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R. H. Meade,

U. S. Army.

May 18, 1893.

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TROOPS IN CAMPAIGN.]

REGULATIONS

FOR THE

Army of the United States.

PROPERTY OF US ARMY

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WAR DEPARTMENT,

January 16, 1892.

The President of the United States directs that the following regulations for troops in campaign be published for the government of all concerned, and that they be strictly observed. Nothing contrary to the tenor of these regulations will be enjoined in any part of the forces of the United States by any commander whatsoever.

S. B. ELKINS.

Secretary of War.

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TROOPS IN CAMPAIGN.

ARTICLE I.

ORGANIZATION OF AN ARMY IN THE FIELD.

1. When it becomes necessary to concentrate the land forces of the United States for field operations they will be organized into brigades and divisions, and if necessary into army corps and separate armies.

2. A brigade will ordinarily be composed of troops of one arm of the service. It is a tactical unit, requiring an administrative staff only when acting separately. It is composed of two or more regiments, depending on their strength, and is commanded by a brigadier-general, or by the senior colonel.

3. The division is the basis of organization of an army, and is both a tactical and administrative unit. The administrative control in matters relating to courts-martial, the supply service, and money and property accountability, vested in the commanders of territorial departments, devolve, in the field, upon division commanders, under the orders of the commanding general of the army or department. A division is ordinarily composed of two or more brigades of infantry or cavalry; but, under special circumstances, may embrace troops of all arms of the service. It is the command of a major-general.

4. An army corps will ordinarily consist of two or more divisions of infantry or cavalry and a brigade of artillery; but, when designed to act independently, should contain such proportions of all arms of the service as to be self-sustaining. An army corps detached from the main

army, but operating in the same theater of operations, remains under control of the general commanding the main army. Army corps are only organized by special authority from the President.

5. Brigades in divisions, and divisions in army corps, receive numerical designations upon their organization: as "first brigade, second division;" "third division, first army corps," etc. Army corps are numbered in the order of their organization. Separate armies receive territorial designations.

6. Temporary organizations consisting of more than one division, as wings, center, and reserve, may be formed under temporary commanders, but such temporary commanders will not interfere with the organization or administration of the divisions thus united, and will only direct their movements in marches and on the field of battle.

7. As the troops arrive at the rendezvous or place of concentration they will be assigned to brigades and divisions by the commanding general.

COMMANDS.

8. The commander of a separate army is assigned by the President. When two or more armies are combined under the direction of a single general he will be distinguished by the title of general-in-chief. The commanders of army corps are also designated by the President. In case of death or disability of the commanding general of an army or corps the next in rank shall exercise the command until the will of the President be known.

9. If the commanders of brigades and divisions be not designated by the War Department, they will be assigned by the commanding general of the army in the field.

10. The discharge of the functions of a commanding general is greatly facilitated by the existence of the organized fractions of the army, since he communicates only

with the generals who command those fractions. He is also assisted in his duties by a chief of staff, by one or more officers of the Adjutant-General's Department, an officer of the Inspector-General's and Judge-Advocate-General's Departments, and by the chiefs of the several administrative services.

11. The functions of a chief of staff are: to transmit the orders of the commanding general and to attend to the execution of orders directing movements and other necessary labors, as the construction of works and lines of defense; the opening and repair of roads and communications; the construction of bridges and the establishment of camps and posts; to see that directed reconnaissances are properly made, and that all branches of the service are efficiently conducted. He will be assisted in the performance of these duties by as many officers of the Adjutant-General's Department as may be necessary.

12. There will be attached to each army and to each army corps, for the direction of the administrative services, superior officers of the Ordnance, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Pay, Medical, and Signal Departments, an officer of the Judge-Advocate-General's Department, and a chief commissary of musters, with such inferior officers, assistants, and employés as may be required. They report to and receive the orders of the General under whom they are employed, either directly or through the chief of staff, and centralize all the details of administration of their respective services.

13. While the orders to provide and distribute the necessary supplies constitute, together with the direction of military operations, the responsibility of a commanding general, the means and methods of obtaining and distributing such supplies are looked after by the chiefs of the several administrative services, whose duties are performed in conformity with the regulations prescribed for those services.

14. A provost-marshal-general will be attached to the headquarters of the commanding general. He will have under his command the force necessary to preserve a proper police throughout the lines of the army; to protect the inhabitants of the country from pillage and violence; to keep watch on all non-military persons and camp followers; to follow the column on the march and bring up stragglers, and to arrest skulkers and fugitives from the battlefield. He will take charge of all prisoners of war and deserters from the enemy, and, under the direction of the commanding general, will superintend the secret service. He will receive his orders through the chief of staff, and make such written reports as may be required.

15. There will also be attached to the general headquarters an officer vested with authority to establish, arrange, and command the camp, place the posts and guards, and control the administrative services of the headquarters. He will also direct the movements of its train, and, in conjunction with the provost-marshal-general, or by means of the necessary guard allowed him, preserve order at headquarters.

16. There will be attached to the headquarters of each army or army corps a commissary of musters, and to each division or separate brigade an assistant commissary of musters, whose duty it shall be to make all musters into and out of the military service, to give any information upon the subject of musters that may be needed by officers serving in the command to which he is attached, and to exercise such supervision over the preparation of the regular muster and pay rolls as will secure their uniformity, accuracy, and completeness. He will conduct the business of his office and will render reports and returns thereof in accordance with such instructions as may be prescribed from time to time in orders from the Adjutant-General's Office.

17. The staff of an army corps shall consist of the following officers: One assistant adjutant-general, one quartermaster, one commissary of subsistence, and one inspector-general, who shall be assigned from the army or volunteer force by the Secretary of War. Also the authorized aides-de-camp of the commanding general. The senior officer of artillery in each army corps shall, in addition to his other duties, act as chief of artillery and ordnance at the headquarters of the corps. (Act of July 17, 1862 sec. 10, chap. 201.)

18. The number and rank of staff officers attached to the headquarters of a division will depend, to a certain extent, on creations made by Congress. There should be an assistant adjutant-general, an inspector, a judge-advocate, a medical director, a commissary of musters, a provost-marshal, and chiefs of the several administrative services, with the number of inferior officers and employés required by each.

19. Brigades will be provided with such administrative staffs as are necessary.

20. Separate brigades, that is, brigades not assigned to divisions, will be provided with such administrative staffs as are deemed necessary by the authority creating them. Commanders of such brigades have the powers of division commanders in all that regards discipline and administration.

21. All staff officers who are not otherwise employed at the time act as aids to their commanding general on the field of battle.

ARTILLERY AND ENGINEERS.

22. The artillery and engineers will be organized in each army according to the nature of the service and the theater of operations. They will, as a rule, constitute special commands, under their own officers, but when assigned to army corps and divisions will be on the footing of other troops attached for service.

