himself thirty paces to the rear on the prolongation of those guides. The lieutenant-colonel will throw himself a like distance in front, and on the same perpendicular.

680. The colonel of the directing battalion will establish in the rear two markers on the prolongation of the guides, as prescribed in School of Brigade No. 592.

681. The general will now command:

2. *Battalions, forward.*

682. This having been repeated, the colonel of the directing battalion and the colonels to his left will immediately command, *Guide right*, and the other colonels, *Guide left*.

683. At this, the right general guide of each battalion will throw himself out six paces in front of its headmost guide. He will be assured on the perpendicular by the lieutenant-colonel, and immediately take points on the ground, as prescribed for the color-bearer, School of Battalion No. 590; the lieutenant-colonel will then fall back to the side of his headmost guide.

684. The chief of each division will take post in the front rank of his division, on the flank opposite to that of direction, and the guide who was there will fall back to the rear rank.

685. The major will place himself in rear of the guides charged with the direction.

686. These dispositions being made, the general will add:

3. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

687. At this, repeated with the utmost rapidity, the line will step off with life.

688. The right general guide of each battalion will direct his march perpendicularly to the front, and the leading guide will follow exactly in his trace.

689. The chief of the leading division will maintain himself abreast with his guide, on the opposite flank, and see that the march of the division be in conformity with the principles prescribed in School of Battalion No. 604; the other divisions will conform themselves to the rules for marching in column.

690. The lieutenant-colonel and major will conform themselves to what is prescribed in School of Battalion Nos. 168, 169.

691. Every colonel placed on the side of direction will superintend the march of his battalion in column, and labor to preserve its interval.

692. As the directing battalion has to be regarded as infallible by all the others, the general will attach himself to it, and with the greatest care maintain the general guide and guides of this battalion on the perpendicular, according to the principles established in School of Brigade No. 600.

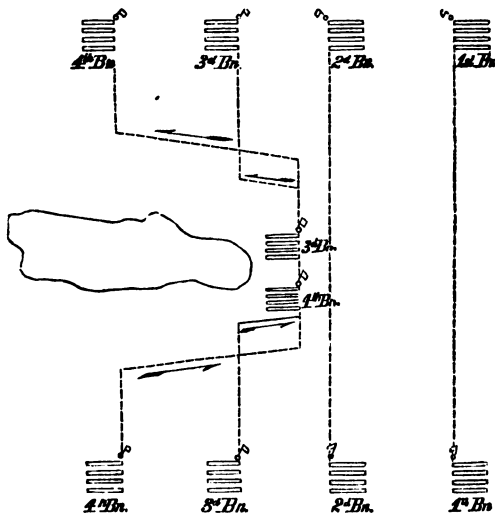
693. If the direction given to this battalion has been badly chosen, the general will promptly perceive it by the crowdings and openings among the files of the headmost division, according to the side to which the guide deviates from the perpendicular. These irregularities, although less sensible than they would be in a deployed battalion, will nevertheless sufficiently show that the false direction of the general guide ought to be promptly corrected.

694. Colonels of subordinate battalions will look with so much the greater care to the preservation of

intervals, as a fault committed in this respect will not be as promptly perceived as in a deployed line.

695. In every battalion, the lieutenant-colonel will perform the duty attributed to the major, School of Battalion No. 608, as often as the colonel may wish to change the point of direction.

696. The line of battalions in column being in march, when a subordinate battalion encounters an obstacle, this battalion will turn it in a manner so as to deviate the least from the direction it ought to follow, and



Line of battalions in columns with deploying intervals, marching in advance, encountering obstacle which covers the third and fourth battalions (No. 696).

quicken the step at the same time, as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 684, in order to return into line as soon as the obstacle is passed. When again in line, the battalion will be careful to re-establish its interval by insensible degrees.

697. If it be an interior battalion that has to execute the passage of an obstacle, the next battalion towards the side of direction, will take care to keep a double interval until the former battalion comes again into line.

Remarks on the march of a line of battalion columns, with deploying intervals.

698. It has been supposed above that the battalions of the line were played into double columns; but the rules just prescribed are equally applicable to a line of battalion columns formed in any other manner.

699. When the battalions of the line are in simple columns, the directing battalion will take the guide to the left or right, according as it may have the right or left in front; and the subordinate battalions will take the guide on the side next to the directing battalion.

700. With the right in front, the right general guide in each battalion will be charged with its direction; the left general guide, in the reverse case.

701. If the battalions be in masses, each colonel will hold himself, pending the march, at thirty paces in rear of his battalion, on the prolongation of its guides; the column being at half or full distance, each colonel will hold himself on the flank of his column on the side of the direction.

2d. To halt the line of columns, and to deploy it.

702. A line of battalions in column will be halted by the same commands as a line of battalions deployed.

703. The line being at a halt, if it be the wish of the general to give a general alignment, he will conform

himself to what is prescribed in School of Brigade No. 536 and following.

704. If the battalions be in column at half or full distance, and the general shall wish to deploy them, he will command :

1. *Columns, close in mass.* 2. MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*).

705. At the command *march*, each battalion will close up on its leading subdivision.

706. If the command is simply *march*, the leading subdivision of each battalion will halt; but if the command is *double quick march*, the leading subdivision of each battalion will continue to march in quick time, and all the other subdivisions of each battalion will close up in double quick time.

707. The line being halted and aligned, if it be the wish of the general to deploy the battalions, and they are in double columns, he will command :

1. *Deploy columns.* 2. MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*).

708. If the battalions be in simple columns, the general will, in his first command, designate the subdivision on which each battalion ought to deploy itself.

709. In both cases, the movements will be executed in every battalion in the manner prescribed in School of Battalion No. 119 and following, and No. 777 and following.

710. These deployments may be made while marching, by combining the different gaits of quick and double quick time, in the manner prescribed in School of Battalion No. 148 and following.

3d. The line of columns marching in advance, to cause it to change direction.

711. A line of battalions in columns marching to the front, and it being the wish of the general to cause it to change direction to the right, he will establish two

markers on the new line of battle, in front of the position to be occupied by the right battalion; he will at the same time charge two mounted officers to determine successively, in the manner indicated in School of Brigade No. 841 and following, the points at which the other battalions ought respectively to arrive; these dispositions made, he will command:

1. *Change direction to the right.* 2. MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).

712. The first command having been repeated, each colonel will cause his battalion to take the guide to the right, if that be not already the directing flank; at the same time, the chief of the leading division in each battalion will throw himself before the centre of his division, and the general guide charged with the direction will retire.

713. At the command *march*, the colonel of the right battalion will cause it to change direction to the right, and then direct it against the two markers placed by the general; when its leading division is at three paces from the markers, the colonel will halt the battalion; if the rear divisions have not yet entered the new direction, their chiefs will promptly bring them into it, and as soon as they are established on it, the colonel will align the battalion by the right.

714. Each of the other colonels will direct his battalion towards the new line of battle, so that its leading division may be, when at a distance equal to the depth of the column, parallel to that line; to this end, the colonel will cause the guides of this division to advance, insensibly and successively, the left shoulder; and when this guide has arrived at three paces from the line of battle, the colonel will halt the battalion and cause it to be aligned by the right.

715. At the beginning of the movement, the lieutenant-colonel of the second battalion will throw himself on the line of battle, and replace the mounted

officer whom the general had sent thither; he will immediately establish two markers for the head of his battalion, the first at deploying distance from the battalion to the right, and the second at division distance from the first; the lieutenant-colonel of each of the other battalions will throw himself, in like manner, on the line of battle, when the head of his battalion is at a hundred paces from this line.

716. The last battalion column being established on the line, the general will command:

3. *Guides*—*Posts*.

717. Changes of direction to the left will be executed according to the same principles, and by inverse means.

718. If the general shall wish to cause the columns to deploy, he will give the orders to that effect to the colonels, who will cause their battalions to close up in halting, and then deploy them.

4th. To cause the line of columns to march in retreat.

719. A line of battalions in columns being halted, when the general shall wish to cause it to march in retreat, he will command:

1. *Face by the rear rank*.

720. This having been repeated, each battalion will face by the rear rank; the chief of the last division of each battalion will place himself in the rear rank, become the front, on the side opposite to that of the direction; the chief of each first division will take his place in the column.

721. The line being thus faced by the rear rank, it will be put in march by the same commands and means as a line of battalions in columns faced by the front rank, observing to establish markers before the directing battalion, according to the principles prescribed in School of Battalion No. 667.

722. The line marching in retreat will conform itself to the principles prescribed for a line of battalions in columns marching in advance.

5th. To halt the line of columns marching in retreat, and to align it.

723. The line marching in retreat will be halted by the same commands as if it were marching in advance; and when the general shall wish to face it about, he will command:

1. Face by the front rank.

724. This having been repeated, each battalion will be faced by the front rank; the chief of the first division in each will retake his place in line, and the chief of each last division, his in column.

725. The line of columns may be faced about in marching, by the commands and according to the principles prescribed in School of Brigade No. 659 and following.

6th. The line of columns marching in retreat, to cause it to change direction.

726. The line marching in retreat will change direction by the same commands and means as if it marched by the front rank, observing what follows:

727. The two markers established by the general before the position to be occupied at halting by the first battalion, instead of being opposite the right and left files respectively of the leading division, will be far enough apart to permit this battalion to cross the line of battle between them; and the same of the markers established for the other battalions.

728. Each colonel will direct his battalion towards the line of battle as prescribed for a change of direction forward, and so that all its divisions may be parallel to this line before passing it. When the first division, now in the rear, is three paces beyond the

line, the colonel will halt the battalion, and face it by the front rank; the guides of the first division will throw themselves on the line between the two markers; and as soon as they are assured in their positions by the lieutenant-colonel, the colonel will align the battalion by the right.

729. The general, if it be his wish to deploy the columns, will give a caution to that effect to the colonels, who, in halting, will each cause his battalion to close up on its leading division as soon as the latter has passed the line of battle by a distance equal to the depth of the column and three paces more; he will then face the battalion by the front rank, and deploy it.

ARTICLE EIGHTH.

To pass a defile in front.

730. A deployed line encountering, in advancing, a defile which it has to pass, will execute the movement as follows:

731. It will be supposed that the defile is opposite to the interval between the second and third battalions, and that its width is sufficient to give passage to the front of a company; the general, seeing that the line has arrived near the defile, will halt it, and command:

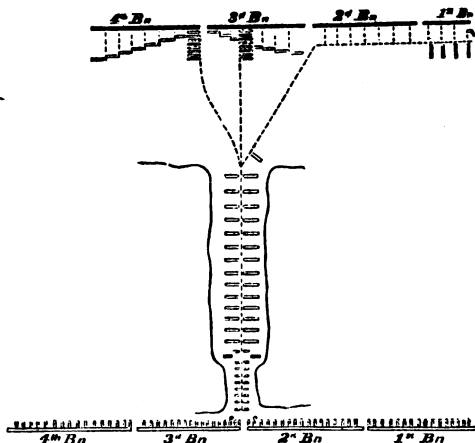
1. *To pass defile in front, by the right of the third battalion.*
2. *By platoon, left and right wheel.*

732. These commands having been repeated, the colonels of the first two battalions will each command, *By platoon, left wheel*; and each of the other colonels, *By platoon, right wheel*.

733. The general will then add:

3. *MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).*

734. At this, briskly repeated, the battalion will break by platoon to the left and right.



To pass defile in front by the right of the third battalion (No. 732).

735. The battalion having broken, the general will cause two markers to be placed at the points around which the two columns ought to turn in order to enter the defile; the markers will be posted a little more than the front of a company apart. The general will then command :

4. Columns, forward.

736. This having been repeated, each colonel whose battalion has broken to the left will command, *Guide right*, and each whose battalion has broken to the right, *Guide left*; the general will now add :

5. MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).

737. At this command, briskly repeated, the two

columns will march to meet each other, and when the two leading platoons have arrived opposite to the respective markers, they will turn, one to the right, and the other to the left, in order to unite in the defile. At the moment of union, they will take, by command of their respective chiefs, the platoon on the right the guide to the left, and the left platoon the guide to the right.

738. The two united platoons will march side by side, each regulating itself on the two guides placed elbow to elbow between them. These guides will direct themselves by the defile.

739. The two next platoons, and successively all the others, will conform themselves to what has just been prescribed for the two leading platoons on coming up with the markers placed before the entrance of the defile. The platoons of the first battalion will march in simple column behind the right column.

740. The united platoons will pass the defile in the cadenced step and with ranks closed, each regulating itself on the two guides placed in the centre, who will march elbow to elbow exactly in the trace of, and at platoon distance from, the guides who immediately precede them.

741. In proportion as the two columns issue from the defile, each captain will re-form his company as follows: in the right column, the first platoon, which is in rear of the second of the same company, will oblique to the right until it finds itself unmasked, and then march forward; in the left column, it will be the second platoon of each company which will oblique to the left, and then march up abreast with its first. At the moment of obliquing, each platoon will quicken the step in order to rejoin its corresponding platoon in front.

742. If it be the wish of the general, after passing the defile, to re-form line, he will throw himself in advance to the distance at which he may wish to esta-

lish the line of battle, and place two markers on this line for the head of the right column, and two others for the head of the left, leaving the interval of twenty-two paces between the two columns.

743. The head of the column having passed the defile, the general will order the colonels of the second and third battalions to direct them respectively on the markers which he has established; and when the leading subdivision of each of these battalions has arrived at three paces from the line of battle, each colonel will cause his battalion to close in mass in halting.

744. The colonels of the first and fourth will each, as the head of his battalion issues from the defile, cause it to change direction, the first to the right, and the fourth to the left, and then direct it perpendicularly towards the line of battle, the first at twenty-two paces from the right of the second, and the fourth at the same distance from the left of the third. In halting at three paces from that line, each battalion will be closed in mass on its leading company.

745. Should the line be composed of more than four battalions, each of the remaining battalions (whatever the number) will follow the movement of the one that immediately precedes it in column, march towards the line, and establish itself upon it in column, as just prescribed for the first and fourth.

746. Or, as soon as the head of the column on which the general wishes the deployment to be made is established on the line of battle, he will cause the movement to commence, and immediately give notice thereof to the colonels whose battalions are yet in the defile.

747. These colonels, as their battalions successively issue from the defile, will cause them to change direction to the right and left, then direct them behind the line so that each may be in position to form itself *on the right or on the left into line of battle*, next to the preceding battalion of its column already in line.

748. If, instead of establishing the line as in the

preceding examples, it be the wish of the general to rest one of the wings, say the right, at the defile, he will cause both columns to take the guide to the right, and halt them at the instant that the last company of the right column issues from the defile; this column may then be formed *to the right*, and the left column, *on the right, into line of battle*.

749. If it be the left wing that is to rest at the defile, the line may be formed according to the same principles, and by inverse means.

Remarks on the passage of defiles in advancing.

750. The two columns being formed by platoon, if the defile should widen sufficiently, companies may be formed in each column without waiting till the head has issued from the defile.

751. When a sudden narrowing of the defile shall oblige the chiefs of platoon to break off, for the moment, one or two files to the rear, this diminution of front, as an exception to the rule established in School of Company No. 305, will be made from the side opposite to the guide.

752. If the defile be of sufficient width to receive the front of a division, the general, instead of causing the line to break by platoon, will cause it to break by company; but, in this case, the company that is to lead in each column, instead of wheeling, will march forward twice the extent of its front; and when the columns are put in movement, these companies will close up on each other, marching by the flank, in order to unite at the entrance of the defile.

753. If the defile be not of sufficient width to receive the front of a company, it will be passed in simple column by platoons, right or left in front.

754. The passage of defiles to the front will always be executed by the subdivision of the right or that of the left of a battalion; and when the defile happens not to be exactly opposite to an interval between two

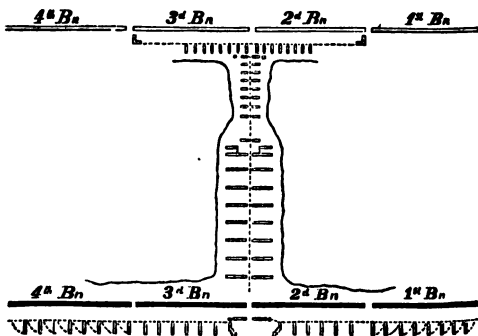
battalions, the leading subdivisions, after uniting, will direct themselves diagonally towards the entrance of the defile.

755. The means given in School of Brigade No. 742 and following, for re-forming the line, render it easy to establish it with the utmost promptness, and on any battalion that may be preferred. If, for example, the outlet of the defile be so placed in respect to the enemy as to render it necessary to form line on the head of the column immediately after passing, in this case the general would cause the second and third battalions to close in masses, and immediately deploy them; the other battalions would form *on the left*, and *on the right*, into line of battle.

ARTICLE NINTH.

To pass a defile in retreat.

756. The line marching in retreat, and encountering a defile which it has to pass, the general will cause a halt, and face the line to the front.



To the rear, by the wings, pass the defile (No. 757).

757. It will first be supposed that the line is composed of four, or any other *even* number of battalions; that the defile is opposite to the interval between the two centre battalions (second and third), and its width sufficient to give passage to the front of a company. The general will cause two markers to be placed at fifteen or twenty paces behind the file-closers, in front of the defile, and at a little more than company distance apart, in order to indicate to the two columns the points around which they ought to change direction to enter the defile; which being executed, he will command:

To the rear, by the wings, pass the defile.

758. This having been repeated, the colonel of the first or right battalion of the line will command, *To the rear, by the right flank, pass the defile*, and the colonel of the fourth or left battalion, *To the rear, by the left flank, pass the defile*.

