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TRANSLATION

(FROM THE SPANISH,)

BY

Lieut. Marr O'Connor, 10th Cavalry.

SUBJECT OR TITLE: FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS, MEXICAN ARMY, 1898.

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Translation
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FIELD SERVICE REGULATIONS.

MEXICAN ARMY.

1898.

Translated by Lieutenant Marr O'Connor, 10th Cavalry.

January 10, 1905.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR AND THE NAVY.

The President of the Republic has directed that, in compliance with the provisions of Art. 1273 of the General Law of the Army, June 15, 1897, the following be observed:

Regulations for Service in the Field.

Part I.

Article 1.

Organization of the Larger Units.

1. An army is composed of two or three corps of the army. (Decree of Organization of June 25, 1897.

A corps of the army is composed of three divisions, but in exceptional cases may be composed of two or four of these units. (Decree of Organization).

A division is composed of three brigades of infantry or cavalry; but a force of two or four brigades will also be termed a division. A force composed of two brigades of infantry and one of cavalry, or two of cavalry and one of infantry will be known as a united division (Decree of Organization).

Strictly, a brigade is composed of three battalions or three regiments, but a force composed of two or four of these units will also be known as a brigade. A force composed of two battalions and one regiment, or of two regiments and one battalion, will be known as a mixed brigade. All forces which do not number the effective strength of a brigade will be termed sections; they will be known as mixed when parts of two or three arms enter into their composition. (Decree of Organization).

The divisions, corps of the army, etc., which may be formed, as well as those brigades which operate independently, will be called Artillery, (Corps of) Ambulance Service, (Corps of) the Train, and other designations which the Secretary of War may determine, according to their duties and purpose.

The formation of the troops into armies and corps of the army, for service in campaign, will be known as Order of Battle.

Each army should have a Department of Railroads, and of the Commissary. Each corps of the army, operating independently will have such departments. Each division or brigade operating independently, will have a Chief Commissary.

ARTICLE II.

Command.

2. In general, command is regulated by the provisions of articles 1175 to 1185 of the General Law of the Army; for the special command of a General-in-chief of the army, or of a corps of the army, or General of Division, the following rules will be observed:

Unity of command, a fundamental principle in military affairs, requires that command be exercised by the General-in-chief in all its entirety and scope. In the zone of operations of an army, no person or thing is independent of his authority and supervision.

It will, therefore, be supreme and absolute, as his high station does not admit of interference, both to direct operations without any outside interference, and to carry

on the administration and interior economy of the troop of all arms and branches, placed temporarily under his orders.

His superior authority will be the War Department, from which he ought to receive all orders and instructions of the government, especially those which regulate the relations of the civil authorities and the military in campaign; to limit his political and diplomatic actions (powers); and define his authority to such details, his power of removal, to promote, and reward.

Duties of Chiefs of Staff.

3. The Chief of Staff of the Army will be a General of Division; of a corps of the army, a General of Brigade (Brigadier General) or a Colonel of the Special Staff Corps; that of a Division, a Colonel or a Lieut.-Colonel of the same corps; and that of a brigade, a Lieut.-Colonel or Major of the above named corps. (Article 1199 of the General Law of the Army).

The functions of a Chief of Staff will be those specified in the General Law of the Army and in the Regulations for the Staff.

Article III.

Various Branches.

4. The various branches of an army, Corps of the Army, Division or Brigade, comprise, in general, two divisions; one under the immediate orders of the commander of such bodies; the other under the charge of the Department of Railroads and the Commissary.

The Engineer and Artillery Branches.

5. Each of the branches of artillery and engineers will be commanded by their (respective) chiefs, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 173 and 174 of the Decree of Organization, and 1212 and 1214 of the General Law of the Army.

The following duties pertain to the artillery:

(1) The general duties connected with fire-arms, the establishment and building of all sorts of batteries, and in conjunction with the engineers, the reconnaissance (surveys) bearing on attack and defense of fortified places.

(2) Supplying the army with arms and munitions of war; repair of artillery material, that of the train, and military transportation of other arms (branches).

The following duties pertain to the engineers:

(1) Permanent and semi-permanent works; preparing for attack and defense of works including the necessary reconnaissance; hasty field works, when ordered by the proper military authority, and reconnaissance pertaining to them.

(2) Building of all sorts of bridges, both permanent and military, and the care of material used in their construction.

(3) Duties connected with communications, such as opening of roads; construction, repair and destruction of roads and bridges.

(4) The repair and destruction of railroads; and in necessary cases, building of railroads, under the authority of the Director General of Railroads and the Commissary.

(5) The repair and destruction of existing telegraph and telephone lines; building of field telegraph and telephone lines; visual signaling, and all other means of communication.

Administration Branch,

(Army Service Corps).

(6) Besides what is prescribed in Articles 132 to 141 and 173 and 174 of the Law of Organization, the personnel of the administrative branch, in conformity with its independent character, should be formed in platoons, sections, or companies, as the Secretary of War may direct; this personnel should be recruited from the artisan class as far as possible.

The general duties of the Administrative Branch are:

(1) The organization and direction of the departments charged with the supply of subsistence, clothing, equipage, camp equipment, articles of (terraceria), tools, utensils, and other material necessary to the troops.

(2) Payment of troops, when this has propor authorization.

(3) Payment for supplies (?) for the troops, and for personal services and aid.

(4) Of distribution, disbursement, and settlement of accounts.

(5) Inspection of the funds of the corps, different branches, and organizations.

(6) Of the contracts, fees, postage, correspondence, and mails, within the limits prescribed by the War Office and Postal Department.

(7) Subsistence of prisons and prisoners.

(8) Duties connected with hospital buildings.

(9) Purchase of equipment of hospitals

(10) Receiving and assuming charge of any booty that may become the property of the government.

(11) Payment of freight and passenger fares on railroads and watercraft.

(12) Of all classes of contracts and agreements.

(13) Requisitions.

(14) The Army Service Corps will have direct charge of companies or parts of the train of military transport, and of the field bakeries.

The Sanitary Service.

7. In the field, sanitary service will be directed by (under the Commander in Chief) a surgeon,- colonel in the Corps; by a lieutenant-colonel,- surgeon in the division; and by the senior surgeon of the battalions or regiments in the brigade. (Art. 173 and 174 of the Decree of Organization).

The sanitary service in the zone of operations comprises:

(1) The duties of the surgeons of battalions and regiments in position, on marches, and in battle, assisted by a hospital corps designated by the proper authority, with the equipment necessary for the proper care of the sick and wounded.

(2) The duties of the ambulances assigned to the battalions and regiments in marches and in halts, to receive the wounded in battle, attend them, and remove them quickly from the battlefield.

(3) Function of the field hospitals, supplementary to the ambulances; to remove wounded from the

field, and act as a reserve for the ambulances on the field of battle.

The service in rear of the zone of operations is of two classes. To the first pertain:

(1) Temporary field hospitals at the rear, to attend sick and wounded who cannot be moved.

(2) Civil hospitals and charitable institutions which may be situated near the lines of concentration, or within occupied territory.

(3) Auxiliary hospitals, founded by private persons.

To the second class pertain:

(1) "Discharge" hospitals, where wounded or sick are cared for until they can be moved.

(2) Veterinary infirmaries of the Commissary Department.

(3) Convoys of wounded, which should have personnel fitted to attend wounded on the road.

Vehicles, teamsters, and packers are provided by the Train, when the ambulance service is not sufficiently supplied.

Medical directors will have inspection power over the personnel of the sanitary service attached to staff and to corps of infantry, cavalry and artillery.

PART II.

Relations Between the Staff and the Line.

Article 1.

Issue of Orders.

General Rules.

8. All orders emenating from high authority with regard to the administration of troops will as a rule be

given in writing.

Even when the transmission of some orders can be made verbally by reason of the troop being united, they will be dictated and copies made of those delayed. If, however, it is desired to give simple directions, or one order only, it will be given verbally.

To be considered well written, an order must be clear, short, concise, and so written that it will be "under the nose" of the receiver.

If the transmission of an order requires some time, during which theconditions under which the intended recipient finds himself, may change, it shall be sparse in details, as in such case, it will suffice to give general instructions. These instructions will indicate only the object to be accomplished, leaving the selection of means to the person who is to execute the order.

Orders which attempt to anticipate too far and fix all details, cannot, in practice, be exactly complied with.

When an order prescribes the conditions under which several distinct units are to co-operate for a common end, it must necessarily be long. In such case, it will be expedient to divide it into numbered paragraphs in such manner as to make a connected whole. At the head of each paragraph will be given the essential dispositions for a unit, adding often all that concerns it.

Orders of Movement.

9. Orders given by the chiefs of the larger units for operations will be entitled "Orders of the Corps", "Orders of the Division", etc., according to the position of the officer issuing them, or, for example:- "Order of the Vanguard" (advance guard), Outposts, Detachment, etc., if it is of troops provisionally united for a common purpose.

In issuing orders of movement, the following is a suitable model:

(1) Information of the enemy which would be of value to the recipient. The operations to be undertaken, so far as it may be necessary to inform the troops of the immediate object they are to accomplish.

(2) Duty assigned to each organization of those named in the arrangement of troops.

(3) Orders for the trains of the battalions and regiments, for the ammunition sections, posts, and convoys, in so much as concerns the troops.

(4) Position of the commander issuing the order at the beginning of the movement.

In any order no apology for means adopted should be given, nor should the fundamental principles upon which it is based be given, or the results it is hoped will be attained in its execution. Neither should it attempt to prescribe what each person should do in all cases that may arise.

In the arrangement of troops, which will be in a separate list, the troops will be indicated by arm. But if it is desired to show the order of march, the troops will appear in that order, and to the title "Arrangement of Troops" will be added "and Order of March".

The special instructions for ammunition sections, posts, and convoys (especially that relating to supply) are the subject of distinct order, given only to those interested.

Orders directing a retreat should be given only to the commanders of highest rank in a unit, and always confidentially.

The following is the usual type of order of movement.

Place. Date. Hour.

Order of a division, detachment, brigade, etc.

Arrangement of troops.

1. The advance guard.
Name of its commander.
Infantry
Cavalry
Artillery
Engineers
Ambulances (rarely)
2. The main body
(order of march).
Note.- Name of commander not given.
Cavalry, platoons or staff soldiers.
Infantry.
Artillery
Infantry
Engineers
Ambulances.
3. Right (or left) flank guard.
Name of commander
Remainder as in advance guard.
4. Rear guard (indicating composition- name of commander).
Manner of communicating order to troops.

1. Information of the enemy and one other troop.
2. Mission of the brigade, detachment, etc. (indicating in a general manner the intentions of the General).
3. Orders for the advance guard. (hour and place of departure, road to be followed, reconnaissance, special functions).
4. Orders for the main body (distance from advance guard, hour of departure, and starting point).
5. Order for the flank guard (as under 3) laying special stress on reconnaissance. If necessary, indicate where reconnaissance should begin.
6. Order for the outposts.
7. Order for the trains (who is to command, distance in rear, and other instructions).
8. Position of the commander at the beginning of the movement.

Signature.

Daily Orders.

10. Orders which have no immediate connection with operations, such as those relating to interioradministration, should always be distinct from orders of movement.

They will be entitled "General Orders of (such) Corps, Division, Brigade, etc., from such date to such date".

ARTICLE II.

Reports, orders, sketches.

Reports.

11. In order to give a precise and proper order, it is essential to know the conditions.

The first information relied upon is that sent by supreme authority and by the officers of neighboring troops. Afterwards comes that obtained by reconnaissance and reports sent by commanders of troops in action.

The mien of the inhabitants, tone of the press, letters, tape of telegraph stations, and similar papers, can furnish valuable deductions. The obtaining of information from all such sources devolves upon the advanced cavalry. Prisoners and sick left in rear can also give information.

As regards prisoners, it is necessary to be careful; they should be brought at once before a staff, to be questioned separately and quickly. The questions, if put tactfully, can establish certain facts, since the truth will be divulged to a greater or less degree, in the various answers to a question.

The principal questions to be asked are:- Corps to

which the prisoners belong; number of the Corps, division, brigade, etc., of which it forms a part; names of the principal commanders; last places at which they camped or bivouacked; marches they have made; state of the troops, their morale, etc.

If conditions do not permit an immediate detailed examination, the numbers of the regiments to which the prisoners belong should be obtained, since this will afford an estimate of the enemy's organization.

However, these means do not give exact information. In order to form a proper estimate, it is necessary to have direct information, which can be obtained only by contact with and observation of, the enemy. Furthermore, it is advisable to collect information from as great a number of sources as possible, in order to make a complete whole. For this reason, patrols, detachments, outposts, commanders of troops, and staffs are enjoined to give their immediate chief, as quickly and as fully as possible, all information gained.

The better a subordinate knows the immediate intentions of his commander, the more easily will he be able to distinguish valuable from worthless information.

A commander should be diligent in discovering quickly the enemy's lines of march; places he has been, especially his infantry; the points of support of his flanks in battle formation or in position. Sometimes it will be of great importance to know that at a certain hour the enemy had not been seen on a certain road. Often the confirmation of information already known will be important to a commander, as well as the fact that at a

certain time the situation remained unchanged.

The person who sends a report ought to distinguish clearly what he has seen himself from what is told to him, and that which is mere supposition from actual facts.

It is highly important to give exactly names, time and places. The expression "deep column" for example, will have a totally different value if there is added to it the words "containing approximately four to six battalions and so many batteries".

It is better to state when and where the troops have been seen, and if moving, the direction of their march, where the head, rear, or main body, etc., was at the moment of observation.

Battle furnishes the most reliable information, therefore a commander-in-chief ought to keep fully informed of events when troops are engaged.

The battle over, the commander of a body of troops which has been engaged can give with great exactness, information of the corps, regiments, etc., which he has seen, the condition of the enemy and the direction of his retreat.

In urgent cases, information should be sent to superior as well as immediate commanders. Direct separate notice should always be given to a body of troops threatened by the enemy.

If the same information is sent out at one time to different destinations, the fact should be stated in each communication. If it has not passed through an intermediate commander, he should be given the information and informed of the plans adopted as soon as possible.

All troops will keep neighboring troops informed of changes in their situation and give them any information gained concerning the enemy.

12. In the field, there is no advantage in distinguishing in form one part of a report. A report, usually written in shelter and carefully, is the complement of its too brief reports sent from the ground itself, and thus is a more complete report secured.

The writer of a report should always designate himself by "I, my", and not employ the third person "the writer", etc. In some cases, the report may have for its object the determination of the fitness of the person who is sent to make it.

The sender of the very short reports sent after a battle does not obviate the necessity of forwarding more complete reports as soon as possible; facts should be stated in such reports in the order they have occurred; in large battles, events which have occurred in all parts of the field should be set forth. Orders and reports received during the action, which have influenced its cause, should be quoted literally in the text of the report, or attached to it.

Sketches.

13. A sketch, even though hastily made under adverse conditions is of the highest importance in completing a report. A map showing the grouping of important works to be constructed in the field or giving other information, is useful.

But aside from the works, which pertain to the special arms, a detailed report may be completed or even dispensed with in many cases, by means of a simple sketch.

As these sketches must often be made rapidly, under unfavorable conditions, and even on horseback, no attempt should be made to include in them more than the topographical features essential for the proposed object.

An exact scale is not essential. Distances and dimensions which should be shown, such, for example, as the width of a river at a certain point, will be given in figures.

No attempt should be made to produce an artistic drawing, but the endeavor should be anything of importance in the particular case in the simplest manner possible.

ARTICLE III.

Transmission of Orders and Reports.

General Rules.

14. Orders and reports will be transmitted by telephone, telegraph, in writing, or verbally, according to distance and circumstances.

Personnel.

15. Commanders of higher units have in their staffs the personnel necessary for the transmission of orders. If necessary, there may be added orderly or courier officers, and also in the infantry or mixed commands, cavalry couriers.