23. Under ordinary circumstances, from two-thirds to three-fourths of the field batteries will be distributed to the army corps, or to divisions, and in proportion to the strength of those commands. The remaining batteries will be organized into brigades, and will constitute the reserve artillery of the army.

24. The ammunition columns, with artillery material, the tools, etc., required for general repairs, will constitute the grand park of the artillery; those required for each army corps will constitute the artillery park of that corps.

25. If it is probable that a siege train will be required, it should be organized, instructed, and held in depot until needed. When brought forward, it will report directly to the commander of the artillery for instructions.

26. The reserve artillery of the army and the artillery brigade of each army corps should, as far as practicable, be kept together; but on the march, or in camp, or when near the enemy, additional batteries may be attached temporarily to divisions, due provision being made for their proper supply.

27. If the army be not organized into army corps, a superior officer of artillery will be assigned to command the artillery of each division. He shall also act as chief of artillery upon the staff of the division commander.

28. The organization, distribution, and service of the engineers are arranged on the same general principles as the artillery.

29. The engineer park, with the reserve pontoon trains, and two or more regiments of engineer troops, will be under the command of an engineer officer, who reports to and receives the orders of the officer commanding the engineers of the army. When circumstances make it expedient, either on the march or near the enemy, engineer troops and bridge equipage may be distributed to army corps or to divisions.

30. If the army is not organized into army corps, a superior officer of engineers will be assigned to the command of the engineers of each division, which will consist of one or more battalions of engineer troops and the necessary bridge equipage, material, and stores. He shall also act as chief engineer on the staff of the division commander.

31. Commanders of artillery and engineers receive directly, or through the chief of staff, the orders of the general officer under whom they serve.

32. Officers of artillery and engineers are prohibited from communicating to others than the commanding general, or the general officer under whose immediate orders they serve, any information as to the state of material and stores under their charge, or as to plans of position, or works executed or to be executed under their direction.

33. An officer of the artillery, engineers, or of the staff, charged with the construction of works, or with the direction of other military labors to be performed by troops, will make a requisition for the necessary detail, specifying the number of men required, the time and place at which they will assemble, and the time for which they will be required, and the name and rank of the officer to whom they will report, and from whom they are to receive instructions. This officer will direct what is to be done, how it is to be done, and will see that it is done correctly. It will be the duty of all officers commanding working parties, whatever may be their rank, to see that such instructions are duly followed.

34. Officers of engineers attached to headquarters will, at the close of a campaign, report their operations in all that concerns their specialty to the headquarters of their corps. Those having commands will also submit copies of the reports of battles, etc., rendered to the general under whom they serve, together with such special reports as may be necessary or useful for the records of the

Engineer Bureau. These reports will embrace plans of military works erected, and in case of siege operations the journals of attack and defense.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES.

35. Chiefs of administrative services will, in like manner, render reports to their respective bureaus, with such information and suggestions for the improvement of these services as they may be able to furnish.

GENERAL POLICE.

36. Civilians employed with the army will carry with them certificates of their employment from the headquarters employing them.

37. Private servants will not be allowed to wear the uniform of any corps of the Army; and each will be required to carry with him a certificate from the officer who employs him, verified, for regimental officers, by the signature of the colonel, for other officers under the rank of colonel, by the chief of their corps or department.

38. The arms and accouterments of deserters from the enemy will be turned over to the Ordnance Department, and their horses and other public property in their possession to the Quartermaster's Department. The compensation to be accorded to deserters for such objects will be according to appraisement made under the direction of that department.

39. The enlistment of deserters from the enemy, without express permission from general headquarters, is prohibited.

ARTICLE II.

TENTS, BAGGAGE AND BAGGAGE TRAINS.

40. Tents are supplied by the Quartermaster's Department on requisitions approved by commanding generals. The number for each regiment, for general and staff offi-

cers, for hospitals, etc., will depend to a great extent upon the season, climate, and nature of service. They may be dispensed with, if, in the opinion of the general commanding in chief, it becomes absolutely necessary. Hospital tents are for the sick and wounded, and must not be diverted from their proper use.

41. The commanding general of an army will regulate and limit the amount of baggage to be carried by each officer, in accordance with the exigencies of the service.

42. The baggage trains belonging to headquarters, and to the headquarters of army corps and divisions, will be in charge of officers of the Quartermaster's Department attached to those headquarters.

43. The train of each regiment will be under the control of the regimental quartermaster. When the several trains of a division, corps, or army are united the senior officer of the Quartermaster's Department present shall have charge of the whole.

44. Each quartermaster, with his assistants, must be with the train. He will require it to take and keep its appropriate place in the column, and will see that his wagons do not check the march of the troops or movements of trains in the rear.

45. None but authorized wagons are allowed to move with the train. Those of the several headquarters, the regimental wagons, and those of traders will be conspicuously marked.

46. In every case where practicable, generals who have headquarter guards will detach sentinels therefrom to protect their baggage during the night, rather than cause a distinct detail to be made for the purpose.

47. The trains of brigade commanders will join with, and be protected in march by, the men attached to the trains of the regiments in their respective brigades. The regimental trains will be guarded in march, as far as practicable, by convalescents, or men non-effective in the ranks, and in the cavalry by dismounted men.

48. When trains are to be escorted with a view to defense, they will then become convoys, and, in such cases, the officer in charge of the same will be under the orders of the commander of the escort.

49. The several trains will move in the order corresponding with the position in the column of march of the corps to which they belong. The general supply trains of the army will have a place especially assigned them.

50. General officers will not permit officers of their commands, nor any persons whatsoever attached thereto, to have more than the authorized amount of transportation; and, to properly enforce this regulation, they will make, or cause to be made, frequent inspections of the trains. They will not permit a trooper to be dismounted that an officer may use his horse, nor to be employed to lead a private horse, nor allow a soldier to drive a private vehicle. They will not permit the wagons of the artillery, or trains, to carry anything but the authorized articles, nor a public horse, on any occasion, to be harnessed to a private carriage.

51. The depot quartermaster will provide storage for a reasonable amount of officers' surplus baggage, and the extra clothing and equipage of the men.

ARTICLE III.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPOTS, ETC.

52. A general officer encamps near the center of his command on the main line of communication. If his troops bivouac in the presence of the enemy he should bivouac with them.

53. The grand depots of an army are established at points which are not threatened by military operations. Minor depots are established at convenient points for the temporary supply of an army, or fractions thereof, where also may be located general hospitals and convalescent

camps, to which the disabled are sent for treatment, and from which those fit for service may be forwarded. They may also be made points for the receipt and distribution of recruits and detachments.

ISSUE OF RATIONS.