759. The two battalions of the wings will immediately commence the movement, in conformity with what is prescribed in School of Battalion No. 711 and following, and when the leading platoon of each column has arrived opposite to the marker placed at the point for changing direction, these two platoons will turn at the same time, the one to the left, the other to the right, in order to unite in the defile: to this end, if the head of one of the columns arrive before the other, it will wait for the head of the corresponding battalion before turning. As soon as the two platoons unite, they will take, by command of their respective chiefs, the platoon now on the left the guide to the right, and the other the guide to the left; the remaining platoons of these two battalions will successively conform themselves to what has just been prescribed for those of the head, and the two columns will thus march together according to the principles indicated in School

of Brigade No. 738 and following, for the passage of a defile in front.

760. The other battalions will successively execute the same movement; the colonel of each will give one of the commands prescribed in School of Brigade No. 758, according as his battalion has to pass the defile by the right or left flank, and so that its leading platoon may follow, at the desired distance, the rearmost platoon of the battalion immediately preceding; the battalions will enter the defile side by side, as prescribed for the two battalions of the wings.

761. If the defile become of sufficient width to give passage to a division marching by the front, each captain, as his platoons successively enter the enlarged width, will cause them to form company according to the principles prescribed in School of Brigade No. 741: otherwise this movement will only be executed as each company issues from the defile.

762. If it be the wish of the general, after passing, to re-form line facing to the defile, he will throw himself in advance to the distance at which he may wish to establish the new line of battle, and determine its direction by establishing for the head of the column two markers, distant from each other a little more than the front of a division; he will then cause this line to be prolonged to the right and left by mounted officers.

763. The head of the column will be so directed as to cross the line of battle between the two markers placed by the general, and when four paces beyond, the column composed of the right battalions will take the guide to the left, and turn to the left; the column composed of the left battalions will take the guide to the right, and turn to the right; the two columns will thus prolong their march in opposite directions, parallelly to the line of battle, on which the colors and general guides will throw themselves.

764. Each column will be halted soon after its last subdivision has entered the new direction, and so that

on re-forming line the two battalions which were the rearmost may find themselves separated by the interval of twenty-two paces. The general, having rectified, if necessary, the general direction, will cause the column to form to the left and right into line of battle.

765. If time permits, the general may cause that portion of the column which passed the defile *by the left flank* (the third and fourth battalions) to counter-march, and after rectifying, if necessary, the general direction of the guides, cause the entire brigade to form *to the left into line* of battle.

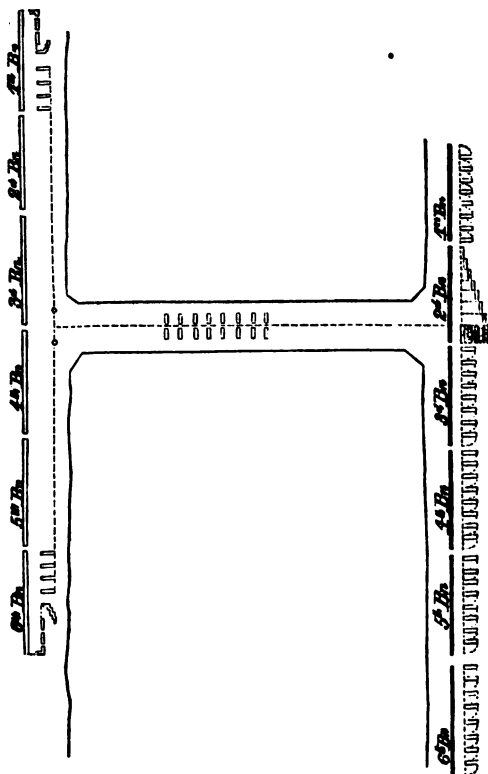
766. In the first case, the first (or rearmost) company of the third and fourth battalions will take the distance of twenty-two paces from the leading (or fourth) company of the battalion in their rear. In the second case, the distance taken by these battalions will be twenty-two paces and the front of a company.

767. But should the interval be opposite the centre of a line consisting of six battalions, and it be the wish of the general, instead of placing two battalions to the left of the defile, to place four on that side and to throw the other two to the right, the movement will be executed in the following manner:

768. The four left battalions (third, fourth, fifth, and sixth), which are to be formed to the left of the defile, will pass it by the left flank, and be halted as soon as the leading subdivision of the sixth battalion arrives at company distance from the point of *appui* for the left of the line, and will be formed *to the right into line of battle*.

769. The second battalion, instead of following the movement of the last three, will continue to march straight forward after having crossed the line of battle, and close in mass as soon as its leading subdivision has left between it and the line the necessary space to contain the battalion in mass.

770. The last subdivision having closed, this battalion will be made to countermarch and then to deploy,



Pass defile to the rear, throwing four battalions to the left and two to the right (No. 767).

so that its left may find itself twenty-two paces from the right of the third.

771. The column composed of the right (or first) battalion will continue to march, and when its last subdivision has reached the point of *appui* for its left, the general will halt it, and, after having assured the direction of its guides on the colors of the battalions already established, he will cause it to form *to the left into line of battle*.

772. If time permits, the general may cause the first battalion to countermarch, and form it *to the right into line of battle*; but in this case this battalion will not halt until its eighth (or rearmost) company has taken the distance of twenty-two paces and company front from the first, or right, company of the second battalion.

773. The defile in the preceding example has been supposed to be behind the centre of the line composed of an *even* number of battalions; but it may frequently be otherwise. For instance, in a column of eight battalions, it may be that there are five battalions on the right and only three on the left side of the defile. In this case, the general would first send an order to the colonels of the first and second battalions to pass the defile in simple column in advance, and then, seizing the proper time, give the command indicated in School of Brigade No. 757, so that there may be no interruption in the movement. So, if the line present an *odd* number of battalions, a similar course would be pursued in respect to the odd battalion on the right or left of the defile.

774. When the defile happens to be behind the right or left battalion of the line, the general will cause it to pass by a single wing: to this end, he will substitute in his command the indication, *by the left wing*, or *by the right wing*, for that of, *by the wings*. The movement will commence by the wing the farthest from the defile, so that the battalion opposite to it may be the last to enter.

775. The foregoing instructions for the passage of defiles, both advancing and in retreat, are based upon the supposition that the defile is either a bridge or causeway, leading over a river, marsh, or other level surface, which will not obstruct the fire of those battalions which have passed the defile in retreat, or those left in its rear when advancing. But should the defile be a mountain-pass or ravine between high hills, which will obstruct the fire, and thus prevent that portion of the brigade on one side of the defile from rendering any assistance to the other, no prudent commander would venture to pass the defile until his flankers and skirmishers held the heights on both sides of it.

END OF SCHOOL OF THE BRIGADE.

EVOLUTIONS OF THE LINE.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND DIVISION OF THE EVOLUTIONS OF THE LINE.

1. THE School of the Brigade comprehends most of the principles and details of the movements of a single brigade. It remains to apply these principles to a line composed of a division or army corps.

2. In this instruction, a line of eight battalions, making a division of two brigades, will be supposed; but the rules herein prescribed are equally applicable to a single brigade. As most of these movements can be executed by a brigade as well as a division, to avoid unnecessary repetition they have not been included in the School of the Brigade.

3. As the human voice is limited and has not power sufficient to command so great an extent of line, the major-general (general of division) cannot command in person. He will, therefore, notify the brigadier-generals of his intentions, and the commands herein prescribed will be given by the brigadier-generals of the several brigades.

4. As often as one or more brigades united manœuvre in the same line, each brigade will be designated by its number according to its position in the line. The brigade on the right will be denominated the *first*, that next on its left the *second*, and so on regularly to the left of the line.

5. For the purpose of this instruction, a division will be supposed to consist of two brigades, of four battalions each. Each brigade will also be subdivided into wings: the first and second battalions of each brigade will constitute its right wing, the third and fourth its left wing.

PART FIRST.

ARTICLE FIRST.

CHANGES OF FRONT.

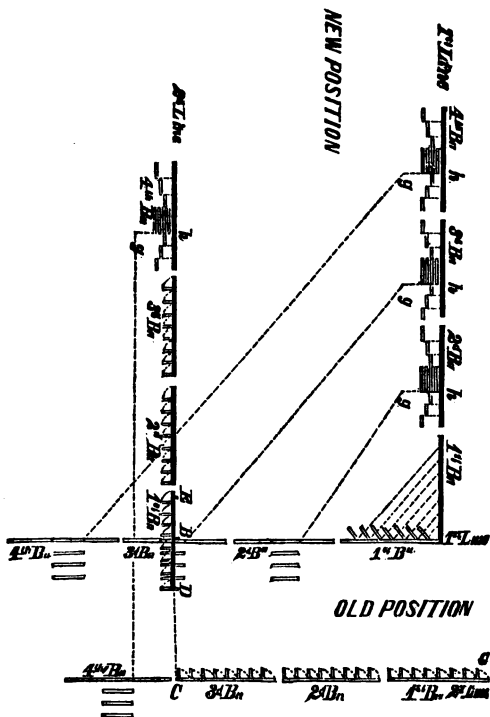
PERPENDICULAR CHANGES IN FRONT.

1st. Changes of front forward.

Movement of the first line.

6. A line being deployed, and the major-general wishing to cause it to change front on the right, he will notify the brigadier-generals of his wishes, and direct the brigadier-general of the leading brigade to determine the direction of the new line of battle, and cause two markers to be placed on it before the position to be occupied by the right company, first battalion, and immediately cause this company to be established against those markers. This brigadier-general will, at the same time, charge two mounted officers to determine successively the points on the line at which the subordinate battalions ought respectively to arrive, as indicated in School of Brigade No. 341 and following. He will then command:

1. *Change front forward on the first battalion.*



Change front forward on the first battalion (No.7.)

7. This having been repeated, the colonel of the first will immediately cause his battalion to execute a change of front forward, as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 745 and following.

8. Each of the other colonels will cause his battalion to ploy into double column, at company distance; which being executed, he will command:

1. *Column, forward.* 2. *Guide right.*

9. These dispositions being made, the general will add:

2. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

10. At this, briskly repeated, the subordinate battalions will put themselves in movement towards the line of battle; the leading guide of each, advancing the left shoulder, will so direct himself that, on arriving at the point (*g*) opposite to the right marker (*h*), placed in advance by the lieutenant-colonel, he may find himself at a distance from the line of battle equal to the depth of the column.

11. The head of each battalion having arrived at the point (*g*) will turn to the right, in order to march perpendicularly up to the line of battle; and when at three paces from this line, its colonel will cause the column to close in mass, and to deploy.

12. Each colonel will hold himself on the side of the direction abreast with the leading division of his battalion, pending its march towards the line of battle.

13. The lieutenant-colonels will throw themselves in advance on the line, as prescribed in School of Brigade No. 715. For changes of direction of a line of battalions in columns, see School of Brigade No. 311.

14. The line being formed, the brigadier-general will command:

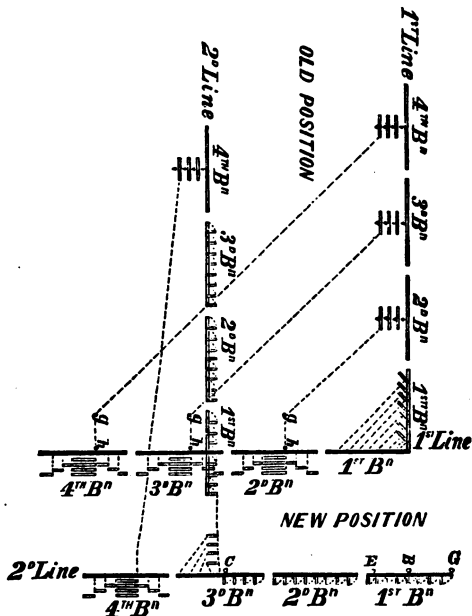
Colors—Posts.

15. A line will change front forward on its left, according to the same principles, and by inverse means.

2d. Changes of front to the rear.

Movement of the first line.

16. To change front to the rear on the right of the line, the brigadier-general of the leading brigade will cause the right company, first battalion, to be established on the new direction, and place two markers



Change front to the rear, on the first battalion (No.17).

before this company, as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 760. He will then command:

1. *Change front to the rear, on the first battalion.*

17. This having been repeated, the colonel of the first will immediately cause his battalion to execute a change of front to the rear, as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 761 and following.

18. Each of the other colonels will cause his battalion to ploy into double column at company distance, face it by the rear rank, and then command:

1. *Column, forward.* 2. *Guide left.*

19. These dispositions being made, the general will add:

2. *MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).*

20. This having been briskly repeated, the subordinate battalions will put themselves in movement towards the line of battle; the leading guide, advancing the right shoulder, will direct himself as prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 10.

21. The leading division of each battalion, having arrived at the point (*g*), will turn to the left, in order to march up perpendicularly to the line of battle, then cross this line between the two markers placed in advance by the lieutenant-colonel; and when the head of the battalion has passed the line a distance equal to its depth (closed) and three paces more, the colonel will cause the column to close in mass, to face by the front rank, and to deploy.

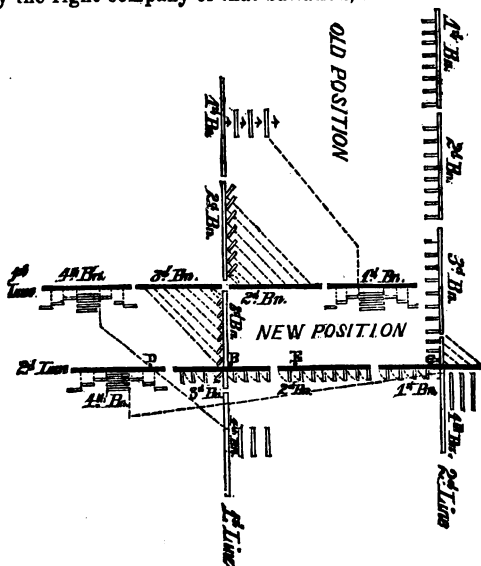
22. The lieutenant-colonels will throw themselves in advance on the line of battle, and establish upon it the two markers, as prescribed in School of Brigade No. 727.

23. Changes of front to the rear on the left of the line will be executed according to the same principles, and by inverse means.

3d. Central changes of front.

Movement of the first line.

24. The major-general, wishing to change front on the third battalion, by throwing forward the left wing, will notify the brigadier-generals of his intention, and direct the general of the leading brigade to cause two markers to be placed on the direction he may wish to give to the new line before the position to be occupied by the right company of that battalion, and then cause



Change front on the third battalion, left wing forward.
(No. 25.)

this company to be established against the markers. This brigadier-general will at the same time order the colonel of the second to have the left company of his battalion conducted to, and established on, the same alignment, at twenty-two paces from the right of the third battalion.

25. These dispositions being made, the brigadier-general of the leading brigade will command:

1. *Change front on the third battalion, left wing forward.*

2. MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).

26. The colonel of the third will immediately cause his battalion to execute a change of front forward on its right company, and the colonel of the second a change of front to the rear on the left company of his battalion.

27. The battalion to the left of the third will execute its movement as prescribed for the subordinate battalions in *changes of front forward* on the right of the line, and the battalion to the right of the second will execute its movement as indicated for *changes of front to the rear* on the left battalion.

28. The major-general wishing to throw the right wing forward instead of the left, the brigadier-general of the leading brigade will take as the basis of alignment the left company of the second battalion, and command:

1. *Change front on the second battalion, right wing forward.*

2. MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).

29. The second, and the battalion to its right, will execute a change of front forward on the left of the second battalion.

30. The third, and the battalions to its left, will execute a change of front to the rear on the right of the third battalion.

Oblique changes of front.

31. Oblique changes of front will be executed so-

cording to the same principles as the perpendicular changes, but observing what follows.

Movement of the first line.

32. The directing battalion will conform itself to what is prescribed in School of Battalion No. 775; the subordinate battalions, after being ployed into double columns, will be directed towards the new line of battle by the means indicated in School of Brigade No. 714 or No. 728, according as their change of front may be forward or to the rear.

Remarks on changes of front.

33. In changes of front of several battalions, the major-general will always take the right or left company of one of the battalions as the basis of the movement.

CHANGES OF FRONT OF TWO LINES.

34. When two lines drawn up one behind the other have to change front, the first will always execute its movements as if it were alone.

35. The position of the second line being necessarily subordinate to that of the first, it cannot, like the first, execute its movement on a fixed pivot: consequently, it will employ, in order to pass into the new position, the means about to be indicated.

36. The general of each line will cause the movement to be commenced as soon as the basis of the new direction is established.

1st. Changes of front perpendicularly forward on the right of the first line.

37. It is supposed that two lines, each of four battalions deployed, are so placed that the centre of each battalion of the second line is opposite to the middle of the interval to the right of the corresponding battalion of the first line; the major-general, wishing to cause a change of front forward to be executed on the right of the first line, will direct the brigadier-general

of the leading brigade to determine the direction of this line. This officer will place upon it three markers, two before the position to be occupied by the right company of the first battalion, and the third a hundred paces beyond.

38. These markers, who form the basis of alignment for the first line, being established, this basis will be prolonged by mounted officers in the manner indicated in School of Brigade No. 340 and following.

39. The major-general will then order another officer to trace the new direction for the second line, which, it is supposed, ought to be established at three hundred and seventy paces from the first, and parallelly to this line; he will at the same time advise the brigadier-general of each line of the movement he wishes to have executed.

40. The officer designated to trace the direction of the second line will take three hundred and seventy paces along the front of the first line from its right, place a marker (B) where he halts; then a second (E) at a hundred paces from the first marker, in a direction parallel to the new position of the first line; and, finally, a third marker (D) at the point of *appui* for the right of the second line.

41. The basis of the second line being thus established, it will be prolonged by mounted officers as above prescribed, School of Brigade No. 340 and following.