Commanders of the larger units will be accompanied by their flags, of the size and color shown in Plate I, in order to mark their positions and facilitate the transmission of orders and reports.

Infantry will need some mounted men in order to protect their communications when very near the enemy. In order not to reduce the effective strength of the Cavalry Corps, only the number of couriers absolutely necessary will be employed, and they will be sent to their corps on completion of their duty.

Transmission of Orders,

16. Orders should always be transmitted through military channels, not omitting any intermediate commander except in urgent cases, in which the procedure will be as indicated in Articles 1210 and 1262 Army Regulations.

Daily orders are transmitted at headquarters in the following manner:- Each staff of a brigade, division, or Corps, sends an officer to headquarters to obtain the orders for his command, and to deliver those sent to headquarters.

Usually, when circumstances permit, a general order is given in the presence of all adjutants and officers sent to receive it; they receive any instructions and information which the Chief of Staff may give. This method possesses the advantage of informing all the officers of the different corps present of the general situation of the enemy and that of Corps near their own, and they can better understand the particular dispositions made and the designs of the commander-in-chief. In such an assembly, a general idea of the movement is given, without entering into details.

Urgent orders which may have to be sent in the course of the day may be given by telephone or telegraph, if it is certain that the line is intact and not in power of the enemy. In all such cases, the order should afterwards be sent in writing. When the use of the telegraph is impossible, other means must be resorted to.

If the order is of great importance, it will be entrusted to an orderly officer (aide-de-camp ?) with two or three well mounted soldiers as escort. If the distance is great, courier posts will be established

every 10 kilometers, the strength of the posts being fixed by the instructions for cavalry in campaign.

These posts will be established in prominent places on the road, taking advantage of any neighboring houses, and not entering hostile towns of any importance. A sentinel will be posted in the road, and a visible signal will be displayed both day and night. Each post should know thelocation of all other posts.

One-third of the men will always be in readiness to mount, one-third can unbridle and water and feed, loosening cinches; the remainder unsaddle, if the post be secure.

Each commander of a post has a note book, numbered and sealed with the seal of the staff to which the post belongs; in it he notes the messages received, names of the courier, hours of arrival and departure, and any other pertinent remarks.

A soldier who delivers a message at a post should take a receipt to cover his responsibility.

The bearer of an urgent order will not be detained, even by a superior. He need not dismount in delivering dispatches.

No authority, except when directed by the officer who sends the order, will detain messengers, nor examine the messages. On the contrary, every commander of troops will assist a courier in the prompt execution of his duty.

If the order is a verbal one, the bearer will be required to repeat it to insure its being understood. A verbal order will always be sent by an officer. It is nearly always best to inform a bearer of a dispatch of its contents, especially when there is danger of his being surprised by the enemy, as the bearer may destroy it.

Every bearer of a written order should request a receipt from the person to whom he delivers it to cover his responsibility. In these cases, it is well to send several persons by different roads, so that the order may be more likely to reach its destination if some of the couriers are captured.

The rate at which a courier is to travel will be noted on the envelope; thus one + indicates the walk and trot, at about a kilometer in six minutes; + + the trot, about one kilometer in four minutes; and + + + that he will travel as fast as possible, taking into account the endurance of his horse. The same instructions will be given to the bearer of a verbal order.

PART III.

Service of Exploration.

17. The object of this service is to supply the Commander-in-Chief with the general information necessary to direct the troops and assure the success of the operations. In an army, this duty is incumbent upon the Cavalry Division (with horse artillery attached) if the enemy is near. The essential function of the cavalry is to gain contact with the enemy and retain it, driving back the enemy's cavalry so as to get near his infantry. It being considerably in advance of the Army, it is charged with ascertaining the general situation, at the same time covering the movements of its own army.

The general who commands the reconnoitering cavalry will receive necessary instructions from his Commander-in-Chief. While conforming to such instructions, he retains liberty of action and adopts such means as in his

judgment seem most suitable for the accomplishment of his mission.

He will always be ready to fight and will hold the main part of his force well in hand, entrusting the duty of reconnaissance to detachments sent in various directions, which constitute the scouting element.

The scouting part send officers' patrols and detachments of variable strength; composition and strength depending upon the object to be accomplished and the circumstances.

The principal role of the officers' patrols and the detachments is to see. Detachments of considerable strength may be obliged to fight, but for these as well as for officers' patrols, the essential condition of success is mobility.

The commander of a scouting detachment should be chosen with great care. The instructions given should fix the object, the sort of information sought, and should contain necessary directions for transmitting the information.

Each commander of a detachment which has gained contact is enjoined to retain it, and not to abandon it unless ordered to.

Patrols and detachments will avail themselves of all means at their disposal for sending information, such as the postal service, the telegraph, courier posts, etc.

The chief of the reconnoitering cavalry will maintain constant communication with the Commander-in-Chief, using all means in his power.

PROPERTY OF U. S. ARMY

PART IV.

The Service of Security.

Article 1.

General Considerations.

18. The general objects of the Service of Security are:

1st. To inform the Commander-in-Chief of the presence and movements of the enemy in a certain zone.

2nd. To protect the troops against surprise, and gain sufficient time for the Commander-in-Chief to make his dispositions.

The cavalry, because of its mobility, is particularly appropriate for supplying the necessary information; it also protects the troops by opposing the hostile cavalry.

In the army, the greater part of the Corps Cavalry establishes a service of security of the first line, in rear of which the elements of the army move. At a great distance from the enemy, security rests upon the service of the first line.

The remainder of the Corps Cavalry constitutes the divisional cavalry (sic.) whose object is the immediate protection of the troops.

Immediate protection of the troops, in march or at a halt, is secured by detachments of all arms, called in march, advance guards, flank-guards, or rear guards; and at a halt, outposts. As it has resisting power, infantry furnishes the greater part of such detachments.

Article II.

Service of Security of the First Line.

19. The cavalry of this line has for its special

functions:

1st. To give daily information to the Commander-in-Chief of the presence and movements of any hostile force which threatens the troops, either in march or at a halt.

2nd. To oppose the advance of the hostile cavalry.

3rd. To give all necessary information as to the means of communication and resources of the country, taking into consideration the preparation of the march and the establishment of cantonments.

The commander of an army will devote all his cavalry, except the divisional cavalry, to the service of security of the first line.

According to circumstances, he may leave this cavalry at the disposal of the Corps Commander, or divide it into subdivisions operating under his immediate orders.

Detachments of infantry and batteries of artillery may be attached to this cavalry. The cavalry will keep in constant touch with the troops it covers, and will march in the indicated direction, keeping well in hand; it will guard all roads within the zone assigned it which can be used by the enemy, by means of officers' patrols and detachments. The depth of this zone is usually about a day's march in advance of the troops.

Article III.

Immediate Protection of the Column.

General Rules.

20. A column in march is always closely covered by detachments taken from the troops of which it is composed. These detachments are called Advance-guards, flank-

guards, and rear-guards, respectively, according as they are placed in front, on the flanks, or in rear of the column.

Their function is, in general terms, to protect the main body from surprise, and to insure the commander in the free use of the greater part of his troops at all times.

The Advance Guard.

21. The strength of the advance guard will be proportionate to the strength of the force it covers.

It should be strong enough to occupy advantageous positions, when this is made necessary by encountering the enemy; to engage the enemy vigorously in order to force him to disclose his troop; or at least to hold the enemy long enough to enable the main body to make its dispositions for battle out of range of the enemy's fire, as far as possible.

The advance guard will also repair the roads followed by the columns and remove obstacles.

An advance guard is usually composed of all arms, for example:

(a) The greater part of the divisional cavalry.

(b) One-third to one-sixth of the total infantry strength.

(c) Artillery in variable proportions, under safe conditions- it is always advisable to keep it united, so as not to expose part of it to loss.

(d) A detachment of engineers, the composition of which depends upon the importance of the expected work.

All these elements are under the orders of a single commander, the commander of the advance-guard, except in case of cavalry given a special mission, which reports directly to the commander of the column.

The advance-guard is divided into successive parts, designated as point, head, and main body. The point is formed by the detachment of cavalry; the head is composed of infantry and engineers, and the main body comprises the greater part of the infantry and artillery (if any) of the advance guard.

The distance between these parts depends upon the nature of the ground, and the composition and strength of the advance guard. The distance between the advance-guard and the main body depends upon the strength of the latter, depth of the column, and the time necessary for it to deploy, out of range of the enemy's fire.

Flank Guards.

22. Flank guards are for the purpose of protecting exposed flanks from hostile bodies which attempt to surround the column and threw it into disorder. They are composed of subdivisions, the strength of which is proportinate to that of the column, and in relation to the attacks expected.

During the march they will occupy important points from which the enemy might interrupt the march.

The leading troops of the main body will furnish the flank guards. In a large column, it will be of advantage to relieve the flank-guards by detachments sent out at proper times by other elements of the column, in order to avoid keeping them too long on duty.

Ordinarily a flank-guard comprises infantry, charged with resisting the enemy in the chosen place, and a number of unmounted men whose duty is to watch for the enemy.

If a serious attack upon a flank is feared, the strongest detachments will be placed in the threatened

flank. These detachments may be composed of all arms.

The commander of a flank-guard will keep in touch with the commander of the column by means of a number of men, taking advantage of transverse roads leading to that on which the column is marching.

To properly utilize a detachment flank-guard, the possibility of communicating with the commander of the column should be considered, for if this is not possible, it is better td seize important points with strong detachments, as before stated, to resist stubbornly until the column has passed, or until they receive orders, if it has been checked.

Rear Guard.

23. In a forward march the rear guard is charged with observing all that occurs in rear of the column, with warning it if it is threatened, and with offering the first resistance if attacked from the rear.

It is taken from troops at the rear of the column. Ordinarily its strength will be 1-12 to 1-24 of the infantry of the column. When circumstances require, a detachment of cavalry may be added to it.

A rear guard, unlike an advance guard, cannot always rely on receiving aid from the main body, and therefore, ought to avail itself more frequently of the advantages offered by the ground to resist.

By occupying positions which are covered by obstacles in front, it will at least force the enemy to deploy, and lose time by making long detours, of which the main body takes advantage. If the object can be attained without committing the troops, especially the

infantry, to serious combat, a great advantage will be gained; but in extreme cases, the rear guard should not fall back without offering stubborn resistance, and its composition will be based upon this.

In a retrogade movement, the rear guard will be in the greater number of cases, stronger than the advance guard, especially in artillery, if this arm is the only one that can force the enemy to deploy at a distance. Horse artillery is particularly valuable in rear guards. Generally all the available cavalry will also be placed at the disposal of the commander of the rear guard, forming the cavalry of the rear guard.

The manner of conducting the rear guard depends upon the distance of the enemy and his methods of operating. If conditions do not oblige the rear guard to march in order of battle, it will be formed in order of march. Its distance from the main body will always be greater than in case of an advance-guard, because of the delays to which the main body may be subjected.

A rear guard is divided into two parts- the main body and head.- Both are formed in the same manner as the main body and head of the advance guard of a column in a forward march.

The cavalry attached to a rear guard will maintain contact, and pay special attention to threatened flank attacks.

If a stand is made, the enemy should not be opposed by greatly inferior forces in the first line.

A column composed exclusively of infantry or cavalry will form its rear guard in a similar manner.

In order to check the pursuit of the enemy as long as possible, the roads should be obstructed when practicable, bridges destroyed, etc. By transporting detachments of engineers and infantry for such work in wagons, the men will be spared fatigue, time will be gained, and the work done in a more complete manner.

Sections of all Arms Operating Independently.

24. The protection of an isolated detachment requires the concert of all the organs of security. Cavalry attached to a column will always aid in its protection; if its strength is sufficient it will cover the service of security of the first line as far as possible. The question of dividing the cavalry into two parts, one for each service, will be determined by the commander of the detachment.

Column of Cavalry Operating Independently.

25. A cavalry column in march is covered by the same protective elements as other troops. The strength of the advance guard and rear guard is governed solely by the tactical situation and the character of the ground.

PART IV.

Service of Security at a Halt—Outposts.

General Rules.

26. Outposts have for their object the immediate protection of halted or resting troops. They are composed of infantry and cavalry; the infantry occupies important

defensive points, while the cavalry is in observation, usually in the daytime, some distance in advance of such points. The cavalry is also charged with the rapid transmission of information gained, and insures the union of the various elements. Artillery is employed only when it is desired to secure important points, such as a defile.

The troops of the three arms which compose outposts from a single command.

As this duty is arduous, being night duty, only the number of troops absolutely necessary should be employed in any case.

Dispositions will be made in accordance with the strength and composition of the troops, the plans of the commander-in-chief, proximity of the enemy, and the nature of the ground.

In many cases, it will suffice for the security of the troops if the roads leading from the enemy are guarded by detachments or isolated posts; in other cases, the troops of the outpost will form a close cordon, the different elements echeloned in depth in readiness for battle.

In any case, the judgment and discretion of the commander will be the best guide in selecting approximate means of carrying out the function of the outposts.

If practicable, the places selected for outposts will be chosen so that the more advanced troops of the main body will be sheltered from sudden artillery fire.

After a march, the outposts of each column will be formed by taking the entire advance-guard, by re-enforcing it, or by taking only part of it, according to the perimeter to be covered.

The Commander of the advance guard (or post taken) will command the outposts. If the front to be covered is great, requiring the line of outposts to be divided into sections, a commander will be designated for each section.

In retreat, the outposts will usually be taken from troops of the main body of the column.

At a halt near the enemy, the larger units of the first line will provide for their own security each having a commander of outposts.

Duties of the Commander of the Outposts.

27. In all cases, the commander of the outposts is responsible for the faithful discharge of duties connected with them. He gives, therefore, the necessary orders, according to instructions received from the commander-in-chief, and in the absence of such instructions, organizes the service on his own responsibility.

The orders given will show: the connection of the positions of the outposts; the divisions into sections, if made; the troops detailed on the duty; commanders of the outposts, if there are a number of sections, or the commander. They will also contain indications as to the placing of the covering troops, the position of neighboring columns, that of the enemy, and what is to be done in case of attack.

The commander-in-chief gives such instructions as will secure the unity of the outposts of the different columns.

Composition and Arrangement of a Complete Network of Outposts.

28. This and the following paragraphs explain the

functions of all the elements in such a network, in case of proximity to the enemy, but let it be understood that this plan may (and should) be changed or simplified, according to circumstances.

A complete cordon of outposts will comprise:

The reserve of the outposts.

The supports.

The pickets and special posts.

The double sentinel posts.

The reserve constitutes, in front of the troops it covers, the first supporting point for the supports.

The duty of the supports is to resist the enemy in their particular zones. They detach pickets to the front, which in turn throw out the double sentinel posts to observe the enemy.

The cavalry assumes the union of these different echelons, and in the day time is in observation.

The distance between echelons should be such as to permit of mutual support. It will vary according to ground and circumstances, but it should be the endeavor to establish the different lines of the same sector so that they form a single unit, and so that they may not be penetrable.

This service will be supplemented by the employment of rounds, patrols, and reconnoitering parties.

Rounds are for the purpose of ascertaining if duty in the pickets and on the sentinel posts is properly performed.

Patrols are detachments of variable strength sent out by the supports, pickets, or reserve, beyond the line of sentinels, to reconnoiter the ground and observe the enemy.

Reconnoitering parties are more important detachments sent out by the reserve or by the principal corps; they seek information which the patrols are not able to obtain.

Reserve of the Outposts.

29. The strength of the reserve will be at least half that of the outpost. It will be posted in rear of the line of pickets, at some point having communications in all directions. It will be under immediate orders of the outpost commander, as will also patrols and reconnoitering parties sent out and special posts intended to occupy important points.