54. The time and period for the issue of rations will depend on circumstances, and will be regulated in orders. When a command is not moving, they will be made for the period of three or four days. Issues to the companies of a regiment will be superintended by an officer detailed for that purpose.

ARTICLE IV.

INTRENCHED POSTS.

55. Posts connected with the operations of an army are established only by the order of the general commanding the army. An intrenchment that requires artillery is considered a post, and a guard or garrison and commander are assigned to it.

56. The general who establishes an intrenched post, gives to its commander detailed instructions in regard to its defense, and the circumstances under which the defense should cease.

57. The commander reconnoiters his post; distributes the troops; posts the officers and non-commissioned officers; forms a reserve, and gives orders for all the contingencies which he can foresee. Having defended his post to the last extremity, or until the purpose of the defense is served, he may then disable his guns and rejoin the army, under cover of night, or by cutting his way through the enemy.

CAMPS.

58. In the selection of camp grounds great care will be exercised as to wood, water, healthy location, and the roads by which the supplies are to reach them.

59. Troops will encamp in strict military order, ready at any moment to form in order of battle or march. The front of the camp should be on or near the line of battle, and should be equal to the front of the command when deployed in strong battle order. Camps near the enemy should be covered by light intrenchments.

60. The form of camps for regiments of cavalry and infantry, and batteries of artillery, will be found in the drill regulations of the several arms. They will be followed, unless the general in command prescribes otherwise.

MILITARY EXERCISES.

61. When troops remain in camps or cantonments many days, *regimental commanders will require them to be given proper tactical instruction.* They will not be exercised at firing without the authority of the general commanding in chief. The practice of the field music must never begin with the "general," the "march," "boots and saddles," "to horse," or "to arms." The hour for practice is always announced.

ARTICLE V.

RECONNAISSANCES.

62. Special reconnaissances are made under the instructions of the general commanding, and by such officers, and with such force, as he may direct.

63. Offensive or forced reconnaissances are to ascertain, with certainty, the enemy's position, or his strength at special places. They are sometimes preludes to actions, and sometimes only demonstrations. They drive in his outposts, and may engage special corps of his line. They will only be made by order of the general commanding in chief, or by the commander of an isolated corps.

ARTICLE VI.

MILITARY OCCUPATION, CONTRIBUTIONS, AND REQUISITIONS.

64. Military jurisdiction in the enemy's country, under the laws and usages of war, extends to property and persons within the territory occupied or controlled by the Army.

65. It is exercised by commanding generals, under the instructions of the War Department. It is based upon military necessity, and applies to those measures which are indispensable for securing the objects and ends of the war, and for the protection of life and property of non-combatants.

66. Military necessity admits of all direct destruction of armed enemies, and other persons whose destruction is incidentally unavoidable in armed contests. It admits the capture of every armed enemy, and of every enemy of importance to the hostile government or of danger to the captor. It allows the destruction of property; the obstruction of the ways and channels of traffic, travel, or communication; the withholding of subsistence or means of life from the enemy, and the appropriation of whatever an enemy's country affords necessary for the subsistence and safety of the army.

67. Military authority may suspend the execution of the laws of the hostile and occupied country. It may suspend or change the relations which arise from the services due, according to the existing laws of the invaded country, from one citizen or subject of the same to another. It may collect and appropriate public revenue and taxes, and confiscate public property. Unarmed citizens are to be spared and protected in their persons and property, in so far as the exigencies of war will admit, and will be as little disturbed in their private relations as possible.

68. When the needs of the army absolutely require it, and in other cases, under special instructions from the War Department, the general commanding the army may make requisitions, in money or kind, on the enemy's country occupied by the troops. No other officer can levy contributions or make requisitions, except under special authority from the War Department.

69. All property, public or private, lawfully taken from the enemy, or from the inhabitants of an enemy's country, by the forces of the United States, instantly becomes the public property of the United States, and must be accounted for as such. Property captured, or taken by way of requisition, belongs to the United States, and can not, under any circumstances, be appropriated to individual benefit.

70. Officers will be held strictly responsible that all property taken from alleged enemies by them, or with their authority, is inventoried and duly accounted for. If the property taken can be claimed as private, receipts must be given to the claimants or their agents, and it must be accounted for in the same manner as public property.

71. When a foraging party is sent out for provisions or other stores, the commanding officer will be held accountable for the conduct of his command, and that a true report is made of all property taken.

72. No officer or soldier shall, without authority, leave his colors or ranks to pillage, or enter a private house for that purpose. All such acts are punishable with death, and any officer who shall permit them will be held equally guilty with the actual pillager.

73. It is forbidden to purchase horses without ascertaining the right of the party to sell. Stolen horses shall be restored. Estrays in the enemy's country, when the owners are not discovered, will be taken for the Army.

74. Neither officers nor soldiers are allowed to make use of their positions or power in the enemy's country for private gain, even for commercial transactions other-

wise legitimate. Offenses to the contrary, committed by commissioned officers, will be punished with cashiering, or such other punishments as the nature of the offense may require; if by soldiers, they shall be punished according to the nature of the offense.

75. All wanton violence committed against persons in the invaded country may be punished with the death of the offender, or such other punishment may be inflicted as may be deemed adequate to the gravity of the offense. Any officer or enlisted man committing such violence, and disobeying a superior ordering him to abstain therefrom, may be lawfully killed on the spot by such superior.

ARTICLE VII.

SAFEGUARDS.

76. Safeguards are written protections granted to persons or property, by the commanding general of an army in the field. They are usually given to protect hospitals, museums, establishments of religion, charity, or education, mills, post-offices, and other institutions of public benefit; also to individuals whom it may be to the interest of the Army to respect.

FORM OF A SAFEGUARD.

By order of _____,

A safeguard is hereby granted to (A. B. _____; stating precisely the place, nature, and description of the person, property, or buildings). All officers and soldiers belonging to the Army of the United States are therefore commanded to respect this safeguard, and to afford, if necessary, protection to (person, family, or property of _____, as the case may be).

Given at Headquarters of the _____ day of _____,

A. B. _____

Major-General Commanding-in-Chief.

C. D. _____,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

77. The act of February 13, 1862, will be printed or written across the face of the safeguard. Safeguards will be numbered and registered.

78. A safeguard will be conspicuously posted upon the property which it is intended to protect. If the commanding general deem it necessary, a suitable escort or guard may be furnished to enforce respect to its terms. Men thus furnished from a corps and left in rear will be replaced by men of the corps following; or they may be withdrawn when the country is evacuated. Should they have orders to await the arrival of the enemy's troops, they will apply to the commander of the same for safe conduct to the outposts.