42. The brigadier-general of the second line will order the three battalions on the right to break by company to the left in order to march to their new position. He will, at the same time, order the colonel of the fourth battalion to give the commands and make the preparatory dispositions for the execution of a change of front forward on the third battalion, by the battalion to the left of the third (the fourth), and then to direct this battalion upon its new position to the left of the first three.

43. As soon as the three battalions of the right shall

have broken in column by company, and the fourth battalion shall have been ployed into double column, the brigadier-general of each portion of the line will put it in movement.

44. The column formed of the three battalions of the right will march towards the new position, and be so directed as to pass in its whole depth the marker (D) placed at the point where its right will rest when in line; arrived at the point (C) opposite to this marker, the leading company will turn to the right, and the column will prolong itself on the new line of battle; and when the right company (now in the rear) of the first battalion has arrived opposite to the point of *appui* (D), the brigadier-general who commands this column will halt and form it *to the right into line of battle*.

45. The fourth battalion will march diagonally to its front towards the new line of battle, in order to form successively to the left of the first three. This movement will be executed according to the principles prescribed for changes of front forward. The colonel of the fourth will take care so to direct his battalion as to prolong it in rear of the line, leaving between the right flank of his column and the line a distance of at least fifty-five paces. The leading division having arrived at the point (g) opposite to the right marker (h) placed in advance by the lieutenant-colonel, will turn to the right in order to march up perpendicularly to the line of battle, and when it shall be at three paces from this line, the colonel will close the battalion in mass and deploy it.

46. Should there be more than four battalions in each line, each of the remaining battalions will regulate itself by that to its right; arrived at the point (g) opposite to its right marker, the battalion will finish its movement as just prescribed for that of the fourth.

47. The brigadier-general of the second line will superintend its whole movement, but more particularly see that the three battalions which have broken by

company, and which form the basis of alignment, be promptly and correctly established on the new line of battle. *This rule is general for the second line in all changes of front.*

48. The change of front on the left of the line will be executed according to the same principles, and by inverse means; but as, by the supposition made in Evolutions of the Line No. 37, the second line is outflanked on the left to the extent of a half battalion by the first line, only two battalions on the left of the second will break into column by company.

2d. Changes of front perpendicularly to the rear on the right of the first line.

49. The major-general, wishing to cause a change of front to the rear to be executed on the right of the first line, will direct the brigadier-general of the leading brigade to cause the right company of the first battalion to be thrown back on the new direction. That officer will direct two markers to be placed before this company, and a third at a hundred paces from the point of *appui* for the right; he will next cause the line of battle to be prolonged by mounted officers, as indicated in Evolutions of the Line No. 38. The major-general will charge an officer to trace the new direction of the second line, which it is supposed ought to be established at three hundred and seventy paces from the first, and in a parallel direction.

50. The officer charged with establishing the new direction of the second line will take three hundred and seventy paces in the prolongation of the first from its right; he will place a marker (B) where he halts; then a second (E) at a hundred paces from the first marker, in the direction that has been indicated to him; and a third (G) on the prolongation of the other two at the point of *appui* for the right of the second line.

51. The basis of alignment being thus assured, it will be prolonged, and another marker or mounted

officer placed at the point (C) where the right battalion will have to cross the new line of battle.

52. The brigadier-general of the second line will cause the three battalions of the right to break by company to the right, in order to march to their new position. He will at the same time order the colonel of the fourth battalion to give the commands and make the preparatory dispositions for the execution of a change of front to the rear, on the third battalion, by the battalion to the left of the third (the fourth), and then to direct this battalion upon its new position to the left of the first three.

53. As soon as the three battalions of the right have broken into column by company, and the fourth battalion has played into double column and faced by the rear rank, the brigadier-general of each portion of the line will put it in movement.

54. The column formed of the three battalions on the right will be directed on the officer (C) placed at the point where it ought to cross the new line of battle; and when this column has passed the line, it will change direction to the left, in order to prolong itself on the line. The leading subdivision having arrived at company distance from the point (G), the brigadier-general will halt the column and form it *to the left, and faced to the rear in line of battle.*

55. The fourth battalion will march diagonally towards the new line of battle, according to the principles prescribed for *changes of front to the rear*; but the leading guide, instead of advancing the shoulder, will turn to the left at the moment of putting himself in march. The fourth battalion will march in rear of the old position, and be so directed that on arriving at its point of formation on the new, it may be perpendicular to this line, when it will be formed on it to the left of the first three battalions, as prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 21 and following.

56. Should there be more than four battalions in each

line, each of the remaining battalions will regulate itself on that which precedes it in the movement, and conform itself to what has just been prescribed for the fourth.

57. The general of this line will conform himself, in the execution of the movement, to what is indicated in Evolutions of the Line No. 47.

58. The change of front to the rear on the left of the first line will be executed according to the same principles, and by inverse means; and if the second line be outflanked on the left by the first, as supposed above, only the two battalions on the left of the second line will break into column by company.

3d. Changes of front perpendicularly on the third battalion of the first line, the left wing thrown forward.

59. The major-general, wishing to cause a change of front to be executed on the third battalion, first line, by throwing forward the left wing, will notify the brigadier-generals of his intentions, and direct the general of the leading brigade to determine the new direction of this line by placing before the right of the third battalion three markers, in the manner indicated in Evolutions of the Line No. 87. As soon as they are established, he will cause the left company of the second battalion to be conducted to, and established on, the new alignment, and then cause two markers to be placed before this company.

60. The basis of the new direction of the first line being thus established, the brigadier-general of that line will cause it to be prolonged by mounted officers. The major-general will at the same time charge an officer to trace the new position of the second line which, it is supposed, ought to be established three hundred and seventy paces from the first, and in a parallel direction.

61. The officer charged with tracing the new direction of the second line will pass along the front of the

first towards its left, and take three hundred and seventy paces from the right of the third battalion; he will place a marker (B) where he halts, and then a second (D) at a hundred paces in front of the first line, in the direction that has been indicated to him, and a third (E) a hundred paces in the rear, on the prolongation of the two others.

62. The basis of the new direction of the second line being thus established, it will be prolonged, and another marker, or mounted officer, placed at (C) the point of intersection of the old and new position of the second line.

63. The brigadier-general of the second line will cause the first three battalions to break by company to the left, and order the colonel of the fourth to ploy his battalion into double column, at company distance, in order to march on the line of battle and to form upon it to the left of the third.

64. The first three battalions having broken by company, the brigadier-general of this line will put them in march; this column will march straight forward, and, after having crossed the new line of battle, it will change direction to the right, and prolong itself on that line. The fifth company, third battalion (counting from its right), having arrived nearly opposite to the right of the corresponding battalion of the first line, which has served as the basis of the movement, the brigadier-general of the second line will halt the column and form it *to the right, and faced to the rear into line of battle.*

65. As soon as the fourth battalion is played into double column, its colonel will conduct it to the new line of battle, in conformity with what is prescribed for the fourth battalion in changing front *forward* on the right of the first line.

66. The major-general will superintend the movement of the two lines; he will see that in the first line the directing battalion, the third and second, as well

as the subordinate battalions, which change front forward, execute their respective movements promptly, in order to facilitate the establishment of the second line, and he will retard the execution of the movement of the subordinate battalions which change front *to the rear*, until those of the second line may be sufficiently advanced not to obstruct the former.

67. If, in changing front on the centre, it be wished to throw the right wing forward, the movement will be executed on the left of the second battalion, first line; but if the second line be outflanked to the left, as has been supposed, the last two battalions only will break by company to the right, and these battalions will be conducted to and formed on the line, according to the principles prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 64; the column will be halted at the moment the left company of the second battalion arrives opposite to the color of the corresponding battalion of the first line, which has served as the basis of the movement.

68. The second and first battalions will each execute its movement as prescribed for the fourth in Evolutions of the Line No. 65, but by inverse means.

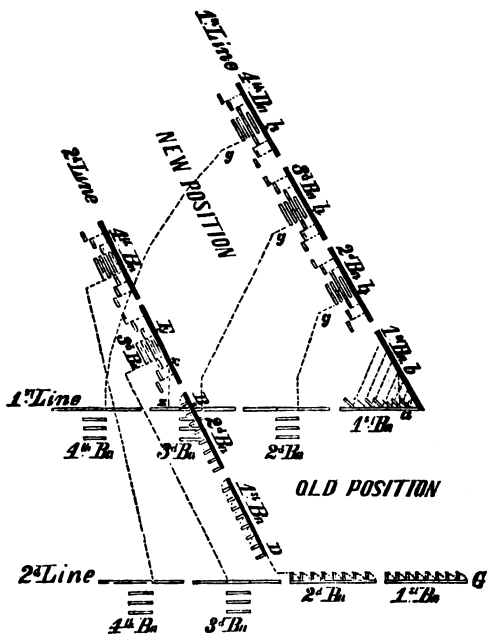
OBLIQUE CHANGES OF FRONT.

1st. Oblique changes of front forward on the right of the first line.

69. This movement will be executed according to the principles prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 34 and following, and No. 37 and following, but observing what follows:

70. If it be intended to establish the second line parallelly to the first, the major-general, after having determined the direction of the first line, will cause the angle formed by the old and new directions to be measured in the manner following.

71. The lieutenant-colonel of the right battalion, first line, will, on an intimation from the major-general,



Oblique change of front forward on first battalion (No. 69).

place himself before and near the right file of this battalion; then face to the left, march fifty paces along the front rank, to the point (a). halt, and face to his right; he will next march perpendicularly to the front of this battalion, counting his paces; the major-gene-

ral, placed on the right, will halt him at the point (b) the moment he crosses between the general and the point of direction to the left of the new position; the lieutenant-colonel will stand fast till he receives an intimation to return to his battalion, and the general, after receiving a report of the number of paces taken by that officer to the front (and the number will here be supposed to be seventy), will cause the basis of alignment to be established, as indicated in Evolutions of the Line No. 37.

72. The basis of the new position of the first line being assured, and the angle formed by the old and new positions measured, the major-general will charge an officer to trace the new position of the second line: to this end, he will give to this officer the number of paces to be taken along the front of the first line (say four hundred and sixty), and the number of paces which the lieutenant-colonel had counted, marching perpendicularly to the front, which, as has been seen, was seventy.

73. The officer designated will march towards the left of the first line the given distance; and, in order to determine the new direction of the second line, he will, by order of the general, cause the lieutenant-colonel of the battalion before which he halts, say at the point (B), to repeat the operation indicated in Evolutions of the Line No. 71; the lieutenant-colonel, setting off from the point (B), will march fifty paces along the front of the line towards its left, and then seventy perpendicularly to the front, from (z) to (x); (Bx) will be the new direction of the second line.

74. The basis of the new position of the second line being assured, it will be prolonged to the left and right.

75. These dispositions being made, the brigadier-general of the second line will establish it in the new position, by the means indicated in Evolutions of the Line No. 42 and following, but he will cause only the first and second battalions (under the brigadier-general) to break by company.

76. This column being formed, the second and first battalions will march straight forward, and as soon as the head of the column has passed the new line of battle, it will change direction to the right, in order to prolong itself on this line, and to form *to the right into line of battle*, in the manner indicated in Evolutions of the Line No. 44.

77. Each of the other two battalions will execute its movement according to the principles prescribed for a change of front perpendicularly forward; the third battalion will break from the old line by a slight wheel to the left, in conformity with what is prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 45, for the fourth battalion.

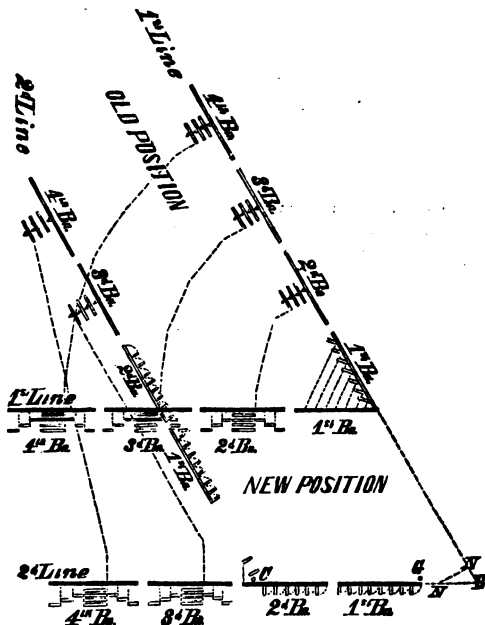
78. The change of front on the left of the line will be made according to the same principles; but if, according to what has been supposed, the second line be outflanked on the left by the first, only the fourth battalion will break to the right by company.

2d. Oblique changes of front to the rear on the right of the first line.

79. This movement will be executed according to the principles prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 32 and following, and No. 49 and following, but observing what follows:

80. The major-general, after having determined the new direction of the first line, will cause the angle formed by this direction with the old, to be measured behind the rear rank of the first battalion, by the means indicated in Evolutions of the Line No. 71.

81. The officer who traces the new direction of the second line will march on the prolongation of the first to the right of its point of *appui*, the number of paces the general has indicated to him; he will place a marker (B) at the point where he halts, and a second (Z) at fifty paces from the first, towards the right of the line. An officer whom he will have designated will place himself close to the second marker (Z), and



*Oblique change of front to the rear on the first battalion
(No. 79).*

march perpendicularly to the rear the number of paces fixed for the opening of the angle, which will be supposed to be eighty; which being executed, the basis of alignment will be traced in the manner indicated in Evolutions of the Line No. 71, and then prolonged to the left; another marker, or mounted officer, will be

placed at the point (C) where the old position of the second line prolonged cuts the new.

82. These dispositions being made, the second line will be established in the new position by the means indicated for a change of front perpendicularly to the rear; but only two battalions will be broken by company, and these will then conform themselves to what is prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 54.

83. The remaining two battalions will each execute its movement in the manner prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 55 and following; the third battalion will conform itself to what is there designated for the fourth.

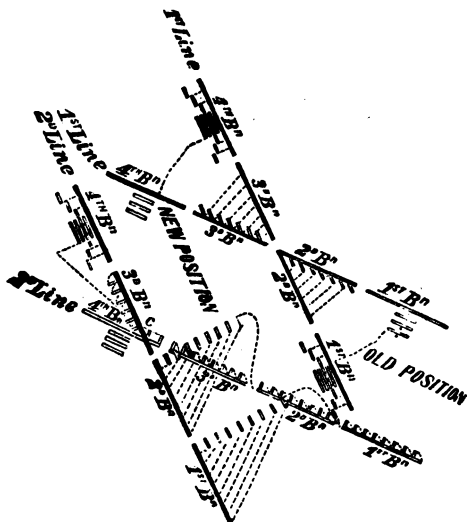
84. The oblique change of front to the rear on the left of the first line will be executed according to the same principles; but if, as has been supposed, the second line be outflanked to the left by the first, the fourth battalion only of the second line will break by company to the left.

3d. Oblique changes of front on the third battalion, the left wing thrown forward.

85. This movement will be executed according to the principles prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 32 and following, and No. 59 and following, but observing what follows:

86. The major-general will throw himself on the right of the third battalion, and, after having determined the new direction of the first line, he will cause the lieutenant-colonel of this battalion to execute what is prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 71.

87. The officer who traces the new position of the second line will, in passing along the front of the first towards its left, take from the right of the third battalion the distance that the major-general has given to him; he will then, in the name of the general, cause the lieutenant-colonel of the battalion before which he halts to repeat the operation just prescribed for the lieutenant-colonel of the third; which being done, he



Oblique change of front on the third battalion, left wing forward (No. 85).

will establish the basis of the new position, cause it to be prolonged to the left and right, and place a marker, or mounted officer, at the point (C) of intersection of the old and new positions of the second line.

88. These dispositions being made, the second line will be established in its new position by the means indicated for a perpendicular change of front on the centre; the first three battalions will break by company: each of these battalions will finish its movement in the manner indicated in Evolutions of the Line No. 64.

89. The (last or fourth) battalion will be played into double column, and established in the new position to the left of the first three, in the manner indicated in Evolutions of the Line No. 63. If the line consists of more than four battalions, however, the fifth, sixth, and seventh battalions will each, conforming itself to what is prescribed for the fourth, break from the old line by a slight wheel to the left.

90. If, in changing front on the centre, it be wished to throw forward the right wing, the movement will be executed, according to the same principles, on the left of the second battalion, but observing what follows :

91. The last two battalions will break by company to the right, and be established in the new position, according to the principles prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 88, but by inverse means.

92. The two other battalions will each be played into column doubled on its centre, and established in the new position, according to the principles prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 89. The second and first battalions will break from the old line by a slight wheel to the right.

Remarks on changes of front of two lines.

93. The distance between the two lines, and the position of the second in respect to the first, cannot be fixed, as both distance and position depend on the ground and other circumstances.

94. In the preceding examples, the distance between the two lines has been calculated at about three hundred and seventy paces, and the position of the second line supposed to be nearly parallel to that of the first; but the rules which have been prescribed are applicable to all changes of front of two lines, and give the means of throwing the second line to any distance from the first, and of establishing it in whatever direction the major-general may judge best.

95. So, in halting, sooner or later, the battalions of

the second line which have broken into column by company, the major-general can give to this line any point of *appui* he may wish, and, consequently, cause it to outflank the first to the right or left by any number of companies or battalions he may desire; or, finally, he can so dispose the second line that each of its battalions shall find itself exactly behind the corresponding battalion of the first line.

96. In oblique changes of front, the distance to be paced by the officer charged with tracing the new position of the second line will always be greater than that which it is desired should separate the two lines after the termination of the movement; and this difference will be increased in proportion as the angle formed by the old and new directions is diminished.