A guard will be maintained, and the remainder of the reserve will bivouac in readiness for action, if so directed. This consists in being completely ready to take arms, no one leaving, though the men rest.

All food supplied, whatever its kind, is sent to the reserve, which sends the supports their share, these latter in turn supplying the pickets.

The baggage of the officers of the reserve can be placed at their disposal, but the wagons for its transportation should be loaded daily at night. Horses will be left saddled, draft mules harnessed.

Sounding trumpets is forbidden, except in case of alarm.

Supports.

30. The usual strength of a support is one company, to which is attached some mounted men.

Part of the support will be used in furnishing the pickets and sentinels. The available part of the support, which will be at least one-half its total strength, forms the support proper.

One-fourth of the support proper will hold itself in readiness to move at the first alarm. It will have a sentinel over its arms, and the requisite number of men will be posted to observe signals from the pickets.

The supports will bivouac or get under shelter, as near the road as possible, and out of sight of the enemy. The men will wear their equipment both day and night.

Each commander of a support will place himself in communication with neighboring supports. He will inform the commander of the outposts of his dispositions, and in general, of everything relating to his sector, as soon as possible.

Pickets and Sentinels.

31. The maximum strength of a picket is two platoons; within this limit it is fixed by the commander of the support, according to the importance of the ground it is to cover.

Each picket will throw out double sentinel posts to the front, and post a single sentry near it.

Pickets will be placed near the roads, so that they may communicate readily with their sentinels and supports. They will be out of sight of the enemy, if possible.

In the daytime men not on duty may rest, but will not remove knapsacks, and will keep their arm near them. At night, all will be on the alert, and smoking and shining lights will be prohibited. Rations will be cooked at the supports, from which they will be carried to the pickets.

In close ground, the number of pickets may be increased, and their strength be reduced to sufficient men to furnish a double sentinel post near the picket.

The sentinels will always be on the alert; they will not render compliments, nor permit their attention to be

distracted by the presence of superiors. They will not remove knapsacks, sit down, or lie down, without express authority. They will always be ready to fire, but will not do so unless the enemy is clearly perceived, or less someone attempts to pass in spite of the sentinels warning.

In the daytime, they will allow all persons concerned when they have received instructions to pass, to go out, as well as persons belonging to the outposts. At night, when anyone approaches his post, the sentinel will bring his piece to ready, and call "halt there!"; if the person challenged does not halt after being twice ordered to, the sentinel will fire. If he halts, the sentinel will call "who goes?"("lieves"); if the response is "rounds", (or "patrol"), the sentinel will direct "Advance, commander of the round (patrol) and give the countersign". If the commander does not advance or fails to give the proper countersign, the sentinel will fire, and if necessary, fall back to his picket.

When it is desired to conceal the location of the sentinels from the enemy, conventional signals will be used in addition to the "who goes"- the sentinel will first make the signal, and it will be answered with the corresponding signal. If the sentinel's corporal is near, the sentinel will notify him, and he will exchange signals instead of the sentinel.

The countersign should be given in a low tone of voice. In general, all necessary movement and noise in the line of sentinels should be avoided; to this end, a system of signals to effect recognition may be used instead of the voice.

Cavalry of the Outposts.

32. The cavalry of the outposts will be taken from that attached to the various units. With the infantry, it aids in providing for the general security, supplementing the service of observation by the reconnaissance of its advanced patrols, and securing union between the different sectors of the outposts and the various echelons of each sector- for this latterpurpose some mounted men will be attached to each support.

During the day vidette posts will be established so as to lighten the duty of the infantry; or special posts may be used some distance from the line of observation.

Rounds, Patrols, and Reconnaissances.

33. Rounds will be made by an officer or sergeant with two or three men. They will move inside the line of sentinels, so as not to be discovered from without. In daytime sentinels will recognize them without challenging; at night the commander of the round will approach and identify himself.

Patrols will be commanded by a sergeant, corporal, or in necessary cases, by an officer, and will be composed of at least three men. As far as possible, intelligent soldiers, capable of orienting themselves in unknown country, will be selected for this duty. The commander of the support will fix the number of patrols and rounds, hours and itinerary, according to the strength of his force, nature of the ground, and probability of attack. The commander of a picket may send such patrols as he deems necessary during the day.

The patrols will move cautiously and without noise, halting frequently to listen, orient themselves, and observe carefully the terrain. Ordinarily small infantry patrols will not go more than a kilometer beyond the line of sentinels, at night and over broken ground. If circumstances require them to be sent further out, their strength will be increased.

Toward daybreak patrols should be sent out more frequently and farther to the front, not returning until it is light. They should avoid fighting, and be careful not to get cut off, returning by a different road.

If the enemy is encountered in inferior strength, they will endeavor to conceal their strength and entice the enemy into an ambuscade. If the enemy is in superior strength, they will at once notify the pickets, and will not wait to observe; if attacked, they will fall back fighting.

Every commander of a patrol should inform his men of the countersign and signals of recognition, so that if the patrol is obliged to disperse, they can make their way back singly to the lines.

Upon return, report will be made to the officer sending out the patrol of all that it has observed. All information of importance will be transmitted to the commander of the outposts.

When the outposts are to remain some time in the same place, they will change the routes and hour of sending the patrols daily.

Reconnaissances are made upon the order of the commander of the outposts by detachments commanded by officers. They should be composed of few men, either infantry or cavalry, according to the terrain and the

respective situation of the opposing forces; they will be composed of both arms if practicable.

Their frequency, strength, and hour of departure will depend principally on the ground, and the distance from and position of, the enemy. On encountering the enemy, they should follow and observe without discovering their presence. The principal object of a reconnaissance is to discover the enemy's strength and plans without fighting, unless obliged to, or when the information cannot be gained except by fighting and making prisoners. However, if the enemy moves toward the camp or cantonment, the commander of the reconnaissance will not hesitate to oppose him if he seems likely to retard his advance.

Establishment of Outposts.

34. When a body of troops in march arrives at the place where it is to halt, the advance-guard should have the service of outposts organized.

In each sector, the commander of the outposts gives the necessary orders for organizing the service according to the plan adopted, information received, or instructions had. The order will contain:

1. Function of the cavalry.
2. Post of each support, and its zone.
3. Establishment of the reserve.
4. What is to be done in case of attack.
5. Any information affecting outpost duty- concerning the enemy, neighboring troops, roads or points to be especially guarded, etc.

Each support commander will conduct his force to the place designated, throwing out patrols to prevent surprise. Upon arrival, he will fix the exact position of the support, the number and kind of pickets, and positions occupied by them and by the sentinels.

The deployment of the advanced portion of the service of security will be covered by the reserve of the outpost, which will take position at a suitable point.

The commander of the outposts will visit all the lines of the service of security and correct faulty dispositions; thereafter he remains at the reserve, so that information gained may be sent to him there.

In retreat, the main guard will furnish the outpost, if possible, and it will be established before the arrival of the rear guard. The rear guard will pass the line of outposts and proceed to the place designated for it. Otherwise the rear guard will perform the service of security.

Conduct of the Outpost in Case of Attack.

35. The principal duty of the outpost is to gain time. It should not provoke combat, unless itself attacked, in which case the commander of each section engaged should stick to his post at any cost, so as to give the troops in rear time to form.

The moment a support is attacked, or threatened with attack, the neighboring posts and the commander of the outposts will be notified. It will advance upon the enemy, stand and resist, or retire fighting, according to the strength of the enemy, nature of the ground, and orders received.

Upon an alarm being given, the commander of the outposts will order all to arms; he will send reinforcements to the supports attacked, concentrate them in a previously selected position, and continue fighting until he receives orders.

Withdrawal and Relief of the Outposts.

36. When the troops begin to move out, the commander of the outposts will unite his fractions as soon as the leading element of the infantry of the advance guard has passed the line of sentinels, and cause them to take their places in the column at the proper moment. They will form part of the advance guard, unless relieved, or will take the places designated by the commander of the column.

A large advance guard may remain on the duty of security in march and at a halt several days, if the several parts of the outpost are successively interchanged.

If the halt is of long duration, the outposts will be relieved as directed by the commander-in-chief.

The Countersign.

37. The parole and countersign, or the signals of recognition should be known by the commanders of outposts, supports, and pickets, officers of the day, and officers of rounds, patrols, and reconnoitering parties. The commander of pickets will give the sentinels the countersign and inform them of the signals agreed upon.

General Duties of the Outposts.

38. The outposts will receive the following orders, in addition to those received at the time the outposts are established:

Each picket and support commander should always inform adjacent posts and troops in rear of the movements of the enemy and actual or threatened attacks.

Every person from without should be examined and questioned.

No one will be allowed to pass the line of sentinels without proper authority.

Officers and detachments sent out, independent military persons (irregular troops?) and strangers, should present proper passports or orders signed by competent military authority addressed to the commander of the support directing him to conduct the bearers to the line of sentinels.

Persons who wish to enter will be detained by the sentinels, who will notify their pickets. The commander of the picket will cause them to be brought, blindfolded, to the commander of the support. He will question and search them, and send them under guard to the outpost commander.

Prisoners taken from the enemy, after being questioned, will be sent to the commander of the outpost, accompanied by written interrogatories.

If a detachment presents itself at night, in returning to the lines, the sentinels will cause them to halt, and notify their pickets; the picket commander will notify the commander of the support, who will advance and satisfy himself of the identity of such detachment or body. The commander of the support should not permit the detachment to pass unless the commander presents a written order or belongs to the outposts. In the absence of such order, and they do not belong to the outposts, he will order the detachment to fall back, notifying the adjacent pickets of the occurrence, that they may be in readiness.

Whatever his grade, the detachment commander is obliged to respond to all questions of his identity asked.

At night, the pickets, guard of the support, and reserve of the support, should take arms whenever a patrol, rounds, etc., approaches.- - - - - - - - - - - Sentinels over the arms will be instructed to give notice in such cases.

The pickets, supports, and reserve, will be under arms and on time before daybreak, awaiting the orders of the outpost commander.

Troops of the outposts will not render honors.

In addition to the immediate notice given of every important occurrence, commanders of supports will inform the outpost commander of everything which may have occurred during the night.

The outpost commander is responsible for the faithful performance of outpost duty. He will give the commander of the troops he covers all information coming to his knowledge, and will send suspects, prisoners, and deserters to him, after having questioned them.- In the morning, after receiving the reports of his supports, he will notify him of all that has occurred in his outpost.

Flags of Truce.

39. When a flag of truce approaches, the sentinels will halt it, and cause the party to face away from the outpost, notifying the picket, whose commander advance to recognize the flag, obtain the messages it bears, and send them to the commander of the support, who will receipt for them and send them at once to headquarters through the outpost commander.

To avoid errors, the picket commander will remain near the flag of truce. When the receipt for the messages arrives, it will be sent him at once. If the bearer of the flag requests to be brought before the commander-in-chief, the picket commander will blindfold the party and conduct them to the picket, where they will await orders, which can be given only by the commander-in-chief.

While the trumpeter accompanying the bearer of the flag remains at the picket, the bearer will be sent, blindfolded, to the support, from which an officer will conduct him to the reserve, and thence to the commander-in-chief. In returning to the picket, the same precautions will be taken. In some cases, the bearer of the flag will be temporarily detained, as when he has acquired information, or is aware of movements which should be kept secret from the enemy.

All conversation with the bearer of a flag of truce is forbidden. The trumpeter (party) will remain where he cannot overhear the conversation or see the movements of the picket.

Deserters.

40. When deserters from the enemy approach the line of sentinels, they will be ordered to throw down their arms and face about; if mounted they will be required to dismount and unsaddle, and the picket will be notified. If they do not obey, they will be fired upon.

When the picket commander arrives, he will require them to identify themselves, and question them separately, advancing one at a time.

The commander of the support, before whom they will be brought, will also question them, especially in that which concerns the safety of his post, and will send them

under escort to the outpost commander, who will question them further, and send them to headquarters.

Examining Posts.

41. In a prolonged halt, it will be well to establish a special post, called examining post, on the line of pickets, which will receive, examine, and question flags of truce, deserters, prisoners, and all strangers who seek to enter the lines. The outpost commander will determine the composition and position of the post, which latter will usually be the most important road. When the enemy is near, the commander-in-chief may prohibit absolutely entrance to and departure from the lines.

Outposts of Independent Cavalry.

42. Independent (exploring) cavalry or cavalry at a great distance from the enemy (cavalry of the service of security of the first line) will provide for their own security.

It is impossible to lay down fixed rules for this duty. In each case, the commander of the cavalry will prescribe the dispositions of the outposts, according to the general tactical situation. In this even more than in the case of infantry, only the men necessary should be employed, so that the remainder may rest, as without rest, they will soon be unfit for duty.

The security of the cavalry, during a halt, rests above all, in the method of cantoning. Towns, plantations, or isolated farms will preferably be chosen to shelter the squadrons, which will fortify and post dismounted men at points where the enemy may approach. In addition, posts whose duty is to signal the approach of the enemy will be established to the front, near cross-roads, bridges, fords, heights, etc.

If, in exceptional cases, it should become necessary to occupy certain points in force, supports may be formed in taking squadrons, and videts and pickets posted combining this service with that of active patrols.

Generally speaking, cavalry cannot offer stubborn resistance dismounted unless it makes use of fire action. Therefore, when cavalry outposts are charged with resisting attack for a certain time, they should not hesitate to fight on foot.

PART V.

Marches.

43. Marches will be made according to variable rules, and with regard to the military situation, especially considering the distance of the enemy. In this respect they are classified as:

Marches at a distance from the enemy, executed without danger;
Marches near the enemy, during which there is danger of attack; and
Marches made toward the enemy with the object of engaging him at once.

Dispositions made for a march will depend upon the nature of the ground; number and state of the ways of communication; manner in which the troop should take position, before and after the march; the physical condition and morale of the troops; length of the march; and state of the weather.

ARTICLE I.

General Rules.

Constituent Elements of a Column.

44. The constituent elements of a column are:

the troops, the trains, the parts, and the convoys.

Trains comprise: fighting trains, and equipment sections.

The fighting trains comprise:

In the bodies of troops, the mules with ammunition and pioneer tools, the carriages or mules of the medical service, and those of the sutlers, if permitted.

In a division: the ambulance service and ammunition sections.

In the corps, the ambulances, ammunition sections part of engineers, bridge train, and the telegraph section and balloon detachment.

The troops with their fighting trains constitute the fighting columns.

The equipment (baggage) sections comprise cooking gear, rations, forage, baggage of officers, desks, etc.

The posts and convoys transport the convoy of the Army Service Corps, part of artillery, field hospitals, field bakeries, remount depots, and extra supplies.

Order of March of the Elements.

45. The protection of troops in march rests upon the cavalry, advance-guard, flank-guards, and rear guards, as before stated. The other elements will march in the order most suitable to the military situation.

In theory, the artillery should march near the heads of columns, since it is the first arm to go into action. Nevertheless, its safety requires that it should never form the leading elements of a column, but it should

also be remembered that it must not impede the movements of the infantry.

In ordinary cases, in a corps which marches in a single column, the batteries of the 1st division which are not in the advance-guard will habitually march in rear of the leading battalion of the main body; the corps artillery, in rear of the 1st Division; and that of the other divisions between the brigades of their divisions. If it has been necessary to give the advance-guard all the artillery of the 1st Division, the corps artillery may be placed near the head of the column.

Usually the fractions which comprise a fighting column, will alternate in taking the head of the units to which they belong. The commander is authorized to make any dispositions which the comfort of the troops in other conditions command.

Each corps will be accompanied by its fighting train. In a column composed of a division or corps, the fighting train will march in close order at the rear of the fighting column, in front of the rear guard.

In a column composed of a corps, the divisional ambulances will march immediately in rear of their divisions.