ARTICLE VIII.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

79. A prisoner of war is a person who, by capture or surrender, falls into the hands of the enemy.

80. The following persons, or classes of persons, are subject to capture and detention as prisoners of war: All soldiers of the enemy of every grade, to whatever arm of the service they may belong; all individuals who take part in a rising *en masse* in hostile territory; all persons attached to an army who contribute to its efficiency, and promote directly the object of the war; the sovereign, or chief executive of a hostile state; members of his family; the chief officers of the Government; its diplomatic agents, and in general, any civil officer whose services are of importance to the enemy, or whose detention would be prejudicial to his military operations; citizens who are authorized to accompany an army for any purpose, as sutlers, traders, or correspondents of newspapers.

81. The following persons are not entitled to the rights of prisoners of war: Spies; armed prowlers, by whatever name they may be called, who lurk in the vicinity of the army and commit acts of hostility without the authorization of their government, or who carry on their operations in violation of the laws of war; troops of the

enemy who are known to give no quarter; deserters from the military service of the United States who have voluntarily entered the service of the enemy.

82. The principle being recognized that the medical officers, stewards, nurses, attendants, and chaplains should not be held as prisoners of war, they will be immediately and unconditionally discharged, unless the enemy has previously failed to take like action in like cases.

83. Prisoners of war will be disarmed and sent to the rear, and reported as soon as practicable to the general headquarters.

84. Commanders of departments or armies in the field, having prisoners of war in their possession, will require full descriptive rolls to be prepared, showing the rank, regiment, and company or corps of each prisoner and the time and place of his capture. These rolls will be forwarded without delay to the Adjutant-General, with a letter of transmittal, showing what disposition has been made of the prisoners, and giving any other information that may be useful. They should be signed by the officer taking charge of the prisoners at the time they are captured.

85. Generals commanding departments or armies in the field may, at their discretion, send prisoners of war to the general depots, furnishing them with proper descriptive rolls, showing in each case the rank, regiment, and company or corps, and place and date of capture; after which their charge of them will cease.

86. Whoever intentionally kills or wounds an enemy already disabled, or who orders or encourages others to do so, shall suffer death.

87. Every prisoner of war will be treated with the consideration due his rank. He is required to obey the necessary orders given him, and upon being duly interrogated, is required to disclose his name, rank, and designation in the military service. Wounded prisoners are to be treated with the same care as the wounded of the

army. Every prisoner of war is entitled to one ration per day, regardless of rank; other allowances to them will depend on conventions with the enemy. Prisoners' horses, arms, and other public property will be taken up and accounted for, as captured property, in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 38 of these regulations.

88. Money and other valuables on the person of a prisoner, such as watches and jewelry, as well as extra clothing, are regarded as private property. The appropriation of such property is considered dishonorable, and is prohibited.

89. A prisoner of war, being a public enemy, is the prisoner of the Government and not of the captor. No ransom can be paid by a prisoner of war to his individual captor or to any officer in command. The Government alone releases captives, according to rules prescribed by itself.

90. Prisoners of war are subject to such confinement or restraint as may be deemed necessary, but they are to be subjected to no other intentional suffering or indignity. The confinement of a prisoner may be varied during his captivity, according to the demands of safety.

91. A prisoner of war, while attempting to escape, may be shot; but if recaptured neither death nor any other punishment shall be inflicted upon him simply for his attempt to escape, which the laws of war do not consider a crime. More rigorous methods of confinement may be resorted to after an unsuccessful attempt. If, however, a conspiracy be discovered, the purpose of which is a united or general escape by force, the conspirators may be severely punished, even with death. Capital punishment may also be inflicted upon prisoners of war who have plotted rebellion against the capturing authority, whether in combination with fellow-prisoners or other persons.

92. A prisoner of war remains answerable for offenses against the captor's army or people committed previous

to his capture, and for which he has not been punished by his own government. All prisoners of war are liable to the infliction of retaliatory measures, if such are found necessary.

93. Sick and wounded prisoners, as far as practicable, will be collected in hospitals designated by the Surgeon-General for their exclusive use. A suitable guard will be detailed by the commander of the department in which such hospitals are situated. The commander of the guard will make the returns and reports required of depot commanders. Convalescent prisoners will be sent to permanent depots as often as may be convenient.

THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS.

94. In time of war a commissary-general of prisoners will be announced, and all communications relating to prisoners of war will pass through him. Depots for prisoners will be designated by the Secretary of War, to which suitable and permanent guards will be assigned, the whole to be under the orders of the commissary-general of prisoners. He will establish regulations for issuing clothing, and will direct the manner in which funds arising from the saving of rations at the prison hospitals or stations shall be accounted for and disbursed, to provide such articles as he may deem necessary for the welfare of the prisoners. He is authorized to grant paroles, on the recommendation of the medical officer attached to the prison, in cases of extreme illness, but under no other circumstances.

95. If not otherwise provided, guards for depots and prison stations will be detailed by the commander of the department in which such depots are situated on the application of the commissary-general of prisoners. Such guards will not be relieved or changed without informing him of the fact; but all returns and reports of these guards will be made to the department commanders, who

are responsible for their discipline, as in the case of other troops.

96. The commissary-general of prisoners has authority to call for such reports from officers commanding depots of prisoners as may be necessary for the proper discharge of his duties.

97. A full record of all prisoners of war will be kept in the office of the commissary-general of prisoners, in suitable books, giving the name, rank, regiment, and company or corps of each military prisoner, and the residence of each civil prisoner, with the charges against him, and the time and place of his capture or arrest. Any special information of importance will be added from time to time in the column of remarks. When disposed of by exchange, parole, or release, the authority therefor and the date will be noted on the record. In case of death, the date, cause, place of burial and number of grave will be recorded.

PAROLE AND EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

98. The exchange of prisoners, and the release of officers on parole, will be regulated by the War Department.

99. The release of prisoners of war by exchange is the general rule; release by parole is the exception.

100. The exchange of prisoners is made under a cartel, mutually agreed upon by the belligerents, stating at what times, in what manner, and at what rates the exchange shall be made and the prisoners delivered.

101. A declaration of exchange can only properly emanate from the Office of the Adjutant-General. Whenever commanders are authorized to make exchanges, their authority is restricted to the delivery of prisoners of war and to the receipt of others as equivalents. They will furnish the commissary-general of prisoners with lists of all persons thus received and delivered, upon the receipt of which the order declaring the exchange will be

issued by the Adjutant-General. Such lists should be full as to names, rank, place of capture, and place and date of delivery.

102. The parole is a promise, given by an individual of the enemy, by which, in consideration of certain privileges or advantages, he pledges his honor to do, or refrain from doing, certain acts. The pledge of the parole is an individual but not a private act.

103 No paroling on the battlefield, no paroling of entire bodies of troops after a battle, and no dismissal of large numbers of prisoners with a general declaration that they are paroled, is permitted. In capitulations for the surrender of fortified places, the commanding officer may, in case of urgent necessity, agree that the troops under his command shall not fight again during the war, unless exchanged.