97. The number of battalions of the second line which ought to break by company depends on the movement to be executed: thus, in changes of front forward, it will be the battalions between the point of *appui* (G) of the old position and the point (C) where the new position, prolonged, cuts the old. •

98. In changes of front to the rear, the number of battalions to break by company is determined by the distance which there ought to be from the point of *appui* (G) of the new position to the point (C) where the old position, prolonged, cuts the new.

99. What has just been said in the two preceding numbers applies to all changes of front, either perpendicular or oblique; but as, in the latter, the distance between G and C is less than in the perpendicular changes, and as it diminishes in proportion to the lessening of the angle formed by the old and new positions, it follows that the number of battalions to be broken by company ought also to be less.

100. The same rule will be observed for changes of front on an interior battalion of the line as for changes of front forward: thus, in the change of front on the third battalion, left wing thrown forward (described in

Evolutions of the Line No. 59 and following), all the battalions are made to break by company which, in the old position, found themselves between the point of *appui* (G) and the point (C) where that position is cut by the new one.

101. The battalions which break by company having to serve as the basis of movement for the second line, the brigadier-general of this line will carefully see that they are correctly established in the new position: to this end, he will assure himself, before these battalions are formed into line of battle, that they are in the proper direction, and, if not, make the necessary rectifications.

102. This attention is particularly necessary when the second line is to be established parallelly to the first; for, in this case, if the change of front be perpendicular, the direction of the second line will depend solely on the *coup-d'œil* of the officer charged with tracing it, and if it be an oblique change, the means indicated for establishing the parallelism of the two lines (and which have been adopted on account of their simplicity) may make a difference between the angles formed by each old direction with its new. A part of the first line being already established in its new position at the time for halting the battalions of the second line which are in column by company, it will always be easy for the general of the second line, with a practised eye, to rectify any error that may have been committed in the first *tracé* made for his line.

ARTICLE SECOND.

ORDER IN ECHELON.

103. Echelons may be formed parallelly or obliquely to the line of battle, either by the right or left of the line, and by battalion, wing, brigade, or division, as will hereafter be explained. When echelons are

formed by wing, the senior colonel in each wing will discharge the duties attributed to the brigadier-generals, and when echelons are formed by battalion, these duties will be discharged by the colonels.

Direct echelons in advancing.

104. The major-general, wishing to form direct echelons by the right and by brigade, will notify the brigadier-general of his intention.

105. The brigadier-general of the right brigade of the line will put it in march by the commands and means indicated in School of Brigade No. 590 and following, for marching a line in the order in battle, and take the first as the directing battalion.

106. The right battalion of the first echelon becoming thus the regulator of the march of all the echelons, the general, if he think it necessary, will cause markers to be placed behind this battalion, in order to assure its direction.

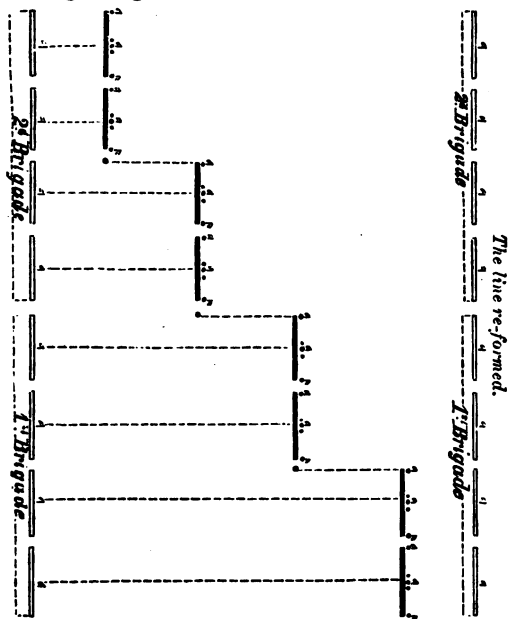
107. The following echelons will, in succession, put themselves in march, each observing to maintain between itself and the preceding echelon the number of paces prescribed in the first command; each brigadier-general will cause that number of paces taken by the preceding echelon, to be counted, before putting his own in march.

108. In each subordinate echelon, a file-closer, designated in advance, will place himself in rear of, and opposite to, the left file of the preceding echelon. This file-closer will march exactly in the trace of that file and abreast with his own battalion: by this means the colonel of the right battalion in each subordinate echelon will always be able to maintain the interval between his own battalion and that on the left of the preceding echelon.

109. The right battalion in each echelon will be charged with preserving the perpendicular distance

which ought to separate it from the preceding echelon; the left battalions will march abreast with those on their right, and take care to preserve their intervals to the right.

110. When the major-general wishes to form echelon by the right and by wing (or battalion), he will notify the brigadier-generals of his intention.



Echelons by wing at (so many) paces. Forward by the right, form echelons (No. 111).

111. The brigadier-general of the right brigade will then command:

1. *Echelon by wing (or battalion), at (so many paces).*
2. *Forward by the right, form echelon.*

112. These commands having been repeated, the movement will be executed according to the principles prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 105 and following, and in Evolutions of the Line No. 103.

113. The echelons being in march, when the major-general shall wish to re-form the line, he will give an order to the brigadier-general of the first echelon to halt it.

114. The first echelon being halted, the general will determine the direction to be given to the line, and the brigadier (a senior colonel) of the first echelon will establish it on that direction.

115. The other echelons will continue to march, and be successively halted, by their respective brigadiers (or senior colonels), at four paces from the line of battle.

116. The second echelon being halted, its brigadier-general (or senior colonel) will command:

1. *Colors and general guides—ON THE LINE.*

At this, the colors and general guides of each battalion will face to the right, and promptly place themselves on the alignment of the colors of the first echelon; which being done, the brigadier (or senior colonel) of the second will add:

2. *Guides—ON THE LINE.*

Each colonel, seeing his guides established, will align his battalion.

117. The remaining echelons will establish themselves successively on the line of battle by the same means.

118. Each brigadier (or senior colonel) will give the commands, *Guides—Posts*, as soon as his echelon is

aligned; but the colors will not fall back into their places until each brigadier-general shall add, *Colors—Posts*, which will be given after the establishment of the last echelon on the line of battle.

119. If, instead of re-forming the line, it be the wish of the general to halt the echelons, he will give an order to that effect to the brigadier of the first, and send a caution to the brigadiers of the others to halt their echelons, each in the position where it finds itself.

120. Echelons by the left will be formed according to the same principles, and by inverse means.

Direct echelons in retreat.

121. It being the wish of the major-general to march in retreat by echelon, by the right and by brigade, he will notify the brigadier-generals of his intentions.

122. The brigadier of the first echelon will cause it to face about, and then put it in march.

123. The brigadier of the second echelon will cause it to face about soon enough to be able to put it in march the moment it has its distance from the first.

124. Each of the remaining echelons will execute in its turn what has just been prescribed for the second.

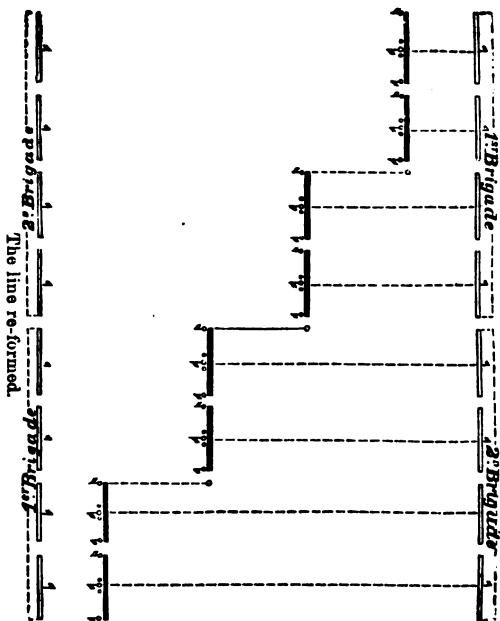
125. Each following echelon will throw out a file-closer in the manner and for the purpose prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 108.

126. When the major-general shall wish to march in retreat by echelon by the right, and by the wing (or by battalion), he will notify the brigadier-generals of his intentions.

127. The brigadier-general of the right brigade will then command:

1. *Echelons by wing (or by battalion) at (so many) paces.*
2. *In retreat by the right, form echelons.*

128. These commands having been repeated, the movement will be executed according to the principles prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 122 and following, and in Evolutions of the Line No. 103.



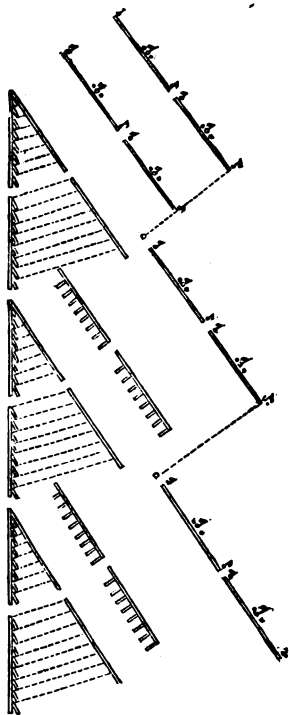
Echelons by wing at (so many paces). In retreat by the right, form echelons (No. 127).

129. The general, wishing to re-form the line, will order the brigadier of the first echelon to halt it.

130. This echelon being halted, its brigadier will face it to the front, and establish it on the direction which may be indicated to him.

131. Each following echelon will continue to march,

and when at four paces beyond the line of battle, its brigadier will halt it, face it to the front, and establish



Oblique echelons (No. 133).

it on the line by the means prescribed in Evolutions of the Line Nos. 116, 117.

132. Echelons in retreat will be formed by the left, according to the same principles, and by inverse means.

Oblique Echelons.

133. It being intended to form echelons obliquely to the line of battle, the movement will be executed in the following manner:

134. Say that the movement is to be made by the left: the major-general will throw himself on the left of the line, and determine the new direction according to his views.

135. The lieutenant-colonel of the left battalion will then, on an intimation from the general, execute what is prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 71, for measuring the angle formed by the new and old directions. It will be supposed that the opening of this angle is such, that the lieutenant-colonel, after marching fifty paces along the front of the battalion, had to take thirty perpendicularly forward to bring himself in a line between the major-general and the point of direction to the left.

136. The opening of the angle being thus ascertained, the brigadier of the first echelon will immediately cause it to change front forward on its left company.

137. The major-general will then send an order to the other brigadier to cause his echelon to change front forward to thirty paces on its left company.

138. As each subordinate echelon shall have changed front, its brigadier (or senior colonel) will cause it to take its interval from the right of the echelon next on its left: to this end, he will cause it to break to the rear into column by company by the right; which being executed, he will order the right general guide of the right battalion to throw himself on the prolongation of the left guides, a little beyond the point where the right of the echelon will rest when in line.

139. The general guide being correctly established, the brigadier of the echelon will put the column in march in order to prolong it on its line of battle; the leading guide will direct himself on the general guide, and when the left company—now in the rear—shall have passed twenty-two paces beyond the right of the echelon next on its left, the brigadier of the echelon, in column, will halt it and form it *to the left* into line of battle.

140. The echelons being thus formed, the major-general will order the brigadier of the first echelon to put it in march; the other brigadier will put his echelon in march as soon as he sees the preceding one in movement.

141. The echelons thus disposed will march, be halted, or re-formed into line according to the principles prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 105 and following, for direct echelons.

142. Echelons will be formed obliquely by the right according to the same principles, and by inverse means.

Remarks on the order in echelon.

143. The distance between echelons cannot be fixed, the number of paces necessarily depending on the views of the general; but it ought to be such as to allow the echelons to form themselves into squares without danger of their firing on each other.

144. In the formation of oblique echelons, the distance between them will depend on the extent of their fronts, and the angles formed by the old and new directions. This distance may be either too great or too small: if too great, the major-general, before putting the echelons in march, will give an order to the brigadier of the subordinate echelon to advance, and then halt it at the prescribed distance; if, on the contrary, the distance be too small, the subordinate echelon will only put itself in movement as each has the given distance from the one next in its front.

145. In changes of front for the formation of oblique

echelons, the angle formed by the old and new directions being necessarily acute, the subordinate battalion in each echelon will change front by the same means as the directing one, instead of ploying into double column in order to march towards and deploy on the new line.

146. A line of battalions deployed will habitually march in echelons; but if the major-general judge it to be more advantageous, he may ploy each battalion into column by division, in rear of its first division, if the echelons are formed by the right, and in rear of the last division of the battalion, if echelons be formed by the left.

147. When echelons are composed of battalions in column,—if the movement be by the right,—the file-closer, who ought to march abreast with the directing battalion of each subordinate echelon, will place himself on the prolongation of the right guides of the left battalion in the echelon next preceding his own, and march exactly in the trace of those guides. If the movement be made by the left, the file-closer will place himself on the prolongation of the left guides of the right battalion in the preceding echelon.

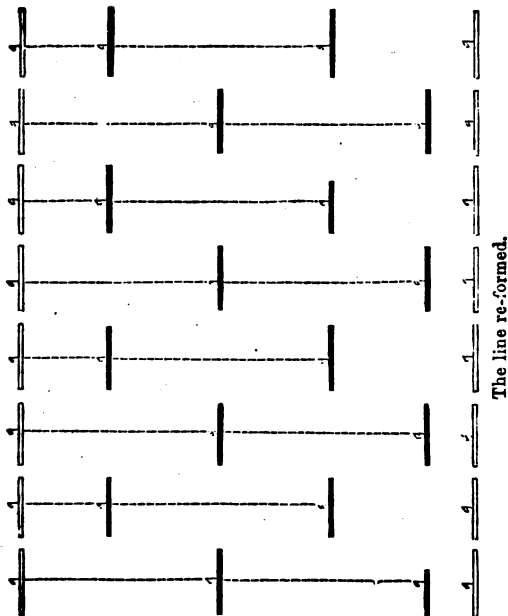
ARTICLE THIRD.

To retreat by alternate battalions.

148. The retreat by alternate, or odd and even, battalions, will be executed as follows:

149. The major-general, intending to execute the retreat by alternate battalions, will give information of his purpose to the two next officers in rank, who are respectively to command the lines of odd and even battalions, and at the same time indicate to the one who is to commence the movement the position in which he will halt his line. Each brigadier-general will then command:

1. *Retreat by alternate battalions.* 2. *Odd (or even) battalions, commence the movement.*



Retreat by alternate battalions. Odd battalions, commence the movement (No. 150).

150. These commands having been repeated, the officer (first brigadier) entitled to command the line of odd battalions, and which line, it is supposed, ought to commence the movement, will command:

1. *Odd battalions, face to the rear.*

151. This having also been repeated, the colonels

15*

of the designated battalions will cause them to face about.

152. The commander of the odd battalions will then add :

2. *The (—) the battalion of direction.* 3. *Battalions, forward.* 4. MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).

153. At the command, *march*, briskly repeated by the colonels of the odd battalions, these battalions will commence the march, and direct themselves perpendicularly to the rear. The colonels of the subordinate battalions will maintain them abreast with the directing one, in conformity with what is prescribed in School of Brigade No. 614, and when the line arrives at the position indicated by the major-general, the brigadier-general of this line will command :

1. *Battalions.* 2. HALT.

154. At the second command, the line will halt ; each colonel will immediately face his battalion about ; the commander of the line will rectify the alignment of the directing battalion ; the other battalions will be dressed by that, without constraint, however, as to being absolutely on the same general alignment.

155. As soon as the odd battalions, which form the second line, have faced about, the brigadier-general of the first line (of even battalions) will command :

1. *Face to the rear.*

156. This will be executed as prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 151. The general of this line will then command :

2. *The (—) the battalion of direction.* 3. *Battalions, forward.* 4. MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).

157. The first line will march in retreat, by the means prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 153 ; each battalion will be directed upon the middle of the

corresponding interval of the second line, cross this line, and march perpendicularly to the rear. When it arrives at the position indicated by the major-general, the first line will be halted and faced about, by the commands and means indicated in Evolutions of the Line Nos. 153, 154.

158. The second line, become first, will execute the same movement, and so on alternately.

159. The major-general will superintend both lines, and determine, according to the ground, and the distance he may wish to have between the lines, the position each ought successively to occupy.

To re-form the line.

160. The major-general, wishing to re-form the line, will cause the drums to beat a short roll, after the first line (the one actually in front) is put in march, which roll will be briskly repeated by all the drums of this line.

161. The battalions of the first line will continue to march, and when they find themselves exactly in their intervals of the second, their respective colonels will halt them, face them about, and rectify their alignment: the major-general will then give a general alignment if he judge it necessary.

Remarks on the retreat by alternate battalions.

162. The brigadier-general of each line will endeavor to maintain the necessary harmony between its battalions, notwithstanding the intervals between them: to this end, he will look to the strict execution of what is prescribed in Evolutions of the Line Nos. 153, 154.

163. He will more particularly see that all the battalions, after crossing the second line, direct themselves perpendicularly to the rear, this being the only means by which the intervals can be preserved with sufficient accuracy to enable the two lines to re-form into one.

ARTICLE FOURTH.

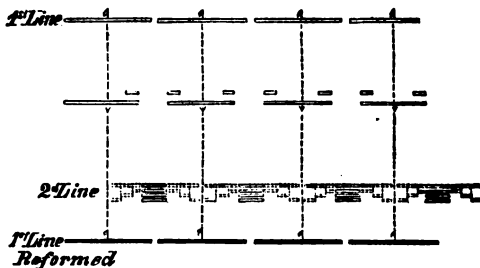
PASSAGE OF LINES.

Passage of lines in retreat.

164. The major-general, wishing to execute the passage of lines in retreat, will send an order to the brigadier-general of the second line, to place it in the position it ought to occupy, if it be not already so placed.

165. The battalions of this line will form double columns, closed in mass, and so disposed that the centre of each mass may be opposite to the middle of the interval to the right or left of the corresponding battalion of the first line, according to the order given by the major-general.