The subdivisions of a fighting column, the baggage trains, posts and convoys, will preserve from the beginning such distances as to insure the regularity of the movement. These distances are fixed by the Drill Regulations or by the Commander-in-chief, and may be modified during marches, but will be resumed at halts.

Formation of the March.

46. As far as practicable, marches will be made on the right side of a road, leaving the left open for better circulation.

The formation of marches for the different arms will vary with the military situation, and rules are laid down in the regulations of each arm; but ordinarily infantry and cavalry will march in column of fours or twos; artillery and wagons of the train by file; and led horses, packmules, and spare animals, by fours or twos.

Formation of the Columns.

47. As a general rule, the putting a column in march will not be preceded by a general union. The steps to be taken to put the column in march will depend upon the position of the cantonments. If the troops are cantoned on both sides of the road they are to take in bivouac or cantonment more or less extended in front, the column will be formed by the successive arrival at an "initial point" of the different elements.

The staff, with the approval of the commander-in-chief, will determine the initial point in accordance with the position of the camp, and the number of roads available. It will also fix the times at which the different bodies are to pass the initial point, and if necessary, the roads they are to take to get to it. If necessary, the staff will also designate a special initial point for troops which from their position, would be forced to make a needless detour in order to get to the common initial point.

The commander of small bodies will be informed of the routes they are to follow to arrive at the initial point; they will calculate the time necessary for the heads of their columns to reach it, and fix the time of departure accordingly. If there is reason for it, they may designate an intermediate initial point for their columns.

Each initial point should be clearly fixed and of easy access. The mouth of a defile, towns, woods, cities, etc. should not be chosen.

If the camp is divided into echelons parallel to the road the troops are to follow, the columns may be united and put in march.

The commander-in-chief will designate the hour of departure of the principal elements; subordinate commanders will do likewise.

Zones of March.

48. When troops march in several columns, the commander will designate a zone of march for each, to which all resources in food, and quarters, and all roads within its limits will pertain, except as otherwise directed.

Preparation for the March.

49. Each commander of a column, from the moment he receives his order, will study the map of his zone, note the roads he is to follow and the lateral communications which will permit him to keep in touch with neighboring columns, and gather such other information as he can. He will secure reliable guides, if possible, and take steps to make necessary repairs in the roads before starting.

Preparations for Departure.

50. If practicable, the troops should eat before starting, and carry dried rations. Cantoons will be filled with water mixed with coffee or aguardiente.

The animals will be given part of the half-ration reserved for the road. Fires will be extinguished and everything left in good order.

Whatever be the grade of the commander, he should not impose unnecessary fatigue upon the troops before starting, whether by forming them permanently, making prolonged halts, or by other means. The time set should neither be exceeded nor anticipated. If the commander is not at the head of his troops at the time for marching, the next in rank will order the movement.

Rate of March.

51. The rate of march of a column composed of all arms will be that of the infantry.

The rate will vary with the nature of the ground, state of the weather, and condition of the troops; the length of an ordinary march will be about 28 kilometers, but in all cases the rate should be uniform throughout the march.

Hourly Halts.

52. As a rule, there will be a halt after each hour of march, the first of fifteen, the others of ten minutes each. The order of movement will fix the time of the first halt; the others will be made without further orders.

Each commander of a battalion, regiment, squadron, or battery, will halt and move his command at the proper times. When each fraction halts, troops and vehicles will take their regular distances, closing the head of the column. The infantry will stand colors and place knapsacks on the ground; mounted men will dismount.

Long Halts.

53. If the distance to travel, the temperature or other circumstances require, a long halt will be made for part or the whole of the column. One or several points will be designated for the various subdivisions; if possible, near water, and when two-thirds to three-fourths the day's march has been completed.

The designated units will rest upon arrival at a point fixed by a staff officer. After resting the time prescribed by the order of movement, during which the troops will eat the cold rations carried by each soldier, they will recommence the march. If the length of the halt permits, rations will be cooked and divided.

Discipline of the March.

54.

1. It is strictly forbidden to fire or cry "halt" or "march".

Soldiers will be permitted to remain in arroyos or near wells to drink, only in rare cases.

The troops in march will avoid inhabited places as far as possible.

2. Ambulances may be placed at the disposal of troops to pick up the sick and those overcome by fatigue.

3. In addition to the rear guard, when the commander-in-chief considers it necessary, a detachment may be taken from the rear battalion or regiment of the column, with some gendarmes added, to urge struggles forward, and arrest marauders caught red-handed. The detachment will search farms and villages in passing.

4. Upon arrival, it will deliver arrested marauders to the gendarmerie, and cause strugglers to join their corps.

5. Unshod horses will not be left to the rear to be shod unless united at a forge in charge of an officer or sergeant.

6. In the passage of defiles, bridges, etc, a staff officer will be sent ahead to prevent disorder. He will take the necessary precautions, stopping vehicles going toward the troops, or causing them to turn out of the road.

Duties of Officers and Sergeants during the March.

55. During the march, each corps or detachment commander will give prompt notice to his immediate superior of the morale and condition of his command.

The commander of the column will assure himself that the troops march in the prescribed order. He will take steps to prevent such accidents as collision of columns, crowding of troops in difficult passes, etc.

He will use every means to keep in touch with adjacent columns, and to inform their commanders of his march, his situation, and any important facts.

Generals and commanders of subordinate units will halt frequently to observe the march of their commands, and will send mounted officers to observe the march of the column and report its condition. They will give such orders as may be necessary regarding change of the uniform.

The commanders of battalions, regiments, batteries, and squadrons will see that the heads of their columns march at a steady rate, without abrupt increase or decrease.

Officers and non-commissioned officers will see that each soldier marches in his proper place and that none leave ranks without authority. Each soldier who is granted permission to leave the ranks temporarily will leave his rifle with the nearest man and rejoin as quickly as possible.

A medical officer will be detailed daily by roster with a mounted orderly and some ambulances or empty carts, to march at the rear of the column and examine those overcome by fatigue, giving them written passes to ride in the carts He will observe the rate of march, and report as to it to the proper superior in writing, together with any other matters of importance or relating to the hygiene of the troops.

Troops Clashing.

56. In theory, no body of troops should be interfered with in march by another body. When collision occurs from any cause, the troop commanded by the senior will have precedence, if the enemy is distant. If near

the enemy the senior officer will decide which shall have the right of way, bearing in mind the orders each body has.

A column which meets another at a halt, will pass first, if it has precedence, or if not, will pass first if the senior officer waives his right. The column which passes first will pass with its fighting train, leaving baggage, special carts, etc. to the rear. These will proceed when the fighting train of the other column has moved. If the road is wide enough, each column can pass the other to the right.

As a general rule, precedence will be given to the force whose object is most important.

Honors.

57. In campaign, troops will not render honors, either when marching or at a halt.

ARTICLE II.

Special Dispositions.

Marches at a Distance from the Enemy.

58. When marching at such a distance from the enemy that encounter with him seems impossible, the comfort of the troops will be the paramount consideration, to attain which distances may be increased, so that the elements may enjoy greater freedom of movement.

Part or the whole of the trains may be placed in the columns in rear of their commands, in order to insure the distribution of rations and baggage upon halting. Convoys will be brought near the columns according to the necessities of supply.

At the end of the march, the cantonments will be arranged in echelons near the roads to be followed the

next day, using both sides to avoid unnecessary movements and facilitate the simultaneous departure of all the elements of the column.

Marches Near the Enemy.

59. When the enemy is near and an encounter with him expected, the troops will march in such order as to permit their prompt arrival in the field of battle. The depth of the column and cantonments is reduced and all impedimenta left to the rear.

If the width of the road will permit, the infantry will march in column of squads (probably 8 men); carriages, batteries and fighting trains by twos. The different units will preserve their distances and carefully avoid uniting.

If there are narrow places in the road, the commander will make timely provision for supplementary passes, so as to insure continuation of the movement.

The baggage sections of the battalions and regiments will march in close order at the rear of the columns, on different roads than those used by the columns, if practicable. Convoys will follow one or two days' march in rear.

March Toward the Enemy with the Object of Engaging Him Immediately.

60. When a march toward the enemy with the object of engaging him at once is made, all considerations are minor to that of entering the action with all the available troops; with this object, the troops will be held well in hand.

In the zone of march assigned to each corps, columns will be increased, using all means of communication. If necessary, the roads will be given up to the artillery and vehicles; the infantry will take short cuts, using paths reconnoitered by staff officers and prepared by engineer troops or laborers.

Under like conditions, woods can be passed through, taking necessary steps to preserve order and keep the troops as well in hand as the transverse roads of the woods permit.

Engineer troops will be used to remove obstacles. Baggage sections and convoys will be kept to the rear and a point of rendezvous designated for them; they will always be in readiness to move from such point.

The artillery posts and field hospitals will be established at suitable points near the battlefield.

Forced Marches.

61. When the military situation of the troops requires prompt arrival at any point, forced marches, continuing day and night, will be made. Their duration shall not exceed thrity-six hours. If practicable, hourly halts and halts of a length up to three and one-fourth hours will be made, during which the troops may eat and sleep.

Night Marches.

62. Night marches impose unusual fatigue upon the troops, but nevertheless must be resorted to upon occasions, either in forced marches, to conceal the movements of the troops, or for other reasons.

In night marches, care will be taken to insure a well-ordered movement. To this end, reliable guides will be employed and attached to the principal units;

distances will be decreased, and non-commissioned officers stationed along the route to direct the troops, being relieved when the troops are safely on the way.

In night marches the following method may prove useful to direct infantry; two or three selected corporals or sergeants are supplied with dark lanterns, and so arrange the slides that only the following troop can see the light; they precede the column at some distance and march with the necessary precautions.

Marches in Hot and Cold Climates.

63. In hot climates the distances and number of halts should be increased, so far as military considerations will allow, and the rate reduced and halt made during the hours of greatest heat.

One of the most important precautions is to cause the soldiers to drink during the march. In time of cold weather, rations should be increased and the soldiers should not be permitted to remain still during halts.

Special Rules for Cavalry Columns.

64. Bodies of cavalry of any considerable size should not be placed in columns of the different arms, except in case of strict necessity, as fatigue to the other troops will be caused by reason of the difference in rate of march. In theory, such bodies of cavalry will form distinct columns, which will observe the general rules already set forth, and also the following special regulations:

Every cavalry column will begin a march at the walk, and after marching an hour, will halt a few minutes. During the halt, officers will inspect horses and remedy any defects.

After this halt, no hourly or long halts will be made. During the march, the walk and trot will be alternated, using the latter only on level ground, as a rule.

The distances between units will be such as to permit each to use the different gaits on favorable ground.

At the walk, cavalry columns will march at the rate of 6 kilometers per hour, including halts.

Alternating the trot and walk, the rate will vary according to the nature of the ground. 8 kilometers per hour may be considered the normal rate for columns of any considerable size. (Regiment, brigade, division).

In forced marches, the rate of cavalry will be moderate. The walk will be used more and the trot less; if the length of the march requires a halt, it will be of four or five hours.

The fighting trains of a cavalry column will always be held in rear of the main body. Led horses will always be with the fighting train, but if necessary, may be placed between the elements of the column.

When the enemy is distant, the cavalry will march by twos or fours.

When the enemy is near, the main body will be formed in column or in mass from the time it leaves the road, and will advance across the fields by successive movements.

When the march is toward the enemy with the purpose of engaging him immediately, the number of columns will be increased, and they will be kept well in hand so as to facilitate the rapid deployment of all the attacking elements.

ARTICLE III.

Detailed Rules for Baggage Sections, Parks and Convoys. Director-General of Transportation.

(Army Regulations).

65. In campaign, each corps will have a director-general of transportation, who will have under him like officers of the divisions, brigades, battalions and regiments.

The director general and directors of divisions and brigades will be appointed by the corps commander, and those of battalions and regiments by the commanders thereof. All will be appointed by general orders.

In the absence of the director-general, the senior director assumes command.

All sergeants, corporals, privates and civilians with the baggage trains are under the authority of the director.

When an escort for the defense of the train is furnished, and its commander is the senior or equal in rank of the director, he will be subject to the director's orders.

Directors are authorized to use any corrective measures to insure proper performance of their duty by drivers and employes. If any of them resist authority, pillage, or run away in case of attack, they will be court-martialed. Art. 1224-1229 Army Regulations.

The Director-General of transportation will receive instructions from the staff, besides which he is charged with the following:

Knowledge of the quantity, class and weight of officers' baggage.

To see that the wagons and escorts are at the desig-

nated places at the time specified in orders.

To see that non-military persons authorized to be with the troops march in the formation prescribed by him, and do not mingle with the troop.

Assigning the wagons in the general form indicated above, or as fixed by orders of the Staff.

To direct personally the column in which the baggage of the commander-in-chief goes, in case the wagons move in several columns, putting the others in charge of officers or sergeants detailed by the Staff to assist him.

To exercise supervision of the small sections of engineer or pioneer troops furnished him to make necessary repairs. If necessary, he may compel civilians, soldiers, drivers or punchers with the wagon trains to do the work.

To see that no one in the army uses an enlisted man as special guard for his baggage.

To prevent the wagons or mules being loaded with personal property of the troops.

As a rule, the trains of the battalions, regiments, staffs, and headquarters will march at the rear of the column, arranged in the same order as the units to which they belong, and as follows:

For a Battalion or Regiment.

Rations in wagons or on pack mules.

Baggage " " " " " "

Other supplies.

For a Brigade.

Mules or wagons of the staff.

Mules or wagons of the battalions in the above order.

For a Division.

Rations of headquarters for one day.

Mules and wagons of the Commander-in-chief.

" " " " " Divisional Staff.

" " " " " Artillery Staff.

" " " " " Engineer Staff.

" " " " " Sanitary Service.

" " " " " Army Service Corps.

" " " " " Provost.

" " " " " with reserve rations of headquarters.

For a Corps.

Rations for one day for headquarters.

Mules or wagons of the Commander-in-chief.

" " " " " Staff of the Corps.

" " " " " Artillery Staff.

" " " " " Engineer Staff.

" " " " " Sanitary Service.

" " " " " Army Service Corps.

" " " " " Provost.

" " " with reserve rations for headquarters.

Orders for assembly and departure of wagons will be given by the staff to the officer in charge, and by the respective staffs to directors of trains of the division, brigades, etc. If the staff so directs, an escort may be provided for headquarters wagons. The wagons of divisions, brigades, and battalions will be guarded by the directors and any men happening to be out of ranks.

The gendarmerie will be employed as a police force, and not as an escort.

Parks and Convoys.

66. Parks and convoys will always form separate columns. The different subdivisions will be commanded respectively:

The park of artillery by the senior officer of part of that arm.

Park of Engineers, same;

Field hospitals, by the senior surgeon;

The convoys, by the senior officers of the Army Service Corps.

The field bakeries, subsistence department, and reserve animals of the convoys, by the senior officer of military transport, or by the commander of the escort, if he is the senior.

When the parks and convoys of the different arms form a single column, and the commander has not been designated by superior authority, the senior military commander (except those of the Sanitary Service and Army Service Corps) will assume command in all that relates to general supervision and police on the march. If the officers are equal in grade, the oldest will command.

As a rule, the parks and convoys of a corps will form different columns or sub-divisions, each commanded by an officer designated. The "order of movement" for each column of parks or convoys will fix the itinerary and order of march and the hour for starting of each.

Convoys will be guarded by the detachments entering into the composition. If circumstances require, they may be given special escorts.

Only the authorized wagons and mules should be with the parks and convoys. Each commander of a sub-

division will assure himself by frequent inspection that this rule is complied with, and that no wagons or pack mules carry more than their regular loads.

PART VI.

Quartering.

General Rules.

67. In time of inactivity troops will canton, encamp, or bivouac.

In cantonments, they will be sheltered wholly or in part in towns or inhabited places, known collectively as cantonments; in encampments they will be sheltered by tents or huts in uninhabited places; when they rest under arms, they are said to bivouac. The latter method should be resorted to only in exceptional cases, as when battle is imminent, or circumstances require the troops to be in readiness.