104. When paroles are given and received there must be an exchange of two written documents, in each of which the conditions of the parole and the name and rank of the paroled individual are accurately and truthfully stated.

105. Commissioned officers only are allowed to give their paroles; and they can give them only with the permission of their superiors, so long as a superior in rank is within reach.

106. An enlisted man can not give his parole except through an officer. Paroles not given through an officer are void, and subject the individuals giving them to punishment. The only admissible exception is where individual enlisted men, separated from their commands, have suffered long confinement without the possibility of being paroled through an officer.

107. The parole applies chiefly to prisoners of war whom the captor allows to return to their country, or to live in greater freedom within the captor's territory, on conditions stated in the parole.

108. The usual pledge given in the parole is not to

serve during an existing war, unless exchanged. This pledge refers only to active service in the field against the paroling belligerent or his allies. The breach of such a parole can be punished with death. The pledge of the parole, however, does not refer to internal services, such as recruiting, mustering, or drilling recruits; fortifying places not besieged; quelling civil disorder; fighting against belligerents in no way connected with the paroling belligerents; or to any civil or diplomatic service upon which the paroled officer may be employed.

109. If the government does not approve of his parole, the officer giving it must return into captivity. Should the enemy refuse to receive him he is absolved from all obligation.

110. A belligerent government may declare, by a general order, whether it will allow paroling, or on what conditions it will allow it. Such orders are communicated to the enemy.

111. No prisoner of war can be forced, by the hostile government, to parole himself, and no government is obliged to parole prisoners of war, or to parole all captured officers if it paroles any. As the pledge of the parole is an individual act, so is paroling, on the other hand, an act of choice on the part of the belligerent.

112. Whenever prisoners of war are released on parole and sent through the lines, the officer who releases them will immediately send descriptive rolls to the Adjutant-General, containing an exact list of the prisoners, with rank, regiment, and company, date and place of capture, and parole. These rolls are indispensable in effecting exchanges of prisoners.

113. The commissary-general of prisoners has charge of paroled officers and men of the United States Army, and of all correspondence relating to them.

ARTICLE IX.

MARCHES.

114. The strength of the Army, the objects to be accomplished, the position of the enemy, and the number of available roads determine the order of march, the number of columns, and the character of troops of which each column is composed. The intervals between columns should be such as will enable them to readily communicate with and mutually sustain each other, and to reunite with facility whenever necessary.

115. The "general," sounded one hour before the time designated for marching, is the signal to strike tents, load wagons, pack animals, and send them to the place of assembly.

116. The execution of marching orders must not be delayed. If the commander is not with the troops when they are to march, the next in rank puts the column in motion.

117. The advance and rear guard are ordinarily formed of light troops. Their strength and composition in different arms are regulated according to the nature of the country and position of the enemy.

118. The entire advance guard does not always precede the column; most of it may be deployed to cover a flank exposed to the enemy's attack. The deployed men will move on the exposed flank and resist any demonstration on the part of the enemy as best they can, until the column is prepared to meet it.

119. The pioneers of each brigade or division will be united at the head of the column, when their services are necessary to remove obstacles or overcome difficulties on the roads to be traversed by the troops.

120. Night marches should not be undertaken except for urgent reasons. When made, great caution will be exercised to prevent straggling. Guides will be posted

at crossroads, or at localities where the proper route may be difficult to determine, in order to point out the direction to be taken.

121. The column will halt as often as the object of the march and the distance to be traversed will permit. Frequent and short halts serve the purpose of resting and reforming the troops, enabling them to adjust their equipments and to obey the calls of nature.

122. Commanders of divisions, brigades, and regiments frequently send officers to the rear to see that the troops of their commands march in the prescribed order and keep their distances. To quicken the march, the general warns the colonels, and may direct a prescribed signal to be sounded, which will be repeated in all the regiments.

123. On the march, no one shall fire a gun, or give the signal for the halt or march, unless ordered to do so.

124. When it can be avoided, troops should not be assembled at places where they will impede the movements of other troops. A staff officer will be sent by the division commander to the appointed rendezvous to receive them as they arrive, and place them in their proper positions in order of battle, or of march, as may be contemplated.

125. The hour of march for each corps, when several are to take the same route, will be regulated by the General-in-Chief, or by the senior general present, in case the former has not given his orders on the subject.

126. On the march, when practicable, the battalions of a brigade may, in turn, have the advance, the battalion leading on one day being placed in rear upon the following day. Battalions may be marched by the right and left flanks alternately, so that the head of a battalion column upon one day will become its rear on the day succeeding.

127. The led horses of officers, and the horses of dismounted men, follow their regiments. When the general

orders the field train and ambulances to take places in the column, he designates the position they shall take.

128. If two corps advancing in opposite directions meet on the same road, each passes to the right, unless their future routes require otherwise, and both continue the march, if the road is sufficiently wide; if it is not, the first in order of battle takes the road, the other halts.

129. A corps in march must not be cut by another. If the corps meet at crossroads, that which arrives last halts if the other is in motion. A corps in march passes a corps at a halt, if it has precedence in the order of battle, or if the halted corps is not ready to move at once.

130. A column that halts to allow another to pass resumes the march in advance of the latter's train. If a column must pass a train, the train halts, if necessary, until the column passes. That column which has precedence must yield it, if its commander, on seeing the orders of the other, finds that the interests of the service demand it.

131. For the accommodation of the sick and disabled, a wagon, or ambulance, will be attached to the rear guard of each battalion, when practicable; and a surgeon will be present to give assistance, and to see that no improper persons are suffered to avail themselves of the transportation. If a man is taken sick the company commander may direct a corporal to remain with and report him to the surgeon.

132. To prevent straggling and all its attendant evils, commanding officers of regiments may require the rolls of companies to be called, and results to be reported to them, after the troops are formed for and before commencing the march. Canteens should be filled before starting. Captains will cause an officer to march in the rear of their companies, with instructions not to allow any man to leave the ranks without written permission, and without leaving his arms and equipments with his company if his absence is to be of short duration.

ARTICLE X.

JOURNALS OF MARCHES, MILITARY MAPS.

133. The commanding officer of every body of troops ordered to march will select a competent person, preferably a commissioned officer, to whom he will intrust the special duty of making the field notes and sketches, and keeping the journals hereinafter required for the preparation of a map of the route traversed. The person so selected will be relieved of so much of his routine duties as will enable him to give due attention to the subject. The commanding officer will, daily or more frequently, inspect and varify the notes and journals.