166. These dispositions being made, the major-general will send an order to the brigadier-general of the first line, to execute the passage of lines in retreat: the latter will immediately command:

1. Pass the line in rear.*Pass the line in rear (No. 166).*

167. This command having been repeated, each colo-

nel will cause his battalion to face about; which being executed, the general of the first line will add:

2. *Battalions, forward.* 3. MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*).

168. At the word *march*, briskly repeated, the line will march in retreat; each color-bearer will direct himself upon the middle of the corresponding interval in the second line.

169. The first line being about forty paces from the second, each colonel will cause the companies of his battalion which are masked by the second line, to execute the passage of obstacles, which will be executed as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 682 and following.

170. The battalions of the first line will continue to march and pass the second, when the colonels will immediately cause the companies which were broken to the rear, to return into line.

171. The colonels of the second line, without regulating themselves on each other, will begin to deploy their battalions as soon as the latter are cleared by the battalions of the first line.

172. As soon as the first line arrives at the distance in the rear indicated by the major-general, the brigadier-general of this line will halt it, face it about, and then make the dispositions which may have been ordered.

Passage of lines in advancing.

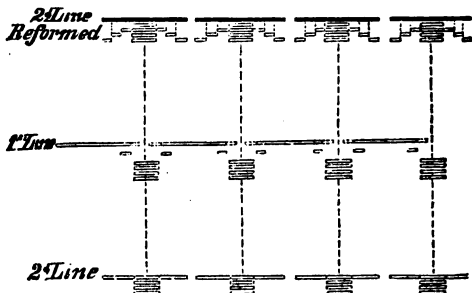
173. The major-general, wishing the passage of lines in advancing to be executed, will send an order to the brigadier-general of the second line, to make the dispositions in rear of the first, indicated in Evolutions of the Line Nos. 164, 165, if they be not already made.

174. The second line being thus disposed, the major-general will send an order to the brigadier-general

of this line, to execute the passage of lines advancing, and give notice thereof to the brigadier-general of the first line.

175. The brigadier-general of the second line will immediately command:

1. *Pass the line in front.* 2. *Battalions, forward.*



Pass the line in front (No. 175).

176. These commands having been repeated, each colonel will command: *Guide centre.*

177. The brigadier-general of the line will then add:

3. **MARCH** (or *double quick—MARCH*).

178. At this, briskly repeated, the second line will advance; each battalion will direct itself upon the middle of the corresponding interval in the first line.

179. At the approach of the second line, each colonel of the first will cause the right and left, and such other companies of his battalion as may be necessary, to be ployed, as in mass, behind the contiguous companies, in time not to arrest the movement of the battalions of the second line.

180. The battalions of the second line will thus pass the first; and when they shall have cleared it, the brigadier-general of the second will designate the directing battalion. This battalion will take the guide to the right, and the subordinate battalions will take the guide on the side next to the directing battalion.

181. The battalions having arrived at the given position, the commander of the line will cause them to halt and to deploy.

182. As soon as the second line has passed the first, the colonels of the latter will cause the right and left, or other companies of their respective battalions, to return into line.

ARTICLE FIFTH.

Dispositions against cavalry.

183. No matter what the number of battalions which compose a column or line, not more than two or three will be formed into the same square.

184. A square of more than one battalion ought always to have a reserve. If of three battalions, this reserve will be formed of the fourth (or last) division in the first and second battalions; in a square of two battalions, the reserve will be the last division of the first battalion. *This rule is general whether the column be formed with the right or left in front.*

185. Three battalions will be supposed, in column by company at full distance, and right in front: the commander (brigadier-general), wishing to form square, will first form divisions; which being executed, he will close the column to half (company) distance, on any division he may designate, say the headmost one: to this end, he will command:

1. *To form square.* 2. *To half distance, close column.*

3. MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).



To form square. To half distance, close column (No. 185).

186. At the command *march*, the column will close to half distance, by the means heretofore indicated, but observing what follows:

187. The last division, first battalion, and the last of the second battalion, having to remain in reserve in the square, the chiefs of these divisions will, at the commencement of the movement, break off to the rear three files from the right, and three from the left; the guides will close up on the outer files remaining in line, and the left guide of each of these divisions will march in the trace of the file opposite to him in the division immediately preceding his own. Each of these two divisions will close in mass on that which precedes it.

188. In the second and third battalions, the first division will close to half distance on the one next to the last (there may be either five or four divisions per battalion) in the preceding battalion; the lieutenant-colonels of the second and third battalions will each throw himself in advance, to mark the halting-point for his first division.

189. The last division, third battalion, will close in the manner indicated in School of Battalion No. 819.

190. The band and field-music of each battalion will conform themselves to what is prescribed in School of Battalion No. 820.

191. At the commencement of the movement, the major of the first battalion will place himself abreast with his first division, the major of the second battalion in a corresponding position, and the major of the

third abreast with its last division,—all on the right flank of the column. The column being closed, the lieutenant-colonel of the third battalion will place himself abreast with its last division.

192. If, instead of closing the column on its headmost division, it be the wish of the brigadier-general to execute the movement on any other, say the first of the second battalion, he will command:

1. *To form square.* 2. *On the first division, second battalion, to half distance close column.* 3. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

193. The first and second commands having been repeated, the chief of the last division, first battalion, will break off to the rear three files from the right and three from the left; which being done, the colonel will cause the battalion to face about.

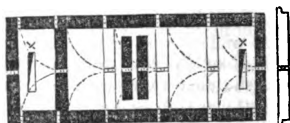
194. The files broken to the rear will face about with their division. The lieutenant-colonel will throw himself in advance at company distance from the first division, second battalion, to mark the point for halting the last division but one (the third if there are but four) of his battalion.

195. At the command *march*, the battalion will close; the files of the last division, broken off, will march in front of its rear rank, now leading, and when the front rank of this division has passed six paces beyond the lieutenant-colonel, the chief of the division will halt it, face it about, and align it by the left.

196. The division next to the last will be halted opposite to the lieutenant-colonel. The other divisions of the battalion will close by the means indicated in School of Battalion No. 269 and following.

197. The second and third battalions will each execute its movement as prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 187 and following.

198. The preparatory column being formed at half distance, the brigadier-general can, according to cir-

Movements of a column composed of three battalions.*Form square (198).**Movements of a column composed of two battalions.**Form square (198).*

cumstances, put it in march, or cause it to form square; if the latter, he will command:

1. Form square.

199. This having been repeated by the colonels, each will command: *Right and left, into line, wheel.*

200. At this command, the lieutenant-colonel and major, first battalion, will align their left and right guides on those of the last division, third battalion. who, to this end, will each stand fast, but hold his piece perpendicularly between the eyes, the butt up.

201. The chief of the headmost division of the column will caution it to stand fast, and the chief of the rearmost division will command:

1. Fourth (or fifth) division, forward. 2. Guide left.

202. In all the intermediate divisions, except those in reserve, each captain will throw himself before the

centre of his company, and caution it that it will have to form *to the right* or *to the left, into line*.

203. The chiefs of the two divisions in reserve will each command:

1. *Fourth (or fifth) division, forward.*
2. *Guide centre.*

At this last command, the guides on the flanks will retire to the line of file-closers.

204. The color-bearers and music will conform themselves to what is prescribed in School of Battalion Nos. 820 and 824.

205. The general will then command:

3. MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*).

206. At this, briskly repeated, the square will be formed; the headmost and rearmost divisions of the column will conform themselves to what is prescribed for the same divisions in a battalion square; the companies of the remaining divisions, except those in reserve, will each form itself *to the right* or *to the left, into line*, according to its position on the right or left flank of the column. The music and the divisions in reserve will advance a space equal to the front of a company.

207. As soon as the divisions in reserve halt, their chiefs will cause their platoons to double: for this purpose, each chief will command:

1. *On the centre, double platoons.*
2. MARCH (or *double quick—MARCH*).

208. At the first command, each chief of platoon will throw himself before its centre; the chief of each outer platoon will cause it to face inwards, and then break the three headmost files to the rear.

209. At the command *march*, these outer platoons will double on the interior or standing platoons, and place themselves in the rear, at three paces from the latter; their chiefs will align them on the centre, and the files which had been broken to the rear will return into line.

210. The square being formed, the general will command :

8. Guides—Posts.

211. At this, which will not be repeated, the guides, the general and his staff, the field and staff, as well as the chiefs of division, who are without, will enter the square.

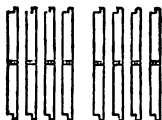
212. The captains whose companies have formed to the right, into line, will remain on the left of their companies. Their left guides will cover them in the rear rank, and the covering-sergeants will take post as file-closers behind the right of their respective companies.

213. The three lieutenant-colonels will place themselves behind the third front: the one of the first battalion near the angle formed by the first and third fronts; the one of the second battalion opposite to its first division; and the other near the angle formed by the third and fourth fronts. The majors will place themselves behind the second front, opposite to these positions of their respective lieutenant-colonels.

214. The second, third, first, and fourth fronts of the square will be commanded by the field-officers according to rank.

215. If the column be at half, instead of full distance, the general will, before forming square, order the colonels of the first and second battalions each to close his last division in mass, on the one preceding it; which being executed, the colonels of the second and third battalions will march them forward, and each halt his battalion when its first division is at company distance from the last division but one of the preceding battalions; the chiefs of the divisions in reserve will each, on putting his division in march, in order to close, cause three files to break off to the rear, from the right and left of the division.

216. If the column be closed in mass, the general will cause it to take half distance on any division he



To form square on the first division, second battalion, take half distance (216).

may designate, say the first of the second battalion: to this end, he will command:

1. *To form square.* 2. *On the first division, second battalion, take half distance.* 3. **MARCH** (or *double quick—MARCH*).

217. The column will take distances according to the principles and by the means indicated in School of Brigade No. 269 and following; but observing what follows:

218. Before the movement begins, the general will send two officers to place themselves on the prolongation of the guides, a little beyond the points at which the headmost and rearmost divisions of the column will arrive. The majors of the first and third battalions, placed respectively by the side of their leading guides, will see that each directs himself exactly on the officer in his front.

219. At the third command, the lieutenant-colonel, first battalion, will throw himself to company distance in front of the first division, second battalion, in order

to mark the halting-point for the last division but one of his battalion. The chief of its last (fifth or fourth) division will, at the moment of putting the column in march, cause the three files on its right and the three on the left to break off to the rear, as prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 203, and he will halt his division the instant the one immediately preceding shall arrive opposite to the lieutenant-colonel.

220. The colonel of the second, whose battalion takes its distances to the rear, having repeated the first and second commands, the chief of its last division will immediately cause files to be broken off as above; which being done, the colonel will cause the battalion to face about.

221. The files of its last division, broken to the rear, will face about with the battalion, and, whilst taking distance, they will march in front of the rear rank; the chief of this division will regulate himself by the division next in his rear, and command HALT at the moment the latter halts.

222. In the third battalion, the lieutenant-colonel will, in advance, throw himself to company distance behind the guide of the last division but one of the second battalion, in order to mark the halting-point for the first division of his battalion.

223. If it be the wish of the general, instead of forming square, merely to dispose the column for the execution of this movement, in case of need, he will, on this supposition, cause distances to be taken by the head of the column: to this end, he will command:

1. *To form square.*
2. *By the head of column, take half distance.*

224. This movement will be executed as prescribed in School of Brigade No. 242 and following; but the divisions to be held in reserve, and the one respectively next in their rear, will observe what follows:

225. At the first command, each chief of a reserve

division will cause files to be broken off as above ; he will then give the cautionary commands in time to enable his division to march at the same instant with the one next in front.

226. Each chief of a division that immediately follows a reserve division will give the command *march* the moment his division has company distance from the last but one in the preceding battalion.

227. In each battalion, the music will place themselves as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 820, behind the inner platoons of the second division, as soon as the latter has taken its distance.

228. In a column left in front, these divers movements will be executed according to the same principles and by inverse means, except that the same divisions will be held in reserve as in a column right in front.

229. The column being formed into square, when the general shall wish to march it in advance, he will command :

1. *Form column.* 2. MARCH (or *double quick*—MARCH).

230. This movement will be executed as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 863 and following ; but observing what follows :

231. At the first command, the chief of each division in reserve will command : *Form division.*

232. At this, the chief of each outer platoon, now in the rear of a centre platoon, will give the commands and make the preparatory movement for deploying on the corresponding centre platoon, and at the command *march*, briskly repeated by the colonel and the chief of the reserve division, the movement will be executed.

233. The division being re-formed, the chiefs of the outer platoons will retake their places in column, and the chief of the division will again break off three files from each of its flanks.

234. If, before the formation of the square, the left of the column had been in front, the column would be

re-formed by the same commands, and according to the same principles.

235. For marching in retreat, the general will form the column by the commands and means just indicated.

236. The column being formed, the general will cause it to face by the rear rank, by the commands and means indicated in School of Battalion No. 872 and following, and in School of Battalion No. 983 and following; the headmost and rearmost divisions will execute, in this case, what is prescribed for the first and fourth divisions in a battalion square.

237. The chiefs of the reserve divisions, before causing them to face about, will cause their broken files to return into line; each chief will then close his division in mass on the one next in front; which being executed, he will again cause the same files to break off to the rear.

238. The column, thus disposed, will march and form square as if it faced by the front rank, or it may be faced by the front rank and marched in advance by the commands and means indicated in School of Battalion No. 881 and following, and No. 877 and following. If it form square whilst faced by the rear rank, each chief of a reserve division will cause its outer platoons to double, as prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 207 and following.

239. The square being formed by the rear rank, the column, for marching, will be re-formed according to the principles prescribed in School of Battalion No. 876. Each chief of a reserve division will cause it to re-form, as indicated in Evolutions of the Line No. 231 and following.

To reduce the square.

240. A square of several battalions will be reduced by the commands and means prescribed in School of Battalion No. 883 and following.

Squares in four ranks.

241. The line being in column by company at full distance, divisions will be formed, and the formation of squares in each battalion executed, by the commands and means prescribed in School of Battalion No. 911 and following.

242. The squares formed in four ranks having been reduced, to form the battalion again into two ranks, each brigadier-general will command:

1. *In two ranks, undouble files.*

243. Each colonel, after having repeated this command, will add:

Battalion, outward face.

244. Each brigadier-general will add:

MARCH.

245. This movement will be executed in each battalion as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 917 and following, and No. 920 and following.

246. To form square in four ranks from line of battle, each brigadier-general will command:

1. *To form square in four ranks.* 2. *Column at half distance by division.* 3. *On the first (or fourth) division.*

247. Each colonel, after repeating these commands, will add:

Battalion, right (or left)—FACE.

248. The brigadier-generals will then add:

4. **MARCH** (or *double quick—MARCH*).

249. The movement will then be executed as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 923 and following.

250. The several movements prescribed in School of Battalion Nos. 928 and following, 981 and following,

and 935 and following, will be executed also by a line composed of several battalions. Each brigadier-general will give the first, second, and fourth commands, and each colonel the third commands, therein prescribed.

Remarks on the formation of squares.

251. A column disposed for the formation of the square, being in march, when the general shall wish to cause it to be covered by skirmishers, he will cause one or more companies of the reserve to be thrown out for the purpose: these skirmishers will never pass beyond the distance of fifty paces from the square.

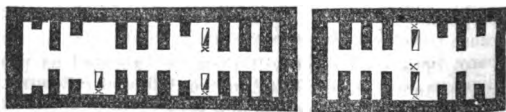
252. The general, wishing to form square, will halt the column and cause the drums to beat, or the bugles to sound, *to the color*, for the re-entrance of the skirmishers, as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 964.

253. The reserve divisions being intended not only to furnish skirmishers for covering the column, but also to sustain the parts of the square which may be most hotly attacked, no fixed place can be assigned to those divisions in a square; but, when in column, each will take the place which has been indicated.

254. When a column closed in mass has to form square, it will begin by taking company distance: but, if so suddenly threatened by cavalry as not to allow time for this disposition, it will be formed in the following manner:

255. The general will command:

1. *Column against cavalry.*



Column against cavalry (No. 255).

256. This having been repeated, the guides will pass into the lines of file-closers; the chief of the headmost division will caution it to stand fast, and pass behind the rear rank; the chief of the rearmost division will cause it to face about, and its file-closers will pass at the same time behind the front rank, become the rear; the outer file of each of these divisions will then face outwards.

257. In the intermediate divisions, each captain will put as many files from the outer flank of his company, into line of battle, as will close up the distance in front of its outer flank. The captains in the division next to that in the rear will also close up, in like manner, the distance between their outer flanks and the rearmost division. The files of each company remaining in column will close on their outer files, formed into line of battle, in order to create a vacant space in the middle of the column.

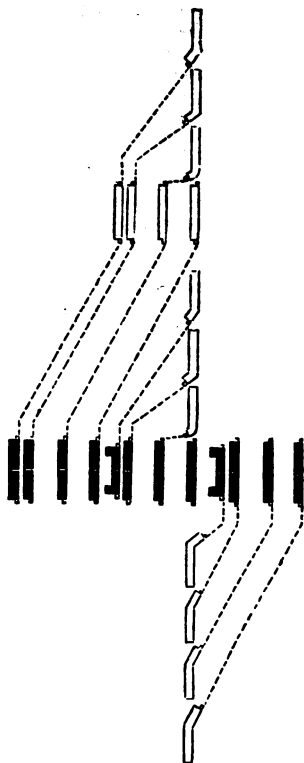
To form square from line of battle.

258. The three battalions being deployed, they will form square by the means indicated in School of Battalion No. 888 and following.