As a general rule, towns and inhabited places should be utilized, with any shelter they contain, especially by mounted troops. Ordinarily, a combination of the three methods will be made; for example, the main body may canton, while its detachments and advance guard encamp or bivouac.

The commander-in-chief will make dispositions regarding time, manner and place of quartering an army. Within the limits defined in orders, corps, brigade, division, and section commanders, and those commanding independent columns, will designate the places to be occupied by their troops, and arrange the necessary details in compliance with the orders of the Commander-in-chief.

In all quartering, excessive crowding should be avoided, and tactical considerations, when possible, should be subordinate to those of comfort and hygiene. Each commander will divide the zone assigned him among his troops. The commanders of corps, armies, and divisions will fix the places to be occupied by the headquarters of the units of their commands immediately subordinate.

68. Those charged with the duty of preparing an encampment, bivouac, or cantonment, are known as "castrametadores" (camp-makers).

The body of "castrametadores" of a battalion or regiment will be composed of the adjutant, a sergeant, and four men for each company or squadron; that of a headquarters of an army, a corps, division, or brigade, of an officer with the necessary number of non-commissioned officers and privates. The composition of these detachments may be modified according to circumstances; generally, they will be reinforced by the preventive guard of the camp, cantonment, or bivouac.

When various bodies of troops are to be united in one cantonment, the concert of the different bodies of "castrametadoes" will be regulated by the senior adjutant; but if a group of "castrametadores" of a headquarters is among them, the staff officer in charge will assume command if of equal rank.

Cantonments.

69. The arrangement of the cantonments depends upon the tactical situation, the day's march, and the plans of the commander-in-chief. It will be advantageous in many cases to canton the troop along the roads upon which they are to march the next day.

When the enemy is distant, the cantonments can be extended so as to give the troops good shelter; when he is near, the cantonments will be more compact. In each locality, roofed structures may be used, but in no case will the inhabitants be forced to give up their sleeping rooms, nor will more be exacted than the troop are authorized to ask.

Preparation of Cantonments.

70. Upon arrival at the place of cantoning, the commander of the "castrametadores" will apply to the civil authorities for assistance; if there are no civil authority, he will assemble three of the prominent persons of the vicinity. The commander will at once, either with the consent of the civil authorities, or upon his own responsibility if assistance is withheld, divide the cantonments among the companies, squadrons, and batteries, causing his subordinates to obtain necessary data. He will designate the place where the preventive guard is to be posted, a place for the animals, and will look for places where the troops may get water and wash clothes.

Each sergeant will examine the houses in the part of the cantonment assigned him, and mark on each the number of men and horses to occupy it, and the organization they belong to. On buildings assigned to officers will appear their names and rank.

When several corps are to canton in one locality, the commander of the "castrametadores" will make the division among the different corps and services, considering the needs of each; he will carefully select the place for any headquarters that is to be established.

The principal rules to be observed by all officers charged with preparing cantonments are the following:

To post sentinels in the exits of the cantonment to prevent communication with the outside by the inhabitants if the enemy is near.

To assign to each unit a clearly defined zone.

To quarter the troops by sub-divisions if possible.

To quarter mounted troops near water.

To put the parks either outside or inside the cantonment, but never in the streets or roads.

To quarter officers near their troops and staffs near their officers.

When the necessary arrangements have been made, the chiefs of bodies of "castrametadores" will write down any data that may be of use to the troops, send promptly adjutants and sergeants to points most favorable for conducting the troops to their quarters, and go in person to report to the commander of the troops for which they have prepared cantonments as to distribution of troops and any information obtained.

Establishment in Cantonment

71. The troop will halt at the entrance to the cantonment and no one will enter under any pretext until the commander of the "castrametadores" returns. The commander-in-chief will give general instructions and the signal for entering; the corps will go to the zone set aside for them, and the companies, squadrons or batteries, guided by the sergeants who formed the body of "castrametadores" will proceed to their respective cantonments. The colors will be placed in the colonel's

quarters, with its escort under the orders of the sub-adjutant of the color-bearers. The preventive guard, if not already there, will go to its post, and will place any prisoners in its charge in the place provided for them.

The subdivisions of the sanitary service will proceed to the designated placed, and place their guidons so as to be easily distinguished, or light their lanterns, if at night. The different headquarters will be placed in the center of the cantonment, near the principal roads or in the squares; they will display their flags by day and their lanterns at night.

"Danger" Cantonments.

72. When troops are in cantonments very near the enemy, or when it is necesaary that they be in readiness to go out quickly, they will be quartered in "danger" cantonments. The troops will be assembled by subdivisions in large open places, which will be lighted at night; doors of buildings will be left open, and new exits made, if necessary. The streets will be lighted at night if possible and torches will be distributed among the various subdivisions.

The troops will be ready to take arms, and will sleep in their clotes; mounted troops will sleep near their horses, officers with their troops. If necessary, horses will be kept saddled and bridled, tied in corrals, courtyards, squares, etc.

Mixed Bivouac and Cantonment.

73. When the shelter of the cantonment is insufficient for all the troops, they will be placed in

mixed "bivouac cantonments". The buildings that are suitable will be used to shelter as many troops as possible, the remainder will bivouac nearby. In no case will the troops bivouac in the roads or streets.

Camps and Bivouacs.

74. When the troops are to encamp or bivouac, the following considerations will govern:

The selection of a camp or bivouac depends primarily on its object. If this is to cover a certain zone, occupy a proposed defensive position, or hold the troops ready for immediate combat, the general arrangement is that of battle, hygienic considerations and comfort giving way to tactical conditions.

But if the enemy is distant and the camp is merely a resting place, hygienic considerations will be paramount, if possible. Tactical considerations are, in general terms: a good and commanding position; all the points of access covered by artillery fire; easy communication between the subdivisions; protected flanks that make a turning movement by the enemy difficult.

No camp or bivouac will be established in the place it is expected the battle will take place; still less in front of it, as a retrograde movement has always a bad moral effect. Therefore, the most favorable location will be in rear of the battlefield, and so near it that its possession is assured. If there are defiles or serious obstacles the camp or bivouac should be in rear of them, never in front.

The principal requisite of a camp or bivouac is nearness to a plentiful water supply; next is wood for cooking. Straw and hay for bedding for the troops and forage for animals, and timber for building huts, when

the camp has a certain character of permanence, are also of importance.

When possible, the camp or bivouac will be on ground of gentle slope, sheltered from the wind, near food supply, and close to the banks of a river or a wood, where the infantry can be sheltered. Not all woods are suitable. To be so, they should contain open spaces for the different camps, the soil should be sandy and permeable, or easily drained, and the ground sloping. Impermeable soil is the worst possible for a camp.

As a rule, troops will camp or bivouac in column and not in line. The manner of camping or bivouacking is described in the Regulations of each arm.

The bivouac of an army then consists of one or more group, separated and subdivided. Each group comprises one or more lines;within each of these the units are established in line or in column.

Ordinarily, troops in bivouac will not be extended more than five or six kilometers. In most cases, the distance should be still less, especially in critical circumstances, in which case the elements will not be separated.

Both extremes, crowding the troops through timidity and spreading them out through excessive confidence, should be avoiaded. Any confidence felt should be based upon the service of security and information, which will determine the extension to be given to the camp.

In general, the echeloming of the troops, and the distances between the different bodies will depend upon the length (always known) of each column, and will be based upon the principle that all the troops should arrive opportunely upon the battlefield, supposing that the firstrline, the advance guard, can hold its own in

case of attack until the arrival of the main body.

When a large body is obliged to bivouac, it is advisable to divide it into several parts, in order to utilize the ground to better advantage and facilitate concentration in case of alarm.

The commander-in-chief will fix the positions in which the bivouac is to be established; the respective "castrametadores" will fix the exact position of each bivouac within such limits. The officer who commands the body of "castrametadores" of the units grouped in the same bivouac, will divide the ground among the "castrametadores" of such units; each group commander will mark the limits of the ground assigned him.

Officers will bivouac with their troops.

As far as possible, the different headquarters and the ambulances will be established in buildings. The headquarters toward the center of the bivouac, near the principal roads.

In a bivouac for one night, in a march toward a near enemy, order of march will always be preferable, because the bivouac, strictly, may be considered as a halt merely, the march being continued the next day with near prospect of battle.

As in war the principal consideration is proper utilization of the ground and the conditions of each case, no attention should be paid to symetry, alignment, or sightliness.

ARTICLE II.

Service in Cantonment, Camps and Bivouacs.

75. In campaign the same regulations that apply in time of peace will be observed, as far as they are applicable.

Commander of Camp, Cantonments, or Bivouac.

76. In every camp, the senior officer will assume the above title. As a rule, his authority will be that of a commander of a post in all that relates to police and protection of the camp. He will regulate the service of the camp without interfering in the interior administration of corps not under his command; he will provide the means for preserving order, maintaining vigilance, and if necessary, defending the camp.

Each commander of a camp, cantonments, or bivouac in which several corps of parts of coprs are united, will designate a commander to assist him, who will be known as "Mayor of Cantonment, Camp, or Bivouac". The preventive guard of one of the corps, reinforced if necessary, will be designated as main guard; the corps will send orderlies to such guard to transmit the instructions of the Commander of the camp.

Daily Service.

77. The commander of the camp or bivouac will detail daily a field officer of the day from the commanders, and if necessary, from the senior captains of battalions and regiments. He will be assisted by such officers of the guard as may be necessary, detailed for the 1st and 2nd captains, and from the lieutenants, if necessary.

In the corps, weekly duty will take the place of daily duty. A captain of the day will be detailed in each battalion or regiment, whose duty will be similar to that of "charge of barracks" in time of peace; he will be assisted by officers of the day of the companies or squadrons.

In each battalion of infantry and in each regiment, the necessary guard, together with a reserve guard of equal strength, will be detailed daily. The guard, detachments, and fatigue parties will be taken by units.

The field officer of the day will command the preventive guard; extra guards, if any; and the officers of the guard and reserve guards.

Preventive Guard.

78. In all camps, cantonments, or bivouacs, each corps will have its preventive guard, which will preserve order, enforce police measures, guard baggage, supplies and prisoners, for all of which purposes it will have the necessary sentinels.

It will be composed of the necessary men, taken from the "troop of the day" and will have attached to it the orderlies necessary for transmission of orders of the corps commander to companies, squadrons, or batteries.

In the artillery, the preventive guard will be established jointly by the batteries and ammunition sections under one command. (Artillery battalion, divisional artillery, etc.)

The remaining part of the "troops of the day" will be available for extra guards and necessary detachments, and will be under the orders of the field officer of the day. Its members are forbidden to leave camp except in the discharge of duty. Such troops will furnish the men necessary to carry equipment, etc. to the guard. The officers and men will remain dressed and equipped; horses will be saddled; knapsacks ready to be packed; inspection of the infantry with knapsacks, and of the cavalry mounted, will be made at night, unless otherwise ordered.

Punishments.

79. Officers in arrest will deliver their swords or sabres, and pistols, to the commander of the preventive guard. They will be in charge of the preventive guard, or in their tents or barracks.

Those persons who are to be tried by court martial will be sent to the prison designated by headquarters and turned over to the Gendarmerie.

ARTICLE III.

Means to be Taken to Secure Safety and Preserve Order in Camps, Cantonments, or Bivouacs.

Measures of Order.

80. In camp, cantonment, or bivouac, officers and non-commissioned officers should look to the care of arms, ammunition, reserve rations, and equipment; bodily cleanliness, and care of horses, mules, and horse equipments. In cantonments, they will make frequent visits to quarters and stables, and assure good feeling between the troops and those with whom they are quartered; they will entertain well-founded claims, and remedy the defects they observe if within their power, or report to higher authority, if not.

Except in case of alarm, in which the commander of the cantonment will cause the "general" to be sounded, trumpets will not be sounded in camp, cantonment, or bivouac.

In all camps, cantonments, and bivouacs, the troops will always be in readiness to take arms, knapsacks will

be ready for instant packing, and horse equipment kept ready for prompt saddling up.

It is important not to break the rest of the troops at night with the transmission of orders; if not otherwise directed, all troops will be ready to begin the march at the hour fixed by the commander of the camp, and at this time only will orders be promulgated. Troops which are to march before this hour are excepted.

Service of Security in Camp, Bivouac, etc.

81. The troops will canton, camp, or bivouac under the protection of the outposts, established as the commander-in-chief directs. Each commander of camp or bivouac, knowing such directions, will make such timely dispositions as may be necessary for the security of his command.

He will cause the exits and the vicinity of the camp to be guarded and the ways of communication to be kept clear, and if necessary, will prepare exits and entrances; he will construct such defensive works as may be necessary and will notify commanders of corps or parts of corps of the measures to be taken in case of attack.

In hostile places, he may, if he deems it expedient, take hostages, prohibit the inhabitants passing the posts established at the exits, and require them to remain in their dwellings after a certain hour. In general, he will take the necessary precautions to prevent intercourse between the inhabitants and the enemy.

Upon arrival at the cantonment, each commander of a company or squadron will fix a point of assembly near its center, which should be known by all so that they may make their way to it separately in case of alarm,

even at night. These places should be used to form the troops for reviews, inspections, etc. The point of assembly of batteries, trains, parks, etc., will be where their wagons are parked.

Similarly, various points of assembly will be designated for the battalions, regiments, and groups of batteries.

The commanders of the large units (corps, divisions, and brigades) may designate places of assembly near the different cantonments if they consider it necessary, in which to rendezvous in case of alarm. Such places should be so chosen that they will be covered by the outposts and have exits in all directions. The chief of corps will reconnoiter such places as soon as they arrive at the camp, cantonment, or bivouac.

The Countersign.

82. In any camp, cantonment, or bivouac, the countersign will be employed, and changed daily. It will be given to guards, patrols, rounds, reconnoitering parties, posts, and detachments as a secret means of recognizing friends and to prevent surprise. It will be made up of two proper names, and be given by the commander-in-chief, through the chief of staff, to the officers who come daily to receive general orders, as directed in Art. 15 of these regulations, by whom it will in turn be given to those authorized to have it. It may be sent in writing, sealed, to those units which are at a distance from headquarters.

The chiefs of staff will also send it to to commanders of artillery, engineers, gendarmerie, and separate detachments.

The brigades will give the countersign to the corps and to the field officers of the day, and officers per-

taining to their commands, if they are authorized to leave the camp, cantonment, or bivouac.

Loss of the Countersign.

83. The chief of staff will give instructions relating to changing the countersign in case it comes to be known by the enemy, or the written countersign is lost. The commander of the troop losing the countersign will report it at once, and notify the commanders of neighboring troops or posts. The commander of a picket will change the countersign in his picket, notifying the commanders of adjacent pickets, who will in turn, notify their neighbors. He will report this to the outpost commander, who will notify the commander-in-chief.

Safe Guards.

84. Safe guards are regulated by the provisions of Arts. 1230-1236, Army Regulations.

Guidons and Lanterns.

85. When a large unit is organized, the Secretary of War will give it a distinctive mark, so that it may be recognized in marches and formations, at a halt or in battle. As a rule, the distinctive mark will be colors of bunting of the dimensions, form, and color given on page 1, fixed to a wooden staff similar to that of the cavalry guidon, and hoisted in a conspicuous place.

At night lanterns of the color and in the order given on page 2 will be substituted for colors. Officers of the different staffs will wear brassards on the left sleeve to distinguish them, of the color and form given on page 1 for the various units.

PART VII.

Supply of Ammunition.

86. It is highly important to provide an adequate supply of ammunition. Commandors of all grades should be diligent in promptly replacing all ammunition expended.