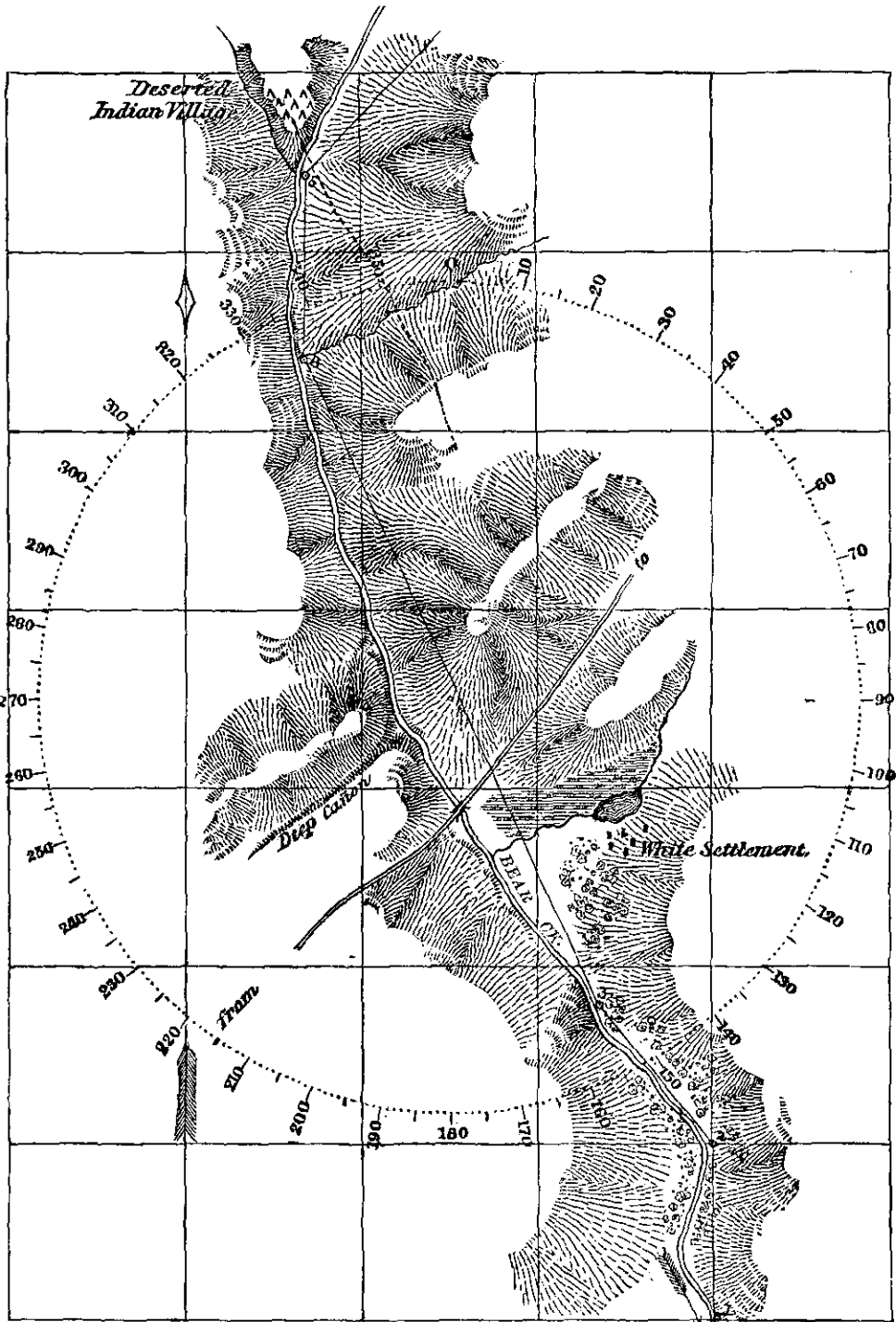
134. The journal will be kept in notebooks, issued by the Engineer Department for that purpose. If they can not be obtained, it will be kept in books made of sheets folded to half the letter-paper size. (For specimen pages of the notebook adopted for issue and use see pages 28A and 28B.)

135. Notebooks will be freely used, and to guard against loss of valuable data, copies will be made, verified, and retained, and the originals forwarded to army or department headquarters at every available opportunity. Whenever a sufficient halt is made, a map of the route up to that point, together with a report thereon, will be transmitted in the same manner. When passing over known routes, the notes will be kept with the same care as upon routes which are new.

ARTICLE XI.

CONVOYS AND THEIR ESCORTS.

136. The strength and composition of the escort of a convoy depend on the country, the nature and value of the convoy, and the dangers it may incur.



SPECIMEN PAGE OF A TOPOGRAPHICAL FIELD NOTE-BOOK.

Page 28 A.

<i>Remarks Left.</i>	<i>Offsets Left.</i>	<i>Courses & Distances.</i>	<i>Offsets Right.</i>	<i>Remarks Right.</i>
Deserted Indian Village		200 Yds.		Crossed Indian Trail
Fork of Ck.	100 Yds.	225° 00' 05 1 Mile 7 ^h 15 ^m		Road good: over grass land
Creek	150 "	180° 00' 04		Crossed a Brook. Road boggy
High Mountain Peak to the west, about 10 miles off		4 Miles. 7 ^h 30 ^m		
		7 ^h 15 ^m		Unlocked Wheels
		7 ^h 00 ^m		Steep descent, locked wheels
Ck	600 "	6 ^h 45 ^m		Hills wooded, pine & juniper
Crossed mountain range		2 miles		Mountain Range, about 5 miles off to the east
Deep Cañon running S.W.		1½ miles 1¼ miles		Crossed Wagon Road
Ck.	400 "	1 mile 6 ^h 30 ^m	500 Yds	Crossed a Stream Lake
				White Settlement, vicinity of the Lake
Ck.	75 "	155° 00' 03 1 Mile 6 ^h 15 ^m		
Road good: over grass land				
Ck.	50 "	140° 00' 02 1 Mile 6 ^h 00 ^m		Some Cottonwood along the Ck.
Road good: over grass land				
Ck	300 "	800 Yds.		
Left Camp at 5 ^h 45 ^m A.M.		180° 00'		Following up Bear Creek

Nov. 20th, 1874.

5^h 45^r

Beginning

Note: Bearings as read from the Card of a Prismatic Compass, having the graduations marked from 0 at the North, and going round by the East to 360.

137. The commander of the escort should receive detailed instructions in writing, as to the condition of the country to be traversed, the dangers to be apprehended from natural or other causes, the order of march and the dispositions to be made to guard against or resist attack, and, if cavalry enter into the composition of the escort, the uses to be made of it.

138. As far as the defense permits, the commander of the escort shall refer to the officer in charge of the convoy for the hours of departure, and halts, the parking and order of the train and the precautions to be taken against accidents.