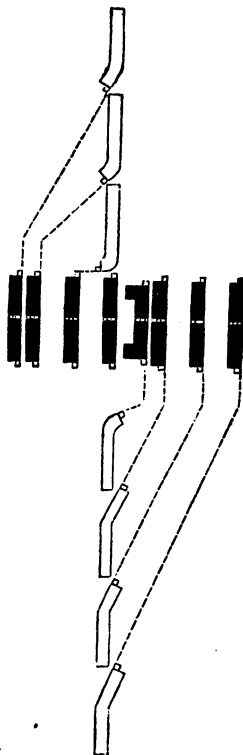
259. If it be intended that the direction of the square shall be parallel to the line of battle, the general will cause the line to break to the rear into column by division, with the right or left in front, and then close the column to company distance, on any division he may prefer, according to the principles prescribed in School of Brigade No. 184 and following, and in Evolutions of the Line No. 185 and following.

260. The intention being that the square shall be perpendicular to the line of battle, the general will cause the line to play into column by division at company distance, but in preference on the right or left division of a battalion: to this end, he will command:

1. *To form square.*
2. *Column at half distance by division.*
3. *On the first (or fifth) division, (such) battalion,*



To form square. Column at half distance by division. On the first division, second battalion, right in front (No. 260). (Ployment of a line composed of three battalions.)



To form square. Column at half distance by division. On the first division, second battalion, right in front (No. 260). (Ployment of a line composed of two battalions.)

right (or left) in front. 4. MARCH (or *double quick—*
MARCH).

261. This movement will be executed according to the principles prescribed in School of Battalion No. 889 and following, for plying a line into column by division at company distance, but observing what follows:

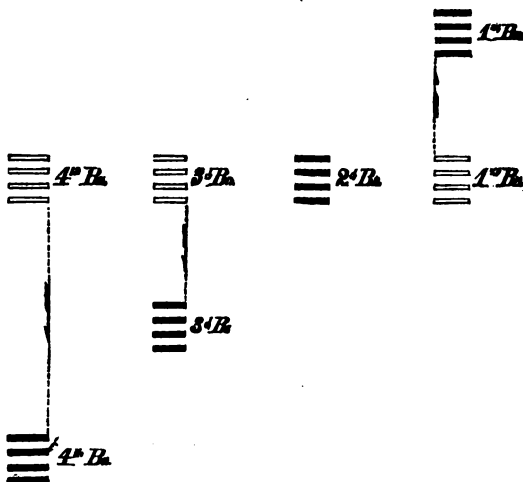
262. The chief of each reserve division will cause it to take its place in the column, so that there may be only three paces between it and the division next in front; and as soon as his division has been halted and aligned, he will break off to the rear the three files from each flank.

263. The chief of each division that enters the column next after a reserve division, will cause it to take company distance from the division next in front of the reserve division.

264. The preceding examples have been given to serve for a line of three or two battalions; but if a line be composed of a sufficient number of battalions to be divided into many squares, the latter will be disposed by echelons. The perpendicular distance between the echelons will be such that, the squares being formed, the first front of the second may find itself at least fifty paces farther to the rear than the fourth front of the first echelon. This rule is equally applicable to a column to be formed into several squares.

265. When the echelons have to march in advance or retreat, they will be formed according to the principles prescribed in Evolutions of the Line No. 104 and following, whether the battalions which are to compose the echelons be already disposed for the formation of squares, or be yet deployed. If the echelons are to remain at a halt, they will be formed on the centre, or on one of the wings, as will be explained.

266. It is supposed that the major-general wishes to form the echelons on the centre: he will notify the



*To form square. Echelon by battalion, at (so many) paces.
On second battalion, right wing in front, form echelons.
(No. 266.)*

brigadier-generals of his intentions, who will each command:

1. *To form square.* 2. *Echelon by battalion (or brigade), at (so many) paces.* 3. *On (such) battalion (or brigade), right (or left) wing in front, form echelons.* 4. **MARCH** (or double quick—**MARCH**).

267. At the command *march*, the portion of the line which is to form the directing echelon will stand fast.

268. All the other echelons will put themselves in march at the same time, each taking its direction from the side of the directing echelon; and whether it march

to the front or the rear, it will be halted by its commander when it has taken the given number of paces from the next echelon on the side of the direction.

269. At the commencement of the movement, the directing echelon will form square; the commander of each of the other echelons, after halting it, will rectify the alignment, so that it may be parallel to the directing echelon, and then cause it to form square.

270. A column which has to be divided into several squares will be thrown into echelons according to the same principles; the portion which is to constitute the directing echelon will stand fast, and the others will march, to the right or left, to the distance fixed by the major-general, either by the flank, or by breaking from the general column by a wheel.

Oblique squares.

271. A line threatened by cavalry, and without time to form squares disposed in echelons, will be formed into oblique squares by battalion, in the following manner. Each brigadier-general will command:

1. *Oblique squares, by battalion.*
2. *On the first division, form square.*

272. Each colonel will cause the alignment to be traced and the oblique square to be formed by his own battalion, in accordance with the commands and means prescribed in School of Battalion No. 938 and following.

273. The formation of battalions into oblique squares on the left division of each will be executed according to the same principles, and by inverse means.

274. In the preceding example, the line was supposed to be deployed; but if it be formed of battalions already in columns, the desired obliquity will be established by causing each battalion to change direction by the flank: to this end, each brigadier-general will command:

1. *To form oblique squares by battalion.* 2. *Change direction by the right (or left) flank.*

275. This will be executed by each battalion as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 946 and following.

276. A column at full distance may be formed into oblique squares by the same means: each battalion will be closed to half distance on its headmost division; which being executed, the battalion will change direction as has just been prescribed, and then form square.

To re-form the line.

277. The line being disposed in oblique squares, when the major-general shall wish to re-form it, he will cause the squares to break: to this end, he will command:

1. *Reduce squares.*

278. At this, briskly repeated, each colonel will cause his square to break. Pending the execution of the movement, the major-general will throw himself fifty or sixty paces in front of the square he may judge the most conveniently placed to become the directing battalion (say the third); he will place two markers in the direction he may wish to give to the line, and, as soon as they are established, he will command:

1. *The third, the battalion of direction.* 2. *Guides—On*
THE LINE.

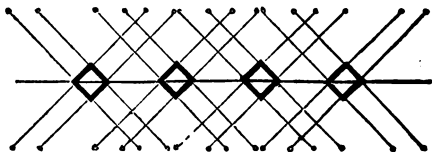
279. These commands having been repeated, the lieutenant-colonel of each battalion will detach himself with two markers, whom he will establish on the prolongation of those placed by the major-general, preserving its interval of twenty-two paces on the side of the directing battalion.

280. As soon as the markers are established before the front of a battalion, its colonel will command:

1. *Column, forward.* 2. *Guide right.* 3. *Head of column to the left.* 4. **MARCH** (or *double quick—MARCH*).

281. At the command *march*, the battalion will put itself in movement; the first division will wheel to the left, and direct itself so as to arrive parallelly to the line of battle; when at three paces from this line, the colonel will halt the battalion, and if any division be not yet in the new direction, it will be promptly brought into it. The battalion being halted, the colonel will align it by flank next to the directing battalion.

Remarks on oblique squares.



The lines of fire of oblique squares, the battalions having no general alignment (No. 282.)

282. The formation of a line into oblique squares gives the facility of placing it, whatever be its extent, as promptly in safety against the attacks of cavalry as if it were a single battalion, without causing the line to quit the position it occupies; and then, after re-forming each square into column, the line may be marched in any direction. The fires of oblique squares also cross each other in every direction except that of the squares themselves, and this even when the battalions, before being formed into squares, happened not to be on the same alignment; and it is thus that they are represented in the annexed diagram.

END OF EVOLUTIONS OF THE LINE.

APPENDIX.

THE following formation of square combines great simplicity with promptness of execution, and is, with all deference, submitted for the consideration of the military student.

To form square from line of battle.

1. The battalion composed of ten companies being in line and at a halt, if the colonel wish to form square, he will command :

1. *On the third division, form square.* 2. *Battalion, inwards—FACE.* 3. *By file right and left.* 4. **MARCH** (or *double quick—MARCH*).

2. At the first command, the chief of the third division will place himself before its centre, and caution it to stand fast. The captains whose companies in the order of battle are to the right of the directing division, will place themselves before the centres of their companies, and remind them that they are to face to the left; those captains whose companies are to the left of the directing division will place themselves before the centres of their companies, and remind them that they are to face to the right. In those companies which face to the right, each covering-sergeant will replace his captain in the front rank as soon as the latter steps out; in those which face to the left, each left guide (second sergeant) will replace in the front rank the captain of the company on his left when the latter steps out, and

the covering-sergeant of each of these companies will place himself as a file-closer behind the right file of his company. (See School of Battalion No. 832.)

3. At the second command, the companies to the right of the directing division will face to the left, and each captain will move quickly to the left of his company and place himself by the side of his left guide; the companies to the left of the directing division will face to the right, and each captain will move to the right of his company and place himself by the side of his covering-sergeant. The third division will stand fast, and its chief will command:

1. *Third division.* 2. *Forward.* 3. *Guide, centre.*

4. The junior captain who is in the centre of the third division, will be charged with the direction, and will regulate himself by the means indicated in School of Company No. 89.

5. At the command *march*, the third division will march square to the front. The fourth company, conducted by its captain and left guide, will immediately wheel by file to the right, and the seventh company, conducted by its captain and covering-sergeant, will immediately wheel by file to the left. The left guide of the fourth company will march in the trace of the right file of the fifth company, and the covering-sergeant of the seventh company will march in the trace of the left file of the sixth company. The other companies will continue to march by the flanks toward the centre. The files will wheel in succession, and all at the same point where the first files had wheeled, in conformity with the principles prescribed in School of Company No. 143. The captains and file-closers of the companies marching by the flank will see that the files neither open out nor close too much, and that they regain insensibly their distances if lost.

6. The colonel will watch the movement, and as soon as the right file of the second company and the left file

of the ninth company have wheeled and marched four paces, he will command :

1. *Battalion.* 2. **HALT.** 3. **FRONT.**

7. At the second command, the battalion, except the first and tenth companies, will halt, and at the third will face to the front as prescribed in School of Battalion Nos. 732, 733. The right companies will be aligned by the left, and the left companies by the right.

8. The first and tenth companies will continue to march ; the file-closers, passing round the rear of their respective companies, will place themselves one pace in front of the front rank, opposite to their respective places in line of battle. These companies will unite in division. A moment prior to their union, the left guide of the first company will take his place in the new line of file-closers, and the senior captain will command :

1. *Fifth division.* 2. *By the right and left flanks.*
3. **MARCH.**

9. The third command will be given at the instant of union. Both companies will face to their proper front in marching. This division will close up and form the square in accordance with the means prescribed in School of Battalion No. 829, and be aligned on the right and left rear (now front) rank man of the division.

10. The outer files on each flank of the first and fifth divisions will face outwards, as prescribed in School of Battalion Nos. 827 and 829. The band and field-music will move forward at the command *march*, and take the position prescribed in School of Battalion No. 828. The field and staff will conform to the rules prescribed in School of Battalion Nos. 832-835, and the fronts of square designated as prescribed in School of Battalion No. 836.

11. If the colonel wish to hold the fourth division

in reserve, he will give the commands prescribed above, section 6, when the right file of the third company and left file of the eighth company have wheeled.

12. The second and ninth companies, which form the fourth division, will not halt nor wheel by file, but continue to march by a flank, unite in division, and march forward, by the commands and means prescribed for the fifth division as above, sections 8 and 9: the file-closers will, however, remain in the rear of their respective companies.

18. The chief of the fourth division, as soon as his division faces and marches to the front, will command: *Guide, centre*, when the junior captain, who is charged with the direction, will march in the trace of the junior captain of the first division.

14. The fourth division will break four files from the right and left, and march forward to the centre of the square and double platoons on the centre, by the commands and means prescribed in School of Battalion Nos. 899, 900, and 901.

15. If the battalion is marching in line, and the colonel wish to form square, he will command:

1. *On the third division, form square.*
2. *Battalion, by the right and left flanks.*
3. *By file, right and left.*
4. *MARCH (or double quick—MARCH).*

16. At the command *march*, the movement will be executed according to the principles prescribed above. The third division will move forward, taking the guide to the centre, in accordance with the commands prescribed above, section 8. The companies to the right of the directing division will face to the left and file to the right in marching; the companies to the left of the directing division will face to the right and file to the left in marching; and the movement will in other respects be made in accordance with the means and principles prescribed above, section 2 and following.

17. The colonel will superintend the movement and give the commands for halting and fronting the battalion at the times and in the manner prescribed above, section 6 and following, and 11 and following.

18. The square thus formed corresponds in all respects with the square formed from the double column prescribed in School of Battalion No. 892 and following. The double column will be formed or the square reduced by the commands and means prescribed in School of Battalion Nos. 863 and following, and 883 and following.

To re-form the line.

19. The battalion being formed into square, if the colonel wish to re-form the line, he will command:

1. *Change front forward on fifth and sixth companies.*
2. *By company, right and left half wheel.*
3. MARCH
(or double quick—MARCH).

20. At the first command, the senior captain of the first front (fifth and sixth companies) will caution it to stand fast, and throw out the right guide of each company and the left guide of the sixth company. The senior captain of the fourth front (first and tenth companies) will cause it to face about. Each captain will place himself before the centre of his company. The captains of the second, third, fourth, and tenth companies will remind them that they have to wheel to the left, and will be replaced in the front rank by the left guides; the captains of the seventh, eighth, ninth, and first companies will remind them that they have to wheel to the right, and will be replaced in the front rank by the covering-sergeants.

21. At the second command, the second, third, fourth, and tenth companies will wheel to the left on a fixed pivot; the seventh, eighth, ninth, and first companies will wheel to the right on a fixed pivot:

and when the colonel shall judge that the companies have sufficiently wheeled, he will command:

4. *Forward.* 5. MARCH. 6. *Guide, centre.*

22. At the fifth command, the companies, ceasing to wheel, will march straight forward; at the sixth command, the men of the right companies will touch elbows towards the left; those of the left companies will touch towards the right. The second, third, and fourth companies will change front forward on the fifth company, according to the principles prescribed in School of Battalion No. 759. The seventh, eighth, and ninth companies will change front forward on the sixth company, according to the principles prescribed in School of Battalion No. 745 and following.

23. At the fourth command, the first and tenth companies, after wheeling to the right and left, will, by the command of their respective captains, take the guide to the right and left, and oblique to the right and left at the double quick, and when they have sufficiently obliqued, will retake the quick step and conform to the principles for change of front forward as above described. The file-closers will pass by the flanks to their respective places in rear of their companies.

24. The right companies will throw out their right guides, and be aligned by the left; the left companies will throw out their left guides, and be aligned by the right.

25. The formation being ended, the colonel will command:

Guides—Posts.

SUPPLEMENT.

CAMP, GARRISON, AND GUARD DUTY,

WITH A MODIFIED

MANUAL OF ARMS.

205

SUPPLEMENT.

CAMP AND GARRISON DUTY.

THE calls most common in camp are as follow :—

1. REVEILLÉ.—This is the signal which awakens the soldier at daybreak.

2. PEAS ON A TRENCHER.—This is the signal for breakfast.

3. FIRST SERGEANT'S CALL.—This is the signal which brings the first sergeant of each company to the adjutant's quarters. It is used for bringing in the morning reports, to notify the first sergeants of the issue of rations, or any detail necessary to be attended to by them in camp.

4. SICK CALL—sometimes called *Surgeon's Call*.—Is the signal for bringing invalids to the hospital.

5. TROOP.—Is the signal for guard mounting.

6. ROAST BEEF.—Is the signal for dinner.

7. ADJUTANT'S CALL (the first part of the troop).—Is the signal for the adjutant to come for orders. It is also the signal for assembling companies for dress parade on the battalion parade ground.

8. RETREAT.—This is usual at sunset, and is the signal for firing the sun-down gun.

9. TATTOO.—This is the signal for retiring to quarters.

10. TAPS.—This is the signal for extinguishing lights. Upon the drum, it is a seven-stroke roll and nine taps; upon the bugle, it is No. 12 of U. S. Infantry Tactics of 1861.

11. **ASSEMBLY.**—This is the signal for the companies to assemble on their company parades.

12. **TO THE COLOR.**—This signal forms the battalion. It usually succeeds the assembly.

13. **THE DRUMMER'S CALL.**—This signal brings the drummers together for beating the stated calls.

These calls for the fife and drum can be found at the close of the first volume of Scott's Infantry Tactics; for the bugle, in U. S. Infantry Tactics of 1861, pp. 194-214.

There are three daily roll-calls in each company, under the superintendence of one of its commissioned officers. The first follows immediately after reveille, the second after retreat or evening parade, and the third immediately after tattoo. Absentees from either roll-call, unless excused, are usually subjected to extra tours of guard, or police duty.

Immediately after reveille roll-call, the tents and quarters are put in order by the men in each company, under the superintendence of the chiefs of squads. The guard house or tent is put in order by the guard, or, when sufficiently numerous, by the prisoners.

The morning reports of each company, signed by its captain and first sergeant, will be handed into the adjutant daily, at the first sergeant's call, and consolidated by the adjutant for the colonel's information.

At the sick call (or surgeon's call), the sick then in the companies are conducted to the hospital by one of the sergeants (the first, when practicable), who will each hand to the surgeon, in his company book, a list of all the sick of the company, on which the surgeon will state who are to remain in, or go into, hospital; who are to return to quarters as sick or convalescent; what duties the convalescent in quarters are capable of; what cases are feigned; and any other information in regard to the sick of the company he may have to communicate to the company commander.

GUARD MOUNTING.

CAMP and garrison guards are relieved every twenty-four hours.