On the field of battle, the supply of ammunition will always be arranged for, passing it from rear to front through all the echelons. Those in rear will put themselves in touch with those in front. Away from the battlefield, the supply should be regular and prompt.

The ammunition of an army is divided in three classes:

A. The "ammunition of the line of battle", comprising:

For the Infantry.

1st. The cartridges carried by each man and those carried by the fighting train.

2nd. The cartridges carried by the infantry ammunition sections.

For the artillery.

1st. The ammunition carried by the battery.

2nd. The ammunition carried by the artillery ammunition sections. Though the infantry ammunition sections carry ammunition intended primarily for themselves, it is their duty to give ammunition to any corps.

For the cavalry, engineers, and other arms.

1st. The ammunition carried by the troops.

2nd. The ammunition carried by the infantry ammunition sections.

B. The second division comprises the ammunition of the parks of the corps.

C. The third division comprises the ammunition of the park of the army.

Replacing Ammunition for Infantry In Battle.

87. In camp and on the march, theindividual supply of ammunition (that carried by the soldier on his person) is maintained from that taken from the sick, absent, etc. and resort is not had to the reserve ammunition carried by the fighting train except in case of strict necessity.

When depleted the supply of the fighting train is replenished from the ammunition sections as soon as possible.

In battle, the individual supply is maintained from the fighting train. This ammunition will be issued as soon as a serious battle becomes probable, or before departure, when the enemy is near. If this is impracticable, the mules can follow their corps. The commanders of battalions, in this case, will prescribe the manner of supplying the combatants from the fighting train.

The cartridge boxes of the fighting train will not be supplied from the ammunition sections during the battle.

When the cartridge boxes of the fighting train have been emptied, the individual supply will be replenished by cartridges taken from the killed or wounded or by cartridge boxes from the ammunition sections. The division commander will send the necessary orders to the infantry ammunition sections.

In the absence of orders, the commander of the ammunition sections will send boxes of cartridges as soon as he is informed by a corps commander that his fighting train is out of ammunition. The boxes will be sent to the fighting trains, and from there to the firing line, or near it, as may be directed by the corps commander.

During the battle, favorable moments, such as the momentary cessation of fighting, slowness of fire, etc., will be taken advantage of for the distribution of ammunition from the fighting train or ammunition sections to the troops.

Every combatant is forbidden to leave his post under the pretext of going to obtain ammunition, and any movement of the mules to the rear for the purpose of getting ammunition is forbidden. This rule is applicable both to units engaged and to fighting trains of the corps and the ammunition sections.

The generals of divisions or brigades are authorized to direct that one or more subdivisions of the fighting trains of the corps which are under their command, and are supplied with ammunition, supply ammunition to another body of their brigades or divisions. These subdivisions will rejoin the fighting train to which they belong when the mission is performed.

In the absence of orders of the generals, the fighting trains of the battalions will not give ammunition to other troops except by direction of the commander of the corps or the battalion in question. (sic.)

Replenishment of the Ammunition Supply of Artillery in Battle.

88. In battle the groups of batteries are divided into two parts:

First:- Firing batteries, comprising the pieces and part of the ammunition carts of each battery.

Second:- Reserves, comprising the remaining ammunition carts.

The "armones" (caissons ?) of the pieces that are to provide only the first rounds while the ammunition carts of the first echelon are being established, will be placed, covered, near the pieces, ready to be hitched to at the first order.

The replenishment of ammunition will be made by an interchange of carts between each firing battery and its fighting echelon. The ammunition sent to the firing battery will be promptly replaced from the ammunition sections. When an echelon of the reserve sends ammunition to the firing battery, the commander of the reserve will send to the ammunition sections for an equal quantity.

When the ammunition boxes from the ammunition sections arrive at the reserve, the supply will be by transfer, and not by change of carts. The general will decide when urgent cases in battle justify exceptions to this rule.

Special Rules for the Cavalry and Other Arms.

89. The cavalry corps and other arms of the corps will be supplied, at first, from the infantry ammunition carts and eventually from the Park, when it is necessary to replenish their supply.

The cavalry divisions should be supplied by each corps of the army, to which they will apply with the same right as troops of that corps.

Supply After Battle.

90. After the battle the ammunition carried by the mules of the fighting train will be replenished by that taken from the ammunition sections. If the soldiers have an excessive amount, the excess will be returned to the fighting trains.

As soon as the commander-in-chief considers it practicable, he will order a general issue, designating the points to which the mules or carts of the ammunition sections will go, so as to form centers of distribution. Each fighting corps will send a detachment with the necessary mules or carts to obtain the supply.

Supply in Rear of the Fighting Line by Parks of the Corps and of the Army.

91. The park of the corps will carry ammunition for the infantry and artillery, intended to re-supply the ammunition sections. It will receive instructions from the chief of artillery of the corps. The issue will be made, as a rule, after the battle, but may be made before, and even directly to the batteries in the field, if necessary.

The park of artillery of the army pertains to service in the rear; it has ammunition in cases intended to supply the parks of the corps.

In theory, it will comprise "A division of the park of the army" for each corps in the army, and in addition, a reserve of the park of the army for the maintenance of material and various special supplies.

The park of the army will usually be divided into five echelons, placed along the ways of communications (railroads or roads). To the first will be attached a train of transport to carry the ammunition in carts or on mules.

The park of the army will effect the supply by means of the Squadron of the Train of the Park, the train of transport, or by mules or carts requisitioned, or railroads, according to circumstances.

Subsistence of Troops in Campaign.

General Rules.

92. Generals, commanders, officers, and employees of the Army Service Corps will attend carefully to the subsistence of men and the foraging of animals. The following precautions are to be taken:

Never to impede the operations; avoid imposing unnecessary work upon the troops and baggage sections: economize the rations carried by the troops as far as possible, and those in the storehouses intended to replace them; and reduce to the minimum the carts and mules used in supply.

Every effort will be made to live on the country, preserving in tact the rations carried by the troops and the reserve rations in rear.

When local resources are inadequate, railroads, canals, and rivers will be used as far as possible to supply the baggage sections of the corps and various headquarters. In the absence of such means of transportation, food will be obtained for the convoys supplied in the neighborhood, or from the convoys in rear.

Rations.

93. The composition and number of rations pertaining to each grade will be determined by the Secretary of War.

Rations are divided into two classes:- "Normal rations" and "Full campaign rations". The latter are issued when the troops are undergoing exceptional hardship, or in extremely cold weather.

In some cases both rations may be supplemented by the addition of certain articles.

The commander-in-chief may modify the ration fixed by the Secretary of War when compelled to by necessity; he will direct change from one ration to another by general order, order the ration to be supplemented, prescribe such substitutions as he may see fit, and order commutation in money (fixing the amount per ration) when the ration issued is less than that fixed by law, or the issue of the supplementary ration, payment to be guaranteed by the Treasury when the value of the ration exceeds the allowance.

The generals of corps, cavalry divisions, divisions, brigades, sections, or detachments operating independently have the same authority, but will always report their action to the next higher authority. When the troops live in the country, the power to order substitution is vested in all corps or detachment commanders.

Rations of Various Classes.

94. The rations carried by troops in the field are of four classes:

1. "Reserve Ration" which the soldier carries, not to be consumed except by order of the commander-in-chief, or when there is no alternative.

2. The daily ration carried by the soldier, intended for consumption.

3. The rations carried by the equipment sections, intended for daily issue to troops and animals.

4. The rations carried in the convoys of the Army Service Corps (divisional or corps headquarters) which constitute reserve rations for supplying the ration-mules of the baggage sections.

A herd will be attached to each convoy, to be cared for by the troops of the Army Service Corps with the convoy.

Personnel.

95. The subsistence department will be in charge of officers of the Army Service Corps.

Each corps, detachment, or branch, will have a commissary, whose duty it is to attend to the direct issue of rations to such body; he will aid in foraging in the locality, under the direction of his commander and the officers of the Service Corps.

Subsistence During Concentration.

96. The troops proceeding to the base of concentration by rail will receive the usual ration for such travel at the times set. Upon departure, they will carry the rations and forage necessary for the journey; upon arrival they should have intact the rations of class 2.

Troops marching by road will be provided with rations carried in the baggage sections.

The subsistence department, or detachment commanders, if there is no subsistence department, are charged with replacing rations consumed on the road at the supply rations so that, upon arrival at the base of concentration, the troops will be fully rationed.

Subsistence During Active Operations.

97. Subsistence during operations is divided into:

1st. Issue to troops.

2nd. Supply of the train or convoys.

Issues:- As a general rule issues will be made daily at the end of the march; the soldier will carry the unused portion the following day.

Fresh meat from cattle killed at night, in the afternoon, or in the morning before starting, according to temperature, or secured in other ways, will be carried by mules immediately following the troops with the fighting train.

The rations intended for daily consumption are "daily rations".

Issue will be made from rations carried by the baggage sections, if practicable. Supplies not carried by the baggage sections will be bought or requisitioned by the commissary officers or officers of the Service Corps, as the officer in charge of foraging may direct. If the local supply of fresh meat is inadequate, resort may be had to the herds with the convoys.

Corps commanders will fix the hours and places of issue for their commands. The commissary officer will bring supplies to the place designated, and make issue to each company, squadron, or battery, in the

presence of the captain of the day.

In each company, squadron, or battery, the commissary sergeant will issue rations, under direction of the officer of the day, who will see that absent men receive their ration. The commissary officer will supervise issues to detached troops in the same manner that a captain oversees the issue to his company.

Every officer absent from his command on duty will receive his ration with the organization he is with at the time of issue.

Supply of the baggage sections of battalions and regiments.- The baggage sections will be as fully supplied as possible by purchase and requisitions of the commissaries. If the local resources are insufficient, the storehouses in rear will be called upon and supplies forwarded by rail, water, or roads leading to the cantonments, from whence the baggage sections will be supplied at the time fixed by the commander-in-chief.

When none of the foregoing methods are applicable, the baggage sections will be supplied by the Service Corps convoys. The daily order will give the hour and places of supply (generally three for a corps) where the mules carrying the supplies will be brought.

Whatever the method of supply, the movements of the baggage sections and convoys should be carefully arranged. Each corps or branch (service) will be represented at the supply of its equipment section by a commissary officer.

A staff officer and an employee of the Service Corps will assist at the supply of the baggage sections, when possible. It is their duty to see that the supplies are of good quality, and to hear and decide the complaints

of the troops. The staff officer will exercise a general supervision and see that instructions of the commander-in-chief.are carried out.

Supply of the convoys.- The supply of the Service Corps convoys will be from local resources not exhausted by the baggage (equipment) sections, or from the rear.

Special Rules for the Cavalry.

98. The cavalry especially, when operating in front of the columns, should live on the country, and will not carry daily rations. Issues will be made upon arrival in camp, in the afternoon, or early in the morning of the following day.

In a cavalry division, the equipment (baggage) sections may be left at the disposal of the corps as in case of other troops, by order of the commander-in-chief, or may be formed in a single body, constituting the reserve convoy of the division.

When the cavalry divisions return to the lines of the army, they will be subsisted in the same manner as other troops. In the exceptional cases that the stay is to be a prolonged one, they will be given a service convoy formed of horses or requisitioned mules, if necessary. This convoy will be left when the division goes to the front.

PART IX.

Requisitions.

99. When the entire army is mobilized, the military authorities are empowered to resort to requisitions for the beginning of the mobilization until the army returns to peace footing.

In case of partial mobilization or assembling of troops for any reason, the Secretary of War will determine the period of requisitioning power, and the territory with which it shall be exercised. The rules will be published in the various terms.

When the general mobilization is ordered, the commander-in-chief of the army, commander of corps, divisions operating independently, and troops charged with special missions, have the power of requisition, and can delegate it to the officers of the army service corps and detachment commanders.

If the mobilization is partial, only generals commanding corps, or troops assembled under Paragraph 2 of this article can exercise the power.

Orders of requisition will be entered in a book, and approved by the authority competent to exercise and delegate the power of requisition.

Every order of requisition directed to any authority, requires a receipt showing delivery thereof.

Requisitions will be made upon the civil authority (civil corporation) and not upon individuals, except that when no municipal corporation exists, application may be made to prominent persons of the locality.

An officer, to whom is delegated the power of requisition, will, upon termination of his mission, send his book of requisition orders to his corps commander or chief of his arm, who will forward it to the commission which indemnifies persons whose property has been requisitioned.

Each account should have a note of the requisition and delivery of the property, and should contain the

signature of the person delivering the supplies, with their quantity and value.

Requisitions will be based upon the duty of the people upon whom it is made to aid the army with rations, shelter, means of transportation, and in general, everything essential.

As a principle, and no matter what the military conditions are, those invested with the requisitioning power should remember that all means should be employed before resorting to its use, such as direct purchases, contracts, etc.

All requisitions will be made in a considerate manner. Any person guilty of abuse of his authority should be dealt with severely.

In exceptional cases, a commander who is operating independently and who has no book of requisitions and has employed every means of obtaining supplies, may make requisition for what he needs, but will report his action through military channels at once.

If the local authorities decline to honor a requisition, the supplies may be taken forcibly, but the order will direct that only necessary supplies be taken, under severe penalties for disobedience. Troops engaged in such duty will always be commanded by officers.

The rules given above are equally applicable to hostile and friendly territory.

Under certain conditions, a contribution of money may be exacted in lieu of making requisitions, but only by the orders of the commander-in-chief.

In all cases, the officer who makes a requisition will make a record of it, signed by himself, the civil authority and prominent persons of the locality.

PART X.

Detachments.

Composition of Detachments.

100. An officer exercising superior command has authority to constitute independent detachments for the accomplishment of certain ends. The size of such detachments will depend upon the service they are to perform, the obstacles they must overcome, distance to be covered, and the time their mission should terminate.

They may be formed of fractions of different arms in a suitable proportion, or may be formed of the whole or a part of a single corps.

The subdivisions which form a detachment should be complete organizations, such as regiments, battalions, companies, batteries, sections, platoons, etc., taken by roster.

Command of Detachments.

101. The commander of a detachment will be designated by the authority under it, but ordinarily he should be senior to the officers of the subdivisions composing it. They will have the same authority as corps commanders, in everything that relates to police, discipline, and service of the troops of the detachment.

Preparing for Operations.

102. The officer ordering a detachment will give its commander precise written instructions (if possible) concerning what is expected of him, and if necessary, will furnish him guides.

In selecting guides, preference will be given to men who, by reason of their occupation, know the ground,

such as woodsmen, muleteers, etc. It is better to take several guides, questioning them separately, so as to prove the truth of their replies.

The commander of the detachment will arrange his plans beforehand, acceeding to his instructions, and use all means in his power to prepare for executing his mission. Before starting, he will give his next in command all orders, instructions and information received. Upon completion of his mission, he will make report to his superior.

Mission of Detachments.

103. A detachment may have for its objective any of the following: to attract the enemy in a particular direction; to lead him to ground when he may be attacked favorably; to annoy him in his positions; to capture his posts; to enforce requisitions, etc.

The conduct of a detachment, while being subject to the general principles of the service of security, marches, and camps, depends in each case upon its objective.

When the object is to effect a surprise, secrecy is the first requisite of success. During the march, the commander will take every precaution to prevent discovery by the enemy, avoiding towns, cities and principal roads.

If he is obliged to pass through an inhabited place, he will reconnoiter it carefully before entering; if he is obliged to obtain rations and forage, he will cause it to be brought out to him, and will ask for a supply for a force greater than he actually has; if he

is obliged to remain in a town, he will employ spies, and if necessary seize prominent persons, and post mounted sentinels to prevent communication with the outside by the inhabitants.

When he is to fight, he will give each subdivision a special objective, for example- to capture the pickets or sentinels; cut the traces of harnessed animals; liberate prisoners, etc. He will designate a place of rendezvous, and indicate a line of retreat, which all should know.