139. Officers who accompany the convoy, but do not belong to the escort, shall not exercise authority in it except by consent of the commander. If they are junior to the commander, the latter may assign them to duty if the defense requires it.

140. In marching through a hostile country great precaution will be taken to prevent surprise. At night, particular attention should be paid to parking, either in circles, or squares; with axles of wagons touching and tongues within the inclosure; also, to the positions of sentinels, or outposts. If the nature of the route traversed demands it, small reconnoitering parties should be sent out from the camp before moving, and while on the march, advance and rear guards and flank guards should be maintained, at sufficient distance from the convoy to give timely information of any hostile indications, that the necessary dispositions may be made for proper defense or attack.

141. In case of attack, if the whole convoy can not be defended the most valuable part, may sometimes be saved by abandoning the rest. If all efforts fail, and there is no hope of succor, the convoy must be set on fire and the animals killed that can not be saved.

ARTICLE XII.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS BY RAIL AND WATER.

142. When troops are ordered to move by rail or water, the commanding officer thereof will furnish the following information to the quartermaster, to whom application is made for the necessary transportation:

(1) An exact return of the command, showing the number of officers, enlisted men, and animals, and weight of baggage to be transported.

(2) A copy of the order directing the movement.

143. Sufficient notice will be given in every case to enable the Quartermaster's Department to prepare the requisite transportation. The length of such notice will depend upon the urgency of the movement, the strength of the command, and the amount of railway or water transportation available.

MOVEMENTS BY RAIL.

144. It is the duty of the Quartermaster's Department to make suitable arrangements for transportation of the command.

145. As soon as the transportation is provided, it will be carefully inspected, by the commanding officer, to see that the cars are in proper condition, and sufficiently supplied with fuel and water.

146. In the transportation of organized commands, the following regulations will be observed: The cars will be assigned to the several companies by the commanding officer, who will cause to be marked, with chalk, on the steps of each passenger car, and on the side of each freight or stock car, the designation of the company or detachment to which it is assigned.

147. The field baggage will be loaded by details from the several companies, under the direction of the quartermaster of the detachment or command. The rations, for-

age, and a sufficient number of buckets to water the animals of each company will be so loaded as so be readily accessible. Artillery carriages, army wagons, and other vehicles, will be transported on platform cars, and will be lashed, if need be, to keep them in place.

148. If the command consists of cavalry or light artillery, each company will form in line opposite the cars its animals are to occupy, where it will dismount, and unsaddle or unharness. The horses will be loaded under the direction of the company commanders, after which the horse equipments (each set secured in a separate bundle), and the harness of light artillery (inclosed in harness sacks, each marked with the designation of the horse, team, and carriage to which it belongs), will be loaded in the cars set apart for that purpose.

149. After the field baggage and animals have been loaded, the companies will be formed, each one opposite the car or cars it is to occupy, and will enter the same under the direction of its company officers. Each soldier will retain possession of his arms unless arm-racks have been provided. Equipments and accoutrements will be placed under the seats. Arms will never be placed on the car floors.

150. Company and detachment commanders will maintain order in their commands during the journey. They will inspect them frequently and will not allow the cars to be damaged. During halts, the cars will if practicable be thoroughly policed, and water and fuel will be placed on board. On long journeys, animals will be unloaded at least once in every twenty-four hours, if possible, advantage being taken of stock-yards, at convenient points on the route, and particular attention will be paid to grooming and feeding. When the train is ready to proceed, the assembly will be sounded and the troops will be re-embarked.

151. At the end of the journey, the troops will be disembarked and the animals unloaded under the direction

of the company commanders. The baggage will be unloaded by details from the several companies under direction of the quartermaster. The commanding officer will then cause the cars to be inspected. If it is found that they have been damaged by the troops, he will call a board of survey to investigate the circumstances, to ascertain the amount of damage, and to report the party or parties responsible for it, against whom he will proceed as contemplated in the fifty-fourth Article of War.

MOVEMENTS BY WATER.

152. Military commanders charged with the embarkation of troops, and officers of the Quartermaster's Department intrusted with the selection of transports, will see that the vessels employed are entirely seaworthy and proper for such service, and that suitable arrangements are made in them for the health and comfort of the troops.

153. If, in the opinion of the officer commanding the troops to be embarked, the vessel is not proper or suitably arranged, the officer charged with the embarkation shall cause her to be inspected by competent and experienced persons.

154. In inspecting water transportation for troops, the inspector must be governed by circumstances and necessities, but not to the extent of endangering life. Ordinarily, and especially in voyages of any length, vessels which would furnish reasonable comfort to passengers must be provided. If there be anything to indicate necessity for a critical inspection, the services of an expert will be employed.

155. The inspector will call for the written contract, if there be one, and see that its stipulations are complied with. He will report whether the vessel is adapted to the purpose and voyage designed, or in what particular, if any, she may be defective, and whether any repairs or alterations are necessary before sailing.

156. The inspector will ascertain how the vessel is rated at the underwriters, the apparent age of the hull and machinery, and their existing condition. He will inquire when the vessel was last in dock, the condition of the engines and boilers, and ascertain when they were put in. He will examine whether the pumping machinery, outfit of tackle, spare spars, etc., are sufficient; whether there is an ample provision of boats, life-buoys, and spare parts of machinery, and whether there is sufficient deck room for quarters for officers and enlisted men, and will see that the limit of tonnage and passengers prescribed by law is not exceeded. He will see that the vessel's crew is large enough for her proper working, and inquire into the competency of the officers; he will see that the proper instruments of navigation, compasses, etc., are provided: He will report if the chronometers have been rated, and if there is a supply of charts. The distilling apparatus, water tanks, and butts will be examined to see if there is sufficient water for passengers and crew. He will especially inspect the cooking arrangements, see that the vessel is clean, and that the portion occupied by troops is dry and well ventilated.

157. To secure and preserve discipline, provide against disaster from the elements, or attack by the enemy, the senior officer in the military service, present upon any transport, will assume command of the troops (unless he finds, on going on board, a commander already designated by proper authority), and he will take all necessary measures to put his command into the best state of efficiency to meet any emergency, and will enforce an observance of the requirements of the following paragraphs:

158. At the earliest moment after the embarkation, the troops will be inspected, organized into detachments or companies, officers and quarters being assigned to each organization. So far as practicable the men of each company will be assigned to the same part of the vessel, and squads to contiguous berths.

159. Arms will be so placed, if there be no racks, as to be secure from injury, and enable the men to reach them promptly. Ammunition and cartridge boxes will be secured from fire; reserve ammunition to be reported to the master of the transport, with request that he designate a safe place of deposit.