The first call for guard mounting is usually the assembly. It precedes the second call, which is the troop, fifteen minutes. At the first call, the men warned for duty turn out on their company parades for inspection by the first sergeant of each company. At the second call, they repair to the regimental parade, conducted by the first sergeant. Each detachment, as it arrives, will, under the direction of the adjutant, take post on the left of the one that preceded it, in open order, arms shouldered, and bayonets fixed, the first sergeants in rear of the men of their respective companies. The sergeant-major will dress the ranks, count the files, verify the details, and when the guard is formed report to the adjutant, and take post two paces on the left of the front rank.

The adjutant then commands: *Front*, when the officer of the guard takes post twelve paces in front of the centre; the sergeants of the guard (but not the first sergeants) in one rank, four paces to the rear of the officer, and the corporals in one rank, four paces in rear of the sergeants, all facing to the front. The music is formed in two ranks on the right of the line. If there is a junior officer of the guard, he takes post twelve paces in front of the centre of the fourth section, as if he were a first lieutenant. The adjutant then assigns their places in the guard. This is usually done by supposing the guard to constitute a company, of which the officer of the guard is captain, the junior officer (if there be one) is first lieutenant, and the sergeants first, second, and third, according to seniority. Thus the officer of the guard will be assigned to the

command of the first platoon, the junior officer to the command of the second platoon, the senior sergeant will be guide of the first platoon, and the next in rank the guide of the second platoon, etc.

The adjutant will then command:

1. *Officers and non-commissioned officers.* 2. *About—FACE.* 3. *Inspect your guards—MARCH.*

At the second command, the officers, sergeants, and corporals, face about; at the third command, they take the posts assigned them, except the officer of the guard, who stands fast, after having faced about, and commands:

1. *Order—ARMS.* 2. *Inspection—ARMS,*

and inspects his guard. When there is a junior officer of the guard, he inspects the rear rank, and when there is no commissioned officer on the guard, the adjutant will inspect it. During inspection the band will play.

The inspection ended, the officer of the guard takes post four paces in front of the front rank of the guard opposite his post on the right,—the junior officer will take post four paces in front of the front rank, opposite the centre of the fourth section. The officers of the day will, at the same time, take post in front of the centre of the guard,—the old officer of the day three paces on the right of the new officer of the day, and one pace retired.

The adjutant will now command:

1. *Parade—REST.* 2. *Troop—BEAT OFF.*

When the music, beginning on the right, will beat down the line in front of the officer of the guard to the left, and back to its place on the right, where it will cease to play.

The adjutant now commands:

1. *Attention.* 2. *Shoulder—ARMS.* 3. *Close Order—MARCH.*

At the words *close order*, the officers will face about ;
at *march*, resume their posts in line

The adjutant then commands :

Present—ARMS.

He will then face to the officer of the day, salute, and report, "*Sir, the guard is formed.*" If the adjutant is of higher rank than the officer of the day, he will report without saluting, either then, or when marching in review. The new officer of the day, after acknowledging the salute, will direct the adjutant to march the guard in review, or by a flank, to its post.

If in review, the adjutant will then face about, and command :

1. *By platoon, right wheel.* 2. MARCH. 3. *Pass in review.* 4. *Column, forward.* 5. *Guide right.* 6. MARCH.

The guard marches in review past the officer of the day, officers saluting, and conducted by the adjutant, who marches on the left of the first platoon, the sergeant-major on the left of the last platoon.

When the column passes the officer of the day, the adjutant, sergeant-major, and first sergeants retire, and the officer of the guard marches it to its post. The music marches at the head of the column until it arrives opposite the officer of the day, where it wheels out of the column, and takes post opposite the officer of the day. When the rear of the column has passed, the music will cease. The old officer of the day will then salute the new officer of the day, and transmit to him the orders and the instructions he may have received, and under which he has been acting as officer of the day, during his tour of service the day previous.

The old officer of the guard, on the approach of the

new guard, forms his old guard in line, and, taking post on its right, commands:

Present—ARMS.

The new guard marches past the old in quick time, at *shouldered arms*, officers saluting, and takes post four paces on its right, where, having formed on the same line with it, the new officer of the guard will command:

Present—ARMS.

The two officers will then approach each other and salute. They will then return to their respective guards, and both command:

1. *Shoulder—ARMS.* 2. *Order—ARMS.*

The new officer of the guard, having ascertained from the old the number of posts, will divide his guard into three reliefs, make out the list of his guard, and will proceed to take possession of the guard-house or guard-tent, and the articles and prisoners in charge of the guard, and while the sentinels are being relieved, the old officer of the guard will give to the new all information and instructions he may have received during his tour of service.

The first relief is designated, and marched two paces to the front. It is then numbered, the numbers beginning with the right front-rank man, who is number one, the right rear-rank man being number two, the front-rank man of the second file from the right being number three, and so on alternately from front to rear and right to left. A corporal of the new guard will then take charge of the first relief, and proceed to relieve the sentinels of the old guard still on post, accompanied by a corporal of the old guard, who will take command of the old sentinels when the old are relieved.

If the relief consists of more than twelve sentinels,

it will be commanded by a sergeant ; if of twelve, or less sentinels, by a corporal.

The relief will march by a flank in two ranks, with arms constantly at the support. The first relief being numbered, the corporal in charge of it will command :

1. *Without doubling, Right—FACE.*
2. *Support—ARMS.*
3. *Forward.*
4. *MARCH.*

While on the march, should an officer approach, the corporal will command *shoulder arms*, and bring his relief again to *support arms* when the officer has passed.

The sentinel at the guard-tent will be number one, and will be the first relieved ; the others will be successively relieved in their numerical order.

When the sentinel sees the relief approach in the daytime, he will halt, and face to it with his arms at a shoulder. At six paces from him the corporal will command :

1. *Relief.*
2. *HALT.*

When the relief will halt, and bring its pieces to the shoulder, without further orders. The corporal will then command, according to the number of the post :

Number one (or two, or three), Arms—PORT.

Both old and new sentinels will then take the position of *arms port*, and approach each other ; the old sentinel whispering to the new the orders and instructions he has received relative to his post. The corporal will see that such orders are properly communicated by the old sentinel to the new one. Both sentinels will then shoulder arms, the old sentinel passing in quick time to his place in rear of the relief, the new sentinel remaining at his post.

1. *Support—ARMS.*
2. *Forward.*
3. *MARCH.*

And the relief proceeds in the same manner until the whole is relieved.

When all the sentinels of the old guard have been relieved and brought in, the old officer of the guard will march his guard in quick time past the new guard, the old guard carrying their pieces at a *shoulder*, the new standing at *presented arms*, both officers saluting, and the drums of both guards beating.

Before the old guard is dismissed, their pieces will be drawn, or discharged at a target.

When the old guard has marched off fifty paces, the officer of the new guard will order his men to stack their arms, and will then make himself acquainted with all the instructions for his post, visit the sentinels, and question them, as well as the non-commissioned officers, relative to the instructions they may have received from other persons of the old guard.

In brigade encampments the officer of the day must be a field officer, but in regimental encampments there is a daily detail of a captain to act as officer of the day, a first lieutenant to act as officer of the guard, and a second lieutenant to act as officer of police. The detail of non-commissioned officers and privates for the guard will be published daily in battalion orders. The adjutant will furnish to the sergeant-major the detail, and the sergeant-major will furnish to each first sergeant the number of non-commissioned officers and privates to be detailed from each company. This will be given to the first sergeants on tickets, immediately after evening dress parade, and the men detailed for the morrow's guard will be notified by the first sergeant, on or before tattoo roll-call.

The soldier detailed to act as orderly will not be placed on post as a sentinel, but will report for orders to the adjutant immediately after guard mounting, and attend at head-quarters from 8 o'clock A.M. till 6 o'clock P.M.

OFFICER OF THE DAY.

The officer of the day, during his tour of service, is the immediate commander of the encampment, under the directions of the colonel or commanding officer, and is charged with its good order and cleanliness. His authority embraces the entire encampment. A fatigue is furnished him when necessary. He will see that the regular calls are beaten at the proper time by the drummer of the guard. The drummer of the guard is usually the drummer of the company commanded by the officer of the day.

Immediately after the old guard is marched off, the new officer of the day will report for orders either to the commanding officer, or to such person as may be designated by him for that purpose,—usually the lieutenant-colonel.

He will see that the officer of the guard is furnished with the parole and countersign before twilight. He visits the guards during the day at such times as he may deem necessary, and ascertains from the sentinels their orders and instructions.

During the night he will satisfy himself frequently of the vigilance of the guard, and himself make the rounds at night, at least once before and once after midnight.

Upon being relieved, he will make such remarks in the report of the officer of the guard as circumstances require, and present the same at head-quarters.

OFFICER OF THE GUARD.

This officer in regimental encampments is usually a first lieutenant. He is subordinate to the officer of the day, and will obey all orders received from him. He will remain constantly at his post, at or near the guard-tent, unless while visiting his sentinels, or necessarily engaged elsewhere in his proper duty. Upon leaving his post, he will mention his intention and probable

time of absence to his immediate subordinates, the officer of police, or sergeant of the guard.

Neither officers nor soldiers will take off any of their clothing or accoutrements, or retire to their quarters while on guard, but hold themselves in constant readiness at the guard-tent, at all hours of the day and night, during their entire tour of duty.

The officer of the guard must see that the countersign is communicated to the sentinels a little before twilight. During the night, he orders patrols and rounds to be made by the officer of the police and sergeant of the guard, whenever he thinks necessary, and himself visits the sentinels frequently. Patrols are made usually after the sentinels have been on post an hour, or intermediate to the relief.

He will make a report of his tour of service according to the form prescribed by the regulation, and when relieved forward it to the officer of the day.

OFFICER OF POLICE.

The officer of police will be subordinate to the officer of the guard, and will aid and assist him in his duties. He will have the immediate superintendence of the police guard during his tour of service, and all police duty about the encampment. The sentinels of the police guard, and all interior guards, are not provided with the countersign.

The sword and sash will be worn by officers of the day, guard, and police, during their entire tour of service. The sash will be worn by officers of the day across the body, from the right shoulder to the left hip, instead of round the waist.

SENTINELS.

Sentinels should be relieved every two hours, unless the weather renders it necessary to shorten their duty on post.

Each relief, before mounting, is inspected by the

officer of the guard. The corporal or sergeant in command of the relief reports to him, and presents the old relief on his return.

The countersign is given to such persons as are entitled to pass during the night, and to officers, non-commissioned officers, and sentinels of the guard.

The parole is imparted to such officers only as have the right to visit the guards and to make the grand rounds, and to officers commanding guards.

In brigade encampments the parole is imparted to general officers; in regimental encampments it is usually given to field officers.

When a fire breaks out, or any alarm is given in camp, all guards are to be immediately under arms.

Sentinels will not take orders, or allow themselves to be relieved, unless by an officer or non-commissioned officer of the guard, the officer of the day, a general or field officer, or the commanding officer. All orders given to sentinels by any officer of higher rank than the officer of the guard, will be immediately notified to him by the officer giving them.

Sentinels will report every breach of orders or regulations they are instructed to enforce.

Sentinels must keep themselves on the alert, never sitting down while on post, but observing every thing that takes place within sight and hearing of their post. They will carry their arms habitually at a support, or on either shoulder, but will never quit them, nor allow them to be examined or taken out of their possession by any person whatever. In wet weather they will secure arms.

No sentinel will quit his post, or hold conversation with any persons not necessary to the proper discharge of his duty. If circumstances require a temporary relief, he must call for the corporal of the guard, and be regularly relieved.

All persons, of whatever rank in the service, are required to observe respect toward every sentinel.

In case of disorder, a sentinel must call out *the guard*. If a fire breaks out, he must cry, *Fire*, adding the number of his post. If in either case the danger is imminent, he must discharge his piece before calling out.

Each sentinel must repeat all calls made from posts more distant from the guard-tent than his own; and no sentinel will be posted so distant as not to be heard by the guard, either directly or through other sentinels. Thus, the sentinel on post No. 9, upon hearing the call, *Corporal of the guard No. 10*, must repeat the call in the same words, *Corporal of the guard No. 10*, and this call will be repeated in succession by the sentinels at posts Nos. 8, 7, 6, 5, 4, 3, 2, and 1. By this means, the corporal of the guard is not only notified of the demand made upon him, but of the precise locality where his presence is required.

Sentinels will *present arms* to general and field officers, to the officer of the day, and the commanding officer, although of a rank below a field officer. To all other officers they will *shoulder arms*, having previously brought their pieces to the support arms, prior to the officer's approach. Sentinels are instructed to present arms to all officers who have two rows of buttons upon their coats, or the sash worn across their bodies; to all other officers they shoulder arms from the support.

The sentinel at any post of the guard, when he sees a body of troops or an officer entitled to compliment approach, must call out the guard, and announce who approaches. Thus, on the approach of the commanding officer, he would call: *Turn out the guard; commanding officer!* when the guard is paraded, and salutes with presented arms. In active service this rule, however, is somewhat modified as to the commanding officer, who is entitled to the same compliment as the officer of the day, on his approaching the guard-tent.

In the daytime, when the sentinel before the guard-tent sees the officer of the day approach, he will call:

Turn out the guard; officer of the day! The guard will be paraded, and salute with presented arms.

Sentinels present arms to all bodies of troops under the command of a commissioned officer; to those in command of a non-commissioned officer they will shoulder arms from a support.

Guards do not turn out, as a matter of compliment, after sunset; and no compliments will be paid by sentinels after that hour, other than those prescribed for grand rounds.

After the countersign is issued, until broad daylight, sentinels will challenge every person who approaches them, bringing their pieces to arms port. They will not come to the charge bayonet, unless the person challenged continues to advance after the order to halt. They will not fire, unless three successive challenges are passed unnoticed, or unless they are attacked.

A sentinel in challenging calls: *Who comes there?* If answered: *Friend with the countersign*, and he is instructed to pass persons with the countersign, he will reply: *Advance friend with the countersign*. If answered: *Friends with the countersign*, he will reply: *Halt friends; advance one with the countersign*. This rule is absolute and imperative. The sentinel must never allow more than one person to approach him. Thus, if his challenge is answered, *relief*, or *patrol*, or *grand rounds*, he will reply: *Halt relief*, or *patrol*, or *grand rounds*, *advance corporal*, or *sergeant with the countersign*, and satisfy himself that the persons or party are what they represent themselves to be. If he have no authority to pass persons with the countersign, or a wrong countersign be given, or the persons have no countersign whatever, he will cause them to stand, and call: *Corporal of the guard*, adding the number of his post. The sentinel will compel every person to advance to him and give the countersign, and never advance himself for the purpose of receiving it.

It is a safe rule, after dark, to compel every person to enter or leave the camp by the guard-tent, whether they have the countersign or not.

When any person approaches the guard-tent at night, the sentinel before the guard-tent, after challenging, causes him to halt until examined by a non-commissioned officer of the guard. If it be the officer of the day, or any other officer entitled to inspect the guard and to make the grand rounds, the non-commissioned officer will call: *Turn out the guard*, and announce who approaches, when the guard will be paraded at shouldered arms, and the officer of the guard will, if he thinks necessary, demand the countersign and parole.

The officer of the day, or any other officer authorized to do so, and wishing to make the grand rounds, will take from the guard an escort of a sergeant and two men. When the rounds are challenged by a sentinel, the sergeant will answer: *Grand rounds*, and the sentinel will reply: *Halt grand rounds; advance sergeant with the countersign*. The sergeant then advances alone, and gives the countersign. The sentinel will then call: *Advance rounds*, and stand at a shoulder till they have passed. After having made the tour of the camp and arrived once more at the guard-tent, when the sentinel before the guard-tent challenges, and is answered: *Grand rounds* by the sergeant of the escort, the sentinel will reply: *Halt grand rounds; turn out the guard grand rounds*, upon which the guard will be drawn up at shouldered arms. The officer of the guard then directs a sergeant and two men to advance. When within ten paces, this sergeant challenges. The sergeant of the grand rounds answers: *Grand rounds*. The sergeant of the guard replies: *Advance sergeant with the countersign*. The sergeant of the rounds advances alone, gives the countersign, and returns to his round. The sergeant of the guard calls to his officer: *The countersign is right*, on which the officer of the

guard calls: *Advance rounds*. The officer of the rounds then advances alone, the guard standing at shouldered arms. The officer of the rounds passes along the front of the guard to the officer, who keeps his post on the right, and gives him the parole.

In brigade encampments any general officer, or the commanding officer of a regiment, may visit the guards of his own command, and go the grand rounds, and be received in the same manner as prescribed for the officer of the day. In regimental encampments any field-officer of the regiment is entitled to the same privilege.

All material instructions given to a sentinel on post, by persons entitled to make grand rounds, ought to be promptly notified to the officer of the guard, by the persons giving such instructions.

DRESS PARADE.

THERE will be daily one dress parade at *troop* or *retreat*, as the commanding officer may direct.

Half an hour before *troop* or *retreat*, a signal will be beaten or sounded (usually *the assembly*), for the music to assemble on the regimental parade, and each company to turn out under arms on its own parade, for inspection and roll-call by its own officers.