In the attack he will proceed with suddenness and energy, always maintaining a reserve well in hand to meet an emergency. When the desired result is obtained, he will retire.

To surprise a camp, the detachment will be divided into several parts, whose action will be so concerted that the attack will occur simultaneously at several points. While one post is used for offensive action, another will occupy the lines of retreat, and the reserve will remain back, ready for action.

To surprise marching troops, ground will be selected which is unfavorable to the enemy's deployment, for example, a defile which has been entered by part of the enemy's column.

An attack upon a convoy should preferably be made while it is at a halt and commencing to park;when the animals are being watered; when it is passing through a wood, defile, or over a bridge or a winding road, or up a difficult ascent.

Part of the detachment will direct its attack upon the main body, part will attack the wagons, and the remainder will act as a reserve.

Those engaged in the attack upon the wagons will be stationed on both sides of the road, and will attempt to cut the traces; others will attempt to overturn the leading and last wagons in the road to block the convoy.

If the convoy is parked, the main body of the detachment will maneuver so as to cut off the escort; if the convoy is large, the attack will be made upon several posts simultaneously so as to compel surrender.

In executing a requisition in a hostile country, making a demolition, etc., the detachment will be divided into two parts upon arrival at its destination. The smaller will occupy the lines of retreat and execute the requisition, etc; the larger is responsible for security and will be in observation and support.

In case of attack by the enemy, the covering post of the detachment will oppose him, and if it cannot repulse him, will cover the retreat so that the remainder of the detachment may be able to rejoin.

Booty.

104. According to Art. 1259 and 1260, Army Regulations, booty becomes the property of the government. Private property will be returned to its owner upon proof of ownership, and of the fact that it was in the enemy's hands against the will of the owners.

PART XI.

Reconnaissances.

Object and Composition of Reconnoitering Parties.

105. Any operation having for its purpose the obtaining or verifying of information relative to the position or movements of the enemy, or the topography and resources of the theater of operations, is a reconnaissance.

The execution of reconnaissances entrusted to the cavalry of "security" or "information", and troops of the outposts, is governed by the rules of "security and information".

In addition to these reconnaissances, the commander-in-chief may, when he considers it necessary, direct special reconnaissances to be made with the following objects: to determine distances; the condition of the roads and whether repairs are necessary; the configuration of the ground, whether favorable or otherwise; so as to arrange for the march.

To thoroughly examine positions to be successively occupied, either to support attacks, resist attacks by the enemy, or cover retreat.

To discover the position and strength of the principal posts and intrenchments of the enemy; the shape of his position; his defenses and means of carrying them; and to estimate, as far as possible, the strength of the enemy at each point.

Reconnaissances will be made by officers accompanied by mounted soldiers or detachments whose composition will depend upon the object of the reconnaissance, nature of the ground, and distance of the enemy. The detachments may be of any or all arms.

Manner of Executing a Reconnaissance.

106. The officer who is charged with making the reconnaissance will receive before leaving instructions showing precisely what information he is expected to obtain, and where it is to be sent. He will communicate

these to the brigade commander whose outposts he is to pass; this officer will give him such information regarding the disposition of the enemy and the ground as may be applicable.

Before starting, the commander of the detachment will study on his maps the itinerary and ground to be traversed, and obtain such information as he can. He will study the means of transmitting his messages, such as roads, railways, mails, and telegraphs.

As a general rule, the detachment, especially if small, will march well in hand, with scouts out at a proper distance, and will attempt to pass undiscovered, guarding against surprise.

It may be of advantage to arrive at its destination at night, so that it may observe at daybreak before the enemy discovers its presence.

Reconnoitering parties should not enter villages, valleys, ravines, cuts, defiles, or woods until the scouts have made a thorough examination of them, secured necessary information, and, if necessary, taken hostages.

The commander should note the features of the ground, especially those which might prove useful in case of retreat.

The detachment should return by a different road than that it came on, so that the enemy may lose its trail.

A reconnoitering force should not attack, unless it be essential to better accomplish its purpose; if the enemy is encountered, he should be kept in observation without being allowed to discover the detachment. If the commander is obliged to fight, he will attack vigorously, without giving the enemy time to discover

his strength, but will cease fighting when his object is accomplished.

Transmission of Information.

107. An officer who makes a reconnaissance will use all means at hand to transmit information, such as mails, the telegraph, couriers, bicyclists, railroads, vehicles, etc., endeavoring to economize his strength in men and horses as far as possible.

Reports.

108. Every commander of a reconnoitering party will report in writing of his mission; the report should be brief, clear, and exact, and the exact hour, place, and date if any occurrence should be given. He will distinguish what he himself has seen from that told him by others, the truth of which he has not verified personally.

Offensive Reconnaissances.

109. In order to discover the strength, situation and plans of the enemy, it may be necessary to force him to deploy by attacking at several points. This operation is known as "offensive reconnaissance", and is of the skirmish class which generally precedes battles. Only commanders-in-chief can order them. Other generals can order them only when operating independently, or in urgent cases when they think themselves justified in doing so upon their own responsibility.

PART XII.

Convoys and Their Escorts.

Purpose of Convoys and Composition of Their Escorts.

110. Convoys are of several classes: their purpose is the transportation of supplies, munitions of war, money, wounded, prisoners, etc.

The strength and composition of the escort of a convoy should be based upon the class of convoy, its importance, the danger to which it will be exposed, nature of the ground to be passed over, length of the journey, etc.

As far as possible, it should comprise the cavalrymen necessary to reconnoiter to a suitable distance, and the personnel and "materiel" necessary to make repairs on the road.

Command of Convoys.

111. If the commander is not designated by the Secretary of War or the commander-in-chief, the senior officer on duty with the convoy (excepting medical officers and those of the service corps) will command. He alone will be responsible, and will have control over the troops guarding the convoy and civilians and military persons attached to it, even if there be one of superior grade among the latter. (Art. 1222, A. R.)

If the convoy carries munitions of war, artillery "materiel", engineer or medical stores, the commander will act with due consideration in his relations with the officers of those arms in the orders he gives, touching the case of such stores, halts, manner of packing the

wagons, posting sentinels, etc., so as not to hinder them in the discharge of their duties.

Division of the Convoy.

112. When a convoy is large, it should be divided into several parts, to each of which should be assigned a special escort; or if requisitioned mules or wagons are with the convoy, soldiers will be attached to them to guard the drivers.

Munitions of war will usually be placed at the head of the column; rations next in order; and lastly miscellaneous supplies.

All these rules are subject to change to meet the supposed plans of the enemy. Wagons bearing important stores should be securely placed.

Dispositions for the March.

113. The conduct of the escort and march of the convoy will depend upon the proximity of the enemy, strength and kind of troops of the escort, character of the ground, and condition of the roads.

The commander will obtain detailed information of the foregoing, and verify it by all means at his command. He will post part of the escort over the wagons and mules, and so dispose the remainder as to cover the march. He will form an advance guard, a rear guard, and in necessary cases, flank guards, who will, in general, conform to the rules prescribed for security of troops in march.

He will mass the main body of the escort at the most important part of the convoy (that not exposed).

If a route has not been prescribed for him, he will choose the road giving most advantages, and which has been habitually used by other convoys, even if it is the longest.

Parking.

114. In hourly halts, the convoys will conform to the Train Regulations. The long halts will be made in places favorable for defense, reconnoitering them first.

For cantonment, camp, or bivouac, a place will be selected which will afford protection against surprise and can easily be defended. The place for parking will be so selected as to permit of harnessing and moving out in order; the park will be in one of the formations prescribed in the Train Regulations.

Defense of a Convoy in March.

115. When the march of the convoy is stopped by an unexpected attack, it will be parked off the road; if this is impracticable, the wagons will form in two columns or occupy both sides of the road, closing up as much as possible; the drivers will dismount and go to their animals' heads, the mule drivers will close in between the columns of wagons, and if the convoy consists wholly of mules, the drivers will surround them. If the escort cannot save all or a part of the convoy by a vigorous defense, the commander will set fire to it and attempt to cut his way out, leading the animals; as a last resort, he will kill the animals before letting them fall in the enemy's hands.

Convoys of Prisoners.

116. Convoying prisoners of war requires special caution, vigilance and firmness.

The officer in charge will form the prisoners in close column, placing troops at the head, rear, and on the flanks; he will prohibit communication between the escort and prisoners, and between the prisoners and the inhabitants. Upon starting, the escort will load pieces in the presence of the prisoners, who will be warned that any resistance will be met with rigorous measures.

To canton, large buildings where the prisoners can be easily guarded will be selected; they will always be illuminated and only one door will be left open, at which a guard will be posted.

If the convoy is attacked during the march, and is obliged to halt to oppose the enemy, the prisoners will be ordered to lie down; the part of the escort having immediate custody of the prisoners will remain near them and fire upon any who rise without orders, while the remainder endeavor to repulse the enemy.

PART XIII.

The Gendarmerie.

General Duties.

117. The duties of the gendarmerie are:

1st. To investigate offenses and arrest guilty persons.

2nd. To police and preserve order in the zone occupied by the troops.

3rd. To maintain surveillance over civilians with the army.

4th. To group, conduct, and police the equipment sections and the convoys.

The gendarmes are directly under their own chiefs and the generals and chiefs of staff, and can be punished only by them.

Organization.

Provosts.

118. The detachment of gendarmerie attached to bodies of troops exercise the functions of a military judicial police. They are governed by Arts. 1237-1244, A. R. and "Regulations of the Gendarmerie". As has been already stated, they do not form escorts for convoys to which they are attached, but perform police duties only.

Prisons.

119. A prison for confinement of guilty persons, both civilian and military, will be maintained at each headquarters. They will be under direction of the commanders of gendarmerie, and under the supervision of commanding generals.

PART XIV.

Prefatory Remarks.

This title has not the purpose of prescribing fixed rules for battle, as these must always vary according to conditions, but only sets forth certain general principles so as to establish uniformity of practice in the army as to conditions essential to success, the spirit of the offensive, concert of the different arms, energy of movement, etc.

This theory, which has served as a base for the enunciation of special rules for the different arms, furnishes the principles which guide in the execution of movements and the manner in which the different arms should enter into battle.

The will of the commander is supreme, as it is his exclusive province to order the steps to be taken in each case, according to conditions; but he should bear in mind that he be prepared to perform his functions, upon which hinge the vital interests of the army and the republic; that only himself can make these preparations, either from his own knowledge of the science of war or from the history of past wars,- he should do nothing except after careful reflection and consideration of his own experience in war. No regulations can supply the place of this personal preparation, nor can they devise the plans of a commander-in-chief in battle.

The Battle.

Article I.

General Considerations.

120. The battle may be either offensive or defensive, but always has for its object the overthrow of the enemy's will, and the imposing of ours upon him. Only the offensive gives decisive results; a passive defensive is certain to end in defeat, and is to be rejected.

All battles are preceded by preliminaries whose purpose is to enable the commander to feel his way without compromising his liberty of action. They consist in gaining contact, and in the skirmishes of advance-guards which follows the action of the cavalry.

The advance-guards, composed of all arms, are charged with gaining time and ground so that the commander may combine his resources, and with obtaining information so that he may act intelligently. They may also be employed to cover important points whose possession is considered essential.

Inasmuch as only the advance-guards are in front of the enemy, the commander should be able to give or refuse battle at his will.

Once begun, the battle presents three principal phases, the Preparation, the Decisive Action and the Conclusion, from which there naturally results the separation of troops, and whose principles may be summed up as follows:

To oppose the enemy at all points occupied by him by the smallest forces able to contain him, and waste his energy, maintaining ceaseless resistance by threat of a decisive crisis: this is the Preparation.

To hold part of the troops in reserve to deliver a rigorous blow at the decisive moment: this is the principal plan of the battle,- the Decisive Attack.

To maintain a reserve, carefully kept from being influenced by the progress of the battle, until the combat is decided so as to profit by success or diminish the effect of defeat; i. e.- to make vigorous pursuit or re-establish order.

These phases do not always have the same relative importance; sometimes the preparation will be short and sharp, as for example, when an opportunity is offered of destroying part of the enemy's troops by unexpectedly falling on one of his wings or flanks with superior force; sometimes, on the contrary, the two adversaries, being well informed, will attack one another with all their

respective forces, and the battle will be completely begun; to the last case the rules below apply.

ARTICLE II.

Phases of the Battle.

The Preparation.

121. The preparation may last several hours, or in important battles even several days, and always requires energy and constantly increasing resources.

The commanders of large units engaged in the "preparation" will receive instructions from the commander-in-chief as to the zone of action and particular objective of each. In the execution of the plan, each will preserve his power of initiative so as to profit by all favorable opportunities, endeavoring always to gain ground to the front, but placing reliance on his own forces only.

The commander-in-chief may intensify the battle in such points as he sees fit by sending reinforcements, and decrease its vigor in other points, so that the troops may hold ground gained by a temporary defensive.

The artillery enters into action as soon as possible, attacking the enemy's artillery with energy so as to silence it quickly.

The infantry enters into action by degrees, advancing from cover to cover toward its objective; it receives the support of the artillery, which prepares each of its partial attacks. Its mission is hard and dangerous, it should weaken the enemy, inflict severe losses, threaten him constantly so as to compel him to deploy his reserves, hold him by means of partial attacks, and oppose those delivered by the enemy, even if made in great force.

The Decisive Attack.

122. While the preparation is occupying and weakening the enemy, the commander-in-chief advances the troops intended to make the decisive attack to the chosen point, which may be chosen from indications of the battle itself or from facts known beforehand.

The mass thrown into the decisive attack should preserve its whole impetus for the moment it hurls itself upon the enemy, since it is necessary to produce the effect of a surprise.

For these two reasons, it is essential to hold the troops in shelter from the fire and observation of the enemy until the last moment, and arrive intact and fresh, by well chosen roads, at the cover nearest the enemy, where they remain until the opportune moment, when they are hurled directly at him.

It is requisite to know and profit by this opportune moment, as a premature attack may fail, and a tardy one leave to the enemy the initiative of a counter-attack. The principal duty of a commander is to know how to choose and decide quickly.

In any case, the decisive attack should be prepared for by the concentration of intense fire of all the artillery and the infantry fronting the chosen objective.

This preparation should coincide with an increase of force and fire along the whole line.

When the commander-in-chief considers the preparation sufficient, the troops making the decisive attack are thrown unhesitatingly upon the enemy. The cavalry can often aid by attacking with vigor the enemy's wings or flanks.

The density of the fighting line should be great from the beginning; that the echelons in rear should be dense is even more essential, since they give all

impulse to the front, as subdivisions are constantly being sent forward, not only to reinforce the fighting line, but also to give it a forward impulse. All should have but one idea: to give the fraction preceding them an impulse toward the enemy at any cost; all should understand that the danger diminishes as they approach the enemy.

Fire should constantly increase in intensity, not only upon the selected point, but along the whole line, as it would be suicidal to even think of dislodging a resolute adversary without first weakening him.

But fire action alone is not sufficient; it is necessary to carry the attack to the end and launch the entire mass against the enemy's position. The troops which have been engaged in the preparation join also in the decisive attack; they may even gain the final success if the attack fails in the chosen quarter.

The Pursuit or the Re-establishment of Order.

123. The selection of the point for the assembling of the general reserve depends upon where the troops engaged in the decisive attack are at the crisis of the fight; it should be near enough to give prompt support to the attack. In general terms, it should, if practicable be so posted as to cover the lines of retreat.

If the enemy is defeated and retires, pursuit should be made. The fire of the infantry and artillery accelerates his retreat, and the cavalry pursues without giving him time to reform. The completion of the victory is the essential function of the reserve.

If on the contrary, the decisive attack has failed, the general reserve opposes pursuit by the enemy and gives the troops time to re-form.

The Defensive.