Ten minutes after that signal, the *adjutant's call* will be given, when the captains will march their companies (the band playing) to the regimental parade, where they take their positions in the order of battle as follows: The color-company takes its position first, under the direction of the adjutant. This company will throw out both right and left guides, and be aligned by its captain by the right. This captain will then step into the rear rank of his company, to allow the captain of the company on the right of the color to align his com-

pany by the left. The first sergeant of the color-company will take post in the line of file-closers opposite his interval. As soon as the color-company is aligned by its captain, the company on the left of the color will take its position in line. Its left guide will place himself on the alignment of the guides of the color-company, so as to be opposite one of the three left files of his company. Its captain will then align his company by the right. The company on the right of the color will then take its position, its right guide placing himself upon the alignment of the color-guides, so as to be opposite one of the three right files of his company. Its captain will then align his company by the left. The other companies will then form successively to the right and left, the captains of the left wing throwing out their left guides, and aligning their companies by the right, and the captains of the right wing throwing out their right guides, and aligning their companies by the left. The guides, as they place themselves upon the alignment, will bring their pieces to the present. The adjutant, seeing the battalion in line, will command:

Guides—Posts,

when the guides will resume their positions in line, passing for this purpose through the nearest captain's interval; the captains of the right wing, who are on the left of their companies, shifting to the right, passing by the front rank, and the captain of the color-company will step into the front rank, and be covered by his first sergeant. The adjutant will then command:

Present—ARMS.

when arms will be presented, officers saluting.

The adjutant will then face about to the commanding officer, salute, and report: *Sir, the battalion is formed.*

The commanding officer, having acknowledged the salute by touching his cap, will draw his sword, and command:

1. *Battalion.* 2. *Shoulder—ARMS.*

He will then return his sword, and direct the adjutant to form the parade.

The adjutant then takes his post two paces on the right of the line, the sergeant-major two paces on the left. The music will be formed in two ranks on the right of the adjutant. The captain of the first company, on notice to that effect from the adjutant, steps one pace to the front, faces to the left, and gives to his company the command:

1. *First Company.* 2. *Order—ARMS.* 3. *PARADE REST.*

and retires to his post on the right of his company. This is repeated by each captain in succession, from right to left. Each captain will describe his company by its number, as "second company," "third company," etc.

The ceremony will then proceed in accordance with the form as prescribed in Army Regulations.

All field and company officers and men will be present at dress parade, unless specially excused, or on some duty incompatible with such attendance.

At the last word of the command "*PARADE REST*," the soldier will carry the right foot six inches in rear of the left heel, the left knee slightly bent, the body upright upon the right leg, the musket resting against the hollow of the right shoulder, the hands crossed in front, the backs of them outward, and the left hand uppermost. In this position the soldier will remain silent and motionless, not turning the head or changing the position of the feet. At the command "*Attention*" the soldier will resume the position of ordered arms.

The officers, at the command "*Parade Rest*," will

reverse the sword, rest the point on the ground in front of and between the feet, clasp the left hand over the right, both resting on the guard, and carry the right foot six inches in rear of the left heel, the left knee slightly bent, the body upright upon the right leg. At the command *Attention*, they will raise the sword smartly, place the back of the blade against the right shoulder, bring the right heel upon the line of the left, and stand erect.

Beating the Calls.

The drummer's call will be beaten by the drummer of the guard five minutes before the time for beating the regular calls, when the drummer of each company will take post on the color-line, in front of his own company's street. As soon as the beat begins on the right, it will immediately be taken up along the line. For reveille and tattoo, however, all the drums and fifes will assemble on the right of the color-line, and as the call is beaten, the field music will march through the different company streets.

For an hour previous to tattoo the band will play in front of headquarters.

MANUAL OF ARMS.

IN order to adapt the Rifle Manual of the U. S. Infantry Tactics of 1861 to the musket, it will be necessary to modify it in the following particulars. In all other particulars the manual of arms for the rifle will be adhered to.

Load in nine times.

1. LOAD.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Carry the right foot forward, placing its heel against the hollow of the left, but without altering the position of the body. At the same time, seize the piece with the left hand at the middle band, detaching it slightly from the shoulder.

Second Motion. Quit the piece with the right hand, and with the left hand carry it obliquely across the body, and bring it to the ground without shock, resting it against the left thigh, rammer to the rear, butt outside of and against the left foot, muzzle opposite to and three inches from the centre of the breast. Carry the right hand to the cartridge-box, and open it.

2. Handle—CARTRIDGE.

One time and one motion.

Take the cartridge between the thumb and first two fingers, and place the end in the teeth.

3. Tear—CARTRIDGE.

One time and one motion.

Tear the end of the cartridge down to the powder,

holding it upright, and place it in front of or near the muzzle, the back of the hand to the front.

4. *Charge*—CARTRIDGE.

One time and one motion.

Empty the powder into the barrel; and, if a musket is used, insert the cartridge in the barrel. If a rifle, lower the right hand near the left, disengage the ball from the paper with the right hand and the thumb and first two fingers of the left. Insert it in the bore, the pointed end uppermost, and press it down with the right thumb. Seize the head of the rammer with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, the other fingers closed, the elbows near the body.

5. *Draw*—RAMMER.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Draw the rammer by extending the right arm; seize it again at the middle between the thumb and forefinger, palm of the hand to the front, the nails up, the fingers extended and joined; clear the rammer entirely by again extending the arm, the rammer in the prolongation of the pipes.

Second Motion. Turn the rammer between the bayonet and face, by closing the fingers, the rammer parallel to the bayonet, the arm extended, the butt of the rammer near the muzzle, but not yet inserted.

Third Motion. Insert the rammer, and force it down as low as the hand, turning the hand as it comes down, so that the back of the hand may be to the front, the elbow down and near the body.

6. *Ram*—CARTRIDGE.

One time and one motion.

Extend the arm to its full extent, seizing the ram-

mer between the right thumb extended and the forefinger bent, the other fingers closed; press the ball home with force, the back of the hand to the front, the elbow down, and near the body.

7. *Return*—RAMMER.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Draw the rammer by extending the right arm; re-seize it at the middle between the thumb and forefinger, palm of the hand to the front, the nails up, the fingers extended and joined; clear the rammer from the barrel by extending the right arm, the rammer in the prolongation of the barrel.

Second Motion. Turn the rammer between the bayonet and the face by closing the fingers, the rammer parallel to the bayonet, the arm extended, the little end of the rammer near the first pipe, but not yet inserted.

Third Motion. Insert the rammer as far as the hand; raise the right hand, placing the little finger on the butt of the rammer, and force it down, and lower the left hand on the barrel to the full extent of the arm, without depressing the shoulder.

8. PRIME.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Bring up the piece vertically to the left shoulder with the left hand, seize it with the right hand at the small of the stock, and slide the left hand down as low as the chin.

Second Motion. Make a half face to the right, as in *about face*, except that the hollow of the right foot is close against the left heel, instead of three inches to the rear, carry the piece opposite to the right shoulder, bring it down by the right side with both hands, the

left thumb extended along the stock, the butt under the right forearm, the small of the stock against the body, the right thumb on the hammer, the fingers under and against the guard.

Third Motion. Half cock the piece, brush off the old cap with the thumb, carry the hand to the cap-box, observing if any smoke comes from the tube (a certain indication that the piece has been fired), take a cap between the thumb and first two fingers of the right hand, place it firmly on the cone, pushing it down with the thumb, and seize the piece by the small of the stock.

9. *Shoulder*—ARMS.

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Face to the front, turning on the left heel, bring the right foot alongside of the left; bring the piece to the right shoulder, right hand embracing the guard between the thumb and forefinger, slip the left hand to the height of the shoulder, the fingers extended and joined.

Second Motion. Drop the left hand by the side.

After firing, to load from the position of aim.

10. *LOAD.*

One time and two motions.

First Motion. Face to the front, turning on the left heel, carry the right foot forward, placing its heel against the hollow of the left, but without altering the position of the body; bring the piece with both hands to the left shoulder, the barrel to the front, the left hand at the height of the chin, the right hand at the small of the stock, piece detached from the shoulder.

Second Motion. Lower the piece to the ground without shock, place the butt as in No. 1, and carry the right hand to the cartridge-box.

To fix and unfix bayonet from the position of shouldered arms.

11. Fix—BAYONET.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Carry the right foot forward, placing its heel against the hollow of the left, but without altering the position of the body; at the same time seize the piece with the left hand at the middle band, detaching it slightly from the shoulder.

Second Motion. Quit the piece with the right hand, and with the left carry it obliquely across the body, and bring it to the ground without shock, resting it against the left thigh, rammer to the rear, butt outside of and against the left foot; drop the piece into the hollow of the right arm, seize the bayonet-scabbard with the left hand, raise it as far as the throg will permit, seize the bayonet by the shank and socket with the right hand, so that the lower (now upper) end of the socket shall extend about an inch above the heel of the hand.

Third Motion. Draw the bayonet from the scabbard, turning the clasp towards the body with the right thumb, re-seize the piece at the middle band with the left hand, carry and fix the bayonet on the muzzle with the right hand, press the clasp to its position with the right thumb, place the little finger of the right hand on the head of the rammer, lower the left hand to its full extent, without depressing the shoulder.

12. Shoulder—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Bring up the piece vertically to the left shoulder with the left hand, seize it with the right hand at the small of the stock, and slip the left hand down as low as the chin.

Second Motion. Carry the piece vertically across the body to the right shoulder, change the position of the

right hand, so as to embrace the guard, place the right foot beside the left, slip the left hand to the shoulder, fingers extended and joined.

Third Motion. Drop briskly the left hand by the side.

13. *Unfix*—BAYONET.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Carry the right foot forward, placing its heel against the hollow of the left, but without altering the position of the body; at the same time, seize the piece with the left hand at the middle band, detaching it slightly from the shoulder.

Second Motion. Quit the piece with the right hand. and with the left carry it obliquely across the body and bring it to the ground without shock, resting it against the left thigh, rammer to the rear, butt outside of and against the left foot; carry the right hand to the bayonet, with the right thumb push the clasp against the stop, seize the bayonet at the socket and shank.

Third Motion. Wrest off the bayonet, drop the piece into the hollow of the right arm, seize the bayonet-scabbard with the left hand, place the bayonet in its scabbard, seize the piece with the left hand at the middle band, place the little finger of the right hand upon the head of the rammer, and extend the left hand to its full extent, without depressing the shoulder.

14. *Shoulder*—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

The same as shoulder arms from *fix bayonet*, No. 12.

To fix and unfix bayonet from the position of ordered arms.

15. Fix—BAYONET.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Carry the right foot forward, placing its heel against the hollow of the left, but without altering the position of the body; with the right hand raise the piece four inches from the ground, carry it across the body to the left side, seizing it at the middle band with the left hand, and bring it to the ground without shock, resting it against the left thigh, rammer to the rear, butt outside of and against the left foot.

Second Motion. Drop the piece into the hollow of the right arm, seize the bayonet-scabbard with the left hand, raise it as far as the throg will permit, seize the bayonet by the shank and socket with the right hand, so that the lower (now upper) end of the socket shall extend about an inch above the heel of the hand.

Third Motion. Draw the bayonet from the scabbard, turning the clasp towards the body with the right thumb, reseize the piece at the middle band with the left hand, carry and fix the bayonet on the muzzle with the right hand, pressing the clasp to its position with the right thumb, place the little finger of the right hand on the head of the rammer, lower the left hand to its full extent without depressing the shoulder.

From this position arms can be shouldered as in shoulder arms, from the *fix bayonet*, No. 12, or returned to the position of ordered arms, as follows:

16. Order—ARMS.

One time and one motion.

Bring the right foot to the side of the left; with the left hand raise the piece four inches from the ground, and carry it over to the right side; seize the piece with the right hand immediately below the left, drop

the left hand by the side, lower the piece to the ground with the right hand, and take the position of ordered arms.

17. *Unfix*—BAYONET.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Carry the right foot forward, placing its heel against the hollow of the left, but without altering the position of the body; with the right hand raise the piece four inches from the ground, carry it across the body to the left side, seizing it at the middle band with the left hand, and bring it to the ground without shock, resting it against the thigh, rammer to the rear, butt outside of and against the left foot.

Second Motion. Carry the right hand to the bayonet, with the right thumb push the clasp against the stop, and seize the bayonet at the socket and shank.

Third Motion. Wrest off the bayonet, drop the piece into the hollow of the right arm, seize the bayonet-scabbard with the left hand, place the bayonet in its scabbard; seize the piece with the left hand at the middle band, place the little finger of the right hand upon the head of the rammer, and extend the left hand to its full extent without depressing the shoulder.

From this position arms can be shouldered as in shoulder arms, from the fix bayonet, No. 12, or returned to the position of ordered arms, as in No. 16.

18. *Inspection*—ARMS.

(With bayonets unfixed.)

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Carry the right foot forward, placing its heel against the hollow of the left, but without altering the position of the body; with the right hand raise the piece four inches from the ground, carry it across the body to the left side, seizing it at the middle band with the left hand, and bring it to the ground without shock, resting it against the left thigh, ram-

mer to the rear, butt outside of and against the left foot. Drop the piece into the hollow of the right arm, seize the bayonet-scabbard with the left hand, raise it as far as the throg will permit, seize the bayonet by the shank and socket with the right hand, so that the lower (now upper) end of the socket shall extend about an inch above the heel of the hand.

Second Motion. Draw the bayonet from the scabbard, turning the clasp towards the body with the right thumb; re-seize the piece at the middle band with the left hand, carry and fix the bayonet on the muzzle with the right hand, pressing the clasp into its position with the right thumb; then seize the head of the rammer with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, the other fingers closed, the elbows near the body; draw the rammer as in *Draw Rammer*, No. 5, and let it glide to the bottom of the bore.

Third Motion. Bring the right foot to the side of the left, with the left hand raise the piece four inches from the ground, and carry it over to the right side; seize the piece with the right hand immediately below the left, drop the left hand by the side, lower the piece to the ground with the right hand, and take the position of ordered arms.

19. *Inspection*—ARMS.

(*With bayonets fixed.*)

One time and three motions.

First Motion. Carry the right foot forward, placing its heel against the hollow of the left, but without altering the position of the body; with the right hand raise the piece four inches from the ground, carry it across the body to the left side, seizing it at the middle band with the left hand, and bring it to the ground without shock, resting it against the left thigh, rammer to the rear, butt outside of and against the left foot; seize the head of the rammer with the thumb and

forefinger of the right hand, the other fingers closed, the elbows near the body.

Second Motion. Draw the rammer as in *Draw Rammer*, No. 5, and let it glide to the bottom of the bore.

Third Motion. Bring the right foot to the side of the left; with the left hand raise the piece four inches from the ground, and carry it over to the right side, seize the piece with the right hand immediately below the left; drop the left hand by the side, lower the piece to the ground with the right hand, and take the position of ordered arms.

20. THE PRESENT FOR INSPECTION.

One time and one motion.

As the Inspector approaches, the soldier presents his piece, by throwing it up with the right hand and seizing it with the left, so that the little finger rests upon the lock-plate, the left hand at the height of the chin, the lock to the front, barrel to the right and opposite the left eye, muzzle inclining to the front.

The officer, having inspected it, returns it to the soldier, who will seize it with the right hand immediately below the middle band, and bring it to the position of ordered arms. The soldier will stand fast until the officer returns the piece of the next man on his left, when he returns from inspection, as follows:—

21. THE RETURN FROM INSPECTION.

Carry the right foot forward, placing its heel against the hollow of the left, but without altering the position of the body; with the right hand raise the piece four inches from the ground, carry it across the body to the left side, seizing it at the middle band with the left hand, and bring it to the ground without shock, resting it against the left thigh, rammer to the rear, butt outside of and against the left foot; seize the end of the rammer with the thumb and forefinger of the right

hand, the other fingers closed, the elbows near the body.

Return Rammer, as in No. 7.

Return to ordered arms, as in No. 16.

22. *Spring*—RAMMERS.

The same as *inspection arms*, No. 19.

Return—RAMMERS.

The same as the *return from inspection*, No. 21.

23. *Stack*—ARMS.

One time and three motions.

First Motion. At this command, number *two* of the front rank will pass his piece to the left, and seize it with the left hand immediately below the middle band, and with the butt outside and four inches above the left foot, bayonet-shank opposite the right shoulder, the rammer to the front; he will hold his piece inclining to the right. Number *two* of the rear rank will raise his piece four inches from the ground, turn the rammer to the left, and pass it to number *two* of the front rank, who will seize it with his right hand immediately below the middle band, incline it slightly to the left, and place the shank inside of and resting on the shank of his own piece, rammer of the right-hand piece to the left, butt about four inches from the ground. Number *one* of the front rank will raise his piece, turning it so that the rammer is to the right, and incline the piece to the left, and in front of the pieces held by number *two*; hook the bayonet-shank on the crotch formed by the junction of the pieces held by number *two*.

Second Motion. Number *two* of the front rank throws his right-hand piece directly to the front, places the butt of his left-hand piece outside of and against his left foot. Number *one* of the front rank at the same moment places the butt of his own piece between his

feet ; both abandon their hold of the pieces at the same moment, and resume the position of soldiers without arms.

Third Motion. Number one of the rear rank passes his piece to the left hand, turning the barrel to the front, places the butt on the ground between the feet of number *one* and *two* in the front rank, and rests the piece against the stack.

24. *Take—ARMS.*

One time and one motion.

At the first command, number *two* of the front rank will seize the odd piece and pass it to number one of the rear rank ; at the second command, number *two* of the front rank will seize his own piece with his left hand, and the piece of number two of the rear rank with his right. Number *one* of the front rank will seize his own piece with his right hand ; number *two* of the front rank raises the stack, brings the butts together, and thus unlocks the stack, passes his right-hand piece to number *two*, rear rank, and changes his own piece from the left hand to the right. Each man will then take the position of *ordered arms*.

THE RIGHT ABOUT.

Remarks.—The directions for the *right about*, contained in the U. S. Infantry Tactics for 1861, being exceedingly indefinite, it is advisable to execute it as follows:—

Right about—MARCH.

The command *March* will be given while the left foot is raised, but before it reaches the ground. The soldier will plant the left foot, but without bringing up the right foot to the side of the left, will face about, turning upon the balls of both feet, and step off promptly with the left foot in the new direction.

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