124. The principles of the preceding paragraph is also applicable to the defensive.

In the defensive, the place of the advanced guard is taken by the outposts, whose mission it is to give information of the enemy's movements and compel him to show his hand by deploying.

The line of defense may be strengthened by field works, but it will not be occupied until the direction of the attack is manifest.

In general terms, a good defensive position should have the following requirements:

1st. A field of fire suitable for the artillery and infantry of the defender.

2nd. Flanks well supported.

3rd. Front and depth proportionate to the defender's strength, the front offering obstacles to the assailant without affording him shelter from the defender's fire, and the depth giving proper accomodation for the defender's troops and shelter from the fire and observation of the enemy.

4th. Roads giving good communication to all parts of the position.

5th. A line of retreat near the center of the position, connected with transverse roads inside it.

A position fulfilling all the requirements will rarely be found, but in selecting a position those most essential for the object in view should be considered, remembering the fact that the defenders' strength lies rather in fire action than in maneuvering.

The extent of the field of fire will be about 3,000 meters for artillery in open ground; the infantry should have one of 1,200 meters, or if that is impossible, at least 600.

The flanks of the position should always be protected by echelons posted in rear, and extending past them unless they are supported by impassable obstacles.

There should be proper relation between the depth and the extent of front, and the troops available to occupy the position.

The phases of the battle are the same as in the offensive. Since the offender attempts to draw the assailant to ground where he may be advantageously oppose him, his object, as in the offensive, should be to defeat his adversary and subdue his will by force.

ARTICLE III.

Characteristics and Functions of the Different Arms.

Cavalry.

125. The cavalry reconnoiters, scouts, and fights. The reconnoitering cavalry is the personal agent of the commander-in-chief in obtaining information, for which purpose it is sent where and when he wills.

The duty of the commander of the reconnoitering cavalry is to send timely information to the commander-in-chief, his independence is limited to the choice of the means he uses.

This cavalry may also be employed in special operations against the enemy's column's or convoys; it should profit by all opportunities offered of destroying the enemy's cavalry, without departing from its instructions or its primary object.

In battle, it operates as directed by the commander-in-chief; it endeavors in all ways possible to lend constant support to the other arms, and keeps in communication with them.

It is par excellence the "arm of surprise" and can, therefore, in many cases, produce decisive results by falling vigorously upon a flank or the rear of the enemy.

The corps and divisional cavalry reconnoiter in the zones assigned to them and send their reports to their respective commanders. It should throw back the hostile cavalry, guard the columns against surprise, cover deployments, and in battle, seek constantly for favorable opportunities.

In pursuit, the cavalry throws itself ceaselessly upon the retreating enemy. In retreat it will sacrifice itself, if necessary, to cover the other troops.

Infantry.

126. The infantry gains and holds ground and dislodges the enemy from his positions. To it is entrusted the hardest, but also the most glorious task.

For the very reason that it employs all its strength and energy in throwing itself into the attack, it should be carefully conserved and not subjected to unnecessary losses during deployment. It should be formed under shelter from the enemy's fire, profiting by the features of the ground.

Its action is fire action and the movement of advance. Fire is the preparative action; the movement of advance is the execution. Fire cannot have its full effect unless fire discipline is rigidly enforced.

The movement of advance from supporting point to supporting point and from shelter to shelter precedes fire action until the troops arrive within range of the enemy.

When the fire has weakened the enemy sufficiently, the movement of advance (final) follows, to complete his overthrow.

Only the movement of advance is final and irresistible provided that an intense and effective fire has preceded it.

Artillery.

127. Artillery opens the battle, prepares the way for attacks, both partial and ~~defensive~~ decisive, and ends the combat. Under its protection the other arms are maneuvered, and in turn protect it; it constitutes a support for the advance and destroys obstacles to it.

In the reconnaissance preceding the battle, the artillery positions are chosen, depending upon the plans of the commander-in-chief and the character of the ground. They have a two-fold purpose; to protect the deployment of the infantry and facilitate its advance, and to oppose the enemy's artillery.

From the very beginning of the action, the artillery should bend all its energies to the overthrow of the enemy's artillery. The requisites for success in this are: superiority in number of batteries, all of which should be employed in the line for the first, without separating divisional artillery from the divisions; concert of action and surprise, and convergence of fire.

The artillery duel once terminated, the artillery should have but one object:- to lend material and moral support to the infantry at all costs during the successive stages of the fight.

In the special preparation of the decisive attack, it plays an important role, either putting in the line as great a number of batteries as possible, which open an intense fire upon the selected point, or concentrating the fire of all the available batteries upon such point in order to annihilate the enemy.

In the decisive attack, it follows the infantry in large echelons and contributes materially in giving impetus to the attack and demoralizing the enemy. It renders great service to the infantry by attracting part of the enemy's fire to itself and plays an important part in the final and decisive act of the battle.

In case of success, it will turn its fire upon the retreating enemy; in case of repulse, it opposes pursuit and covers the re-formation.

Engineers.

128. The engineers accompanying the column and aid its progress by destroying obstacles. They assist in putting positions in a state of defense, in the construction of temporary fortifications, and in the preparation of positions to be held in case of retreat.

ARTICLE IV.

129. The dispositions to be made by the commander will vary with the strength and morale of the enemy, the kind of warfare, and the object to be accomplished.

The plan is based upon the service of information of the cavalry and different staffs, the importance of which cannot be overestimated.

It is essential to preserve its initiative of movement and to infuse upon the enemy one's choice of place, time, and direction of attack.

In all preliminary operations, the commander should be vigilant in obtaining as complete information as possible regarding the movements of the enemy, so that he may anticipate his designs and force him to change them. He will try to secure all the chances of victory, and concentrate all his force to oppose the enemy.

In order to meet all possible conditions, he should keep his troops in close order so as to preserve freedom of movement in all directions until the last moment. If he deploys his troops prematurely, he paralyzes his own movements, and exposes himself to a maneuvering enemy.

There is no fixed order of battle; it is determined by circumstances. Troops which always formed in the same order of battle would meet defeat at the hands of troops which modified their order of battle to suit conditions and the terrain.

In order to defeat the enemy, it is not necessary to destroy all his elements successively; the sudden destruction of part of his forces at an opportune moment will usually suffice to overthrow him.

To be the stronger at the right time and place is the secret of success.

The commander once having adopted a plan, should bend all his energies to its execution, and avoid countermanding orders during the battle, for victory depends rather upon tenacity and vigor than ability of combination.

His order should be transmitted promptly and certainly from highest to lowest. The better the object to be accomplished is known by the troops, the greater will be their efforts.

It is also essential that the execution of the plan as expressed in the orders of the commander-in-chief be carried out without vacillation or loss of time, not

only in order that the staff become familiar with his methods, but also ~~xx~~ that there may be unity of principle between him and his troops, as well as between the different arms, ~~in~~ all that relates to the battle.

Before beginning the battle, the commander should be at the head of the column so as to be able to grasp the situation readily from the skirmish of the advance guard. He will then communicate to the chief of the large units his plans, his object, and all his views.

He should fix the zones of action, objective, and part of each unit, and designate the units which are not to engage until ordered, and the places where they are to remain.

When it is certain that his intentions are understood, he will leave the execution to those responsible, and should not deprive his subordinates of their initiative.

He will fix his position during the battle as soon as possible, and indicate it clearly in his orders.

During the preparation, he designates, according to the aspect of the fight, what troops of those not engaged will constitute the force for the decisive attack, and what will be the general reserve.

As soon as the place and moment of the decisive attack becomes apparent, he gives orders for its preparation, and the movements of the troops which are to deliver it.

He chooses the moment for the attack, and retains the general reserve at his immediate disposal so as to use it at the opportune time, and lastly, he will make provision for the event of defeat, and give confidential orders regarding retreat to his subordinates.

In case of defeat, he should continue to hope and fight to the last, giving immediate orders so as to establish confidence, and require every sacrifice for the honor and interests of his country. He should never surrender without resorting to battle, and it is dishonorable and absolutely forbidden.

ARTICLE V.

Duties of Officers and Soldiers.

130. The closest union between the different elements is essential to success.

The commander of the large units, as well as those of the smallest, should proceed without orders if they do not receive any, keep in touch with all about them, and always work not alone to carry out their special objects, but for the general good.

The relations between the different commandors should be the most harmonious.

If one has not received orders to the contrary, and is not engaged with the enemy, he should move toward the sound of the cannon.

In case of unexpected encounter with the enemy, each commander should employ his full initiative in accomplishing the object assigned to him; he should attack so as to carry out his orders, gain a clear understanding of the conditions; make prisoners, and gather useful information.

There should be complete solidarity among the different arms. Discipline, instruction, ability to shoot, endurance, maneuvering ability, and above all, good morale, are the essential requisites of success.

In short, the bravery of the troops decides the combat. Whatever their number, and whatever the skill

and combinations of the commander, it is always necessary to resist to the last at certain points, and for the troops to die at their posts before abandoning their flag. If necessary, advance upon the enemy and dislodge him at any cost.

The morale of unseasoned troops may be broken in the first battle. It is therefore important to train the strength, spirit, and courage of the soldier in time of peace, and impress upon him the fact that the salvation of the republic depends upon his ability to withstand the privation and fatigue of war, as well as upon his tenacity, bravery, and patriotism.

Before the battle he should be reminded of all that he can hope for from victory; if expedient he should be impressed during the battle with the dangers he must encounter (for a danger foreseen has less influence than a surprise); he will also be taught that once committed to the assault, the best way of lessening the danger is to get to close quarters with the enemy at once.

Officers and non-commissioned officers should employ every effort to maintain order and keep all at their posts, for which purposes they may resort to extreme measures. They should realize that it is their high mission to give example to their troops. Nowhere is the soldier more subordinate and obedient than in battle; he has his attention fixed upon his officers; partakes of their bravery and coolness, and becomes capable of any sacrifice.

ARTICLE VI.

Miscellaneous Rules.

Sanitary Service.

131. All medical officers of the army, each in his own sphere, are responsible for the service of sanitation. They will use means of transportation for, and give assistance to wounded as prescribed in regulations.

As soon as the battle begins, if orders have not been received from the commander, they will establish posts (dressing stations ?) and ambulances in suitable places upon their own responsibility.

They will care for the wounded, assisted by nurses and litter-bearers.

After the battle, they will make report to their immediate commanders as to the duties performed (admittances and discharges, wounded remaining, dead,------).

Precautions Taken After the Battle.

132. The victory gained and pursuit having been begun, the service of security will be resumed, and positions assigned to the various corps; the chief of staff will make necessary arrangements for searching for the wounded of both armies and provide for their wants, burying the dead, identifying them, and policing the field.

Fatigue parties made up of soldiers or impressed civilians and the necessary transportation will be furnished chiefs of service (arm?)

On every battle field a police service, of which the gendarmerie will form a part, will be organized, ending when operations in the vicinity are terminated.

The Chief of Artillery will cause all material, equipment, supplies, etc., left on the field, to be gathered up.

The prisoners will be assembled and sent to the place designated by the commander-in-chief.

Reports-- Mention in Orders.

133. Each commander of a company, squadron, or battery, and all commanders and general officers, will make the reports devolving upon them. Officers will make mention in their reports of any person who has distinguished himself; those who have been derelict in their duty will be made the subjects of special report.

When any person in the military service appears to have merited special mention, for having captured a gun or flag, having saved his commander, or in general, any heroic act, he will be made the subject of special report, from which the commander-in-chief will determine whether he is to be mentioned in general orders of the army.

Each report should be read and signed by the officer in whose presence the act was performed, even if he is not in command of troops; the report will be carefully investigated by the generals of brigade and division, each noting his opinion, so that the mention in general orders and the consequent rewards, may appear to have been fully deserved.

The report of the operations will often contain no eulogies of individuals, but only a general report of the facts.

PART XV.

PREPARATION FOR ATTACK AND DEFENSE OF FORTIFIED PLACES.

134. The surrounding of fortified places or isolated fortifications is usually made by a concerted movement, the surrounding troops coming by various roads and simultaneously enveloping all the defender's positions.

The reduction of large forts, however, is made by successive movements, the fractions of the investing troops being extended progressively about the fortifications, protected by troops already in position.

As soon as the assailant has possessed himself of the ground about, he fortifies and prepares to oppose sorties.

The zone occupied by the assailant is divided into sectors. In each sector are troops of the first line and reserves, each alternating with the other. It is better to keep troops in one sector.

In addition, one or more general reserves are formed, and posted near the most exposed sector.

In each sector, the main body of the first line is established beyond the reach of effective artillery fire of the advanced works, and a little in rear of the positions from which sorties will be repelled. These troops will maintain a system of outposts as previously described.

The positions to be occupied in repelling sorties will be strengthened by field fortifications.

The reinforcements will be placed in rear of and near the points of principal resistance, so disposed as to be able to move promptly.

Preliminary Dispositions for Defense.

135. The commander of a fortified place should consider his post as exposed to an unexpected attack, and will consequently formulate his plan of defense, following the hypothesis of attack that seems most probable. In most cases, he determines and designates the posts and reserves, reconnaissance to be made, and the concert of all corps and arms.

He will also study the situation within the works, location of fortification and buildings, and the ground outside in the radii of attack; he will cause his command to be fully supplied.

When the besieger is within two days' march, the commander of the town, without waiting for the announcement of a state of siege from the War Office or the Commander in-Chief, will at once take the following steps:

Expel strangers, useless inhabitants, and persons under police surveillance;

Gather material, herds of cattle, rations and other subsistence supplies within a radius of five or six kilometers.

Repair and provide for armament of the works, and build storehouses for rations and munitions.

Destroy everything outside the works which might be of use to the enemy. Other rules applicable will be found in the preceding regulations for attack and defense of fortified places.

Given for your information and other purposes.

Liberty and the Constitution, Mexico, October 15,1898.

BERRIOZABAL.

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Note:- "Fe de Erratos Notables"- the errors are mainly of punctuation,- others have been corrected.

Flags and Guidons.

1. Headquarters of an army.
2. Headquarters of a corps.
3. 1st Division of Infantry.
4. 2nd " " "
5. 3rd " " "
6. Cavalry Division.
7. 1st Brigade of Infantry.
8. 2nd " " "
9. 3rd " " "
10. 1st " " Cavalry.
11. 2nd " " "
12. 3rd " " "
13. Divisional Artillery.
14. Corps Artillery.
15. Artillery Ammunition Sections.
16. Infantry.
17. Park of a Corps.
18. Engineer Troops.
19. Park of Engineers.
20. Chief of the Sanitary Service.
21. Ambulances.
22. Hospitals.
23. Army Service Corps.
24. Telegraph Stations.
25. Brassard.

Scale of Guidons $\frac{1}{100}$

Width of Brassards .08

Lanterns.

1. Headquarters of an Army.
2. " " a Corps.
3. 1st Division of Infantry.
4. 2nd " " "
5. 3rd " " "
6. Cavalry Division.
7. 1st Brigade of Infantry.
8. 2nd " " "
9. 3rd " " "
10. 1st " " Cavalry
11. 2nd " " "
12. 3rd " " "
13. Divisional Artillery.
14. Artillery Ammunition Sections.
15. Infantry " "
16. Park of a Corps.
17. Engineer Troops.
18. " Park.
19. Chief of the Sanitary Service.
20. Ambulances.
21. Hospitals.
22. Army Service Corps.
23. Telegraph Stations.
24. Corps Artillery.

The lanterns are placed in the same vertical order in which they appear on the page.

Translator's Note.

I consider this paper of little or no professional value. It is apparently composed of excerpts from military works, and is vague and indefinite in many parts. In my opinion, it is a translation from some other work or works judging by the peculiar style and construction.

I desire to call attention to the method of making known the location of different headquarters, organizations, etc., by means of colored lanterns, at night.

MARR O'CONNOR,

2nd Lieut., 10th Cav.