160. No officer will quit the ship without the permission of the officer commanding on board.

161. The guard will be proportioned according to the number of sentinels required. At sea, the guards will mount with side arms only. Sentinels will be kept near the fires, with buckets of water at hand, promptly to extinguish them if necessary. Smoking will not be allowed between decks or in the cabins; nor shall lights be permitted between decks, except such ship lanterns as the master of the transport may direct, or those carried by the officer of the guard in the execution of his duty.

162. The commanding officer will make arrangements, in concert with the master of the vessel, for calling the troops to quarters, so that in case of alarm on account of storm or fire, or the approach of an enemy, every man may repair promptly to his station; but he will take care not to crowd the deck. The troops not required at the guns or to assist the sailors, and those who can not be advantageously employed with small arms, will be formed as a reserve between decks.

163. All the troops will turn out for inspection at a prescribed hour in the morning without arms (in warm weather without shoes or stockings), when every individual will be clean—his hands, face, and feet washed and his hair combed. The same personal inspection will be repeated thirty minutes before sunset. The cooks may be exempted from one of these daily inspections if necessary.

164. Officers will enforce cleanliness. The weather permitting, bedding will be brought on deck every morning for airing. In harbor, where there is no danger from

sharks, the men may bathe, but not more than 10 at a time, and attended by a boat.

165. Between decks will not be washed oftener than once a week, and only when the weather is fine. The boards of the lower berth will be removed once or twice a week to remove the straw. Under the direction of the surgeon and the officer of the day, frequent fumigations will be performed between decks.

166. During voyages in hot weather, the master of the vessel will be required to provide wind-sails, which will be constantly hung up, and frequently examined, to see that they draw well and are not obstructed.

167. During cooking hours, officers of companies visit the galley, and see that the food is properly prepared. The coppers and other cooking utensils will be regularly washed, both before and after use, and frequently scoured.

168. The bedding will be replaced in the berths at sunset, or at an earlier hour when there is prospect of bad weather. At taps every man not on duty will be in his berth. To insure the execution of this regulation, the officer of the day will inspect between decks.

169. Lights will be extinguished at taps, except such as are placed under sentinels. The officer of the day will attend to this requirement, and report to the commanding officer. Officers' lights will be extinguished at 10 o'clock, unless special permission be given to continue them for a longer time.

170. For the sake of exercise, the troops will occasionally be called to quarters by the call "to arms." Those appointed to the guns will be frequently exercised in their use. The arms and accoutrements will be frequently inspected. The metallic parts of the former will be often wiped and oiled.

171. The men will not be allowed to sleep on deck in the sun. They will be encouraged, and required, to take exercise on deck in squads, in succession when neces-

sary. Recruits, and all enlisted men requiring it, will be frequently drilled in the setting up exercises.

172. At morning and evening parades the surgeon will examine the men, to observe whether they exhibit any indications of disease.

173. The sick will, as far as practicable, be separated from the well. On the first appearance of malignant contagion a signal will be made for the hospital vessel (if there be one in the company), and the sick removed to her.

174. A good supply of hospital stores and medicines will be taken on each vessel, and used only for the sick and convalescent.

175. The surgeon will warn the men against costiveness on approaching a hot climate. In passing the West Indies to the southern coast, for instance, and for some weeks after landing in that latitude, great care is required in the use of fruit, as strangers are not competent to judge of its effects, and most kinds after long voyages are injurious.

176. The commanding officer will, on arriving in sight of port, require written reports of the voyage from the senior officer of each staff department on board. These reports he will transmit, with his own, through the proper channel to the Adjutant-General. The reports should give any facts of interest relating to the accommodation and health of the troops, the manner in which the officers and crew of the transport have performed their duties, the length of the voyage, and any observations which may enable the War Department to detect and correct abuses and punish neglect.

177. In loading vessels with subsistence supplies or other stores for a military expedition, the cargo of each should be composed, as far as practicable, of a full assortment of such ammunition, supplies and stores as may be needed by the troops upon arrival, that they may be used at once in case of necessity should other storeships be de-

laid or lost. Stores or supplies should be placed on board so that they may be readily reached in the order in which they may be required. Every storeship should be marked at the bow and stern and on both sides in large characters, with a distinctive letter and number. A list of the stores on each vessel, with the place they are to be found, should be prepared and a copy sent to the chief officer of the proper department, whether he accompanies the expedition or is at the place for which the stores are destined.

178. When officers of the Army are embarked with troops in a ship in charge of officers of the Navy, the latter will occupy the apartments allotted to them, and separate accommodation will be provided for officers of the Army and those under their command. The officers of the Army will mess together and not with the officers of the Navy, unless otherwise agreed upon with the sanction of the commanding officers of the vessel and troops.

179. Any part of the Army, volunteers or militia, embarked in any vessel of the Navy for duty therein, shall, until detached, be subject to the laws for the government of the Navy, and the regulations of the vessel, in the same manner as the marines.

180. Any part of the Army, volunteers or militia, embarked on a vessel of the Navy for transportation only, shall not be subject to the laws and regulations of the Navy, but to the laws for the government of the Army; but shall, nevertheless, be subject and conform to the regulations of the vessel, upon pain of confinement by its commanding officer while on board, and of such punishment as an Army court-martial shall direct, after landing.

181. No Army court-martial shall be held on board any vessel of the Navy, when in commission, nor shall army, volunteer, or militia officers order any public punishment, or confinement in irons to be inflicted on board without, in every case, the previous approval of her commanding officer.

TRANSPORTATION OF HORSES.

182. Transports for horses should be specially prepared for the purpose. Ventilation is of primary importance, the safety and condition of the horses mainly depending upon their having plenty of fresh air. Large air-ports or scuttles are indispensable, and wind-sails down every hatch, to each deck, will be insisted upon. If time permits, fixed airshafts should be provided for each deck. The ventilation of steamers may be assisted by using the donkey engines for this purpose.

183. Stalls are preferable between decks; never, if it can be avoided, in the hold. Should horses be put on the spardeck, nothing will be stowed on the stall-sheds. Stalls should be about six and one-half feet long, and twenty-eight inches wide; tail boards fastened to the rear posts, and padded as low as the hock; breast boards and side boards fitted in grooves about four feet from the floor, the first padded on the inner side and upper edge, the latter on both sides; the floors of the stalls set on blocks, that the water may pass under them; four slats across each floor to give the horses foothold. Troughs should be made to hang with hooks, so as to be easily removed. Before the embarkation, the side boards will be removed and replaced as each horse is put in his stall.

184. In embarking horses from the wharf they are slung; or, if the height of the vessel's sides permit, they are led by ramps to the deck, and then lowered. If the transport can not lie at a wharf, the horses are brought alongside in lighters and transferred by slings. In hoisting horses on board, the slings are made fast to a hook at the end of the fall, or the knot is tied by an expert seaman, so that it will be well secured and easily loosed. Each horse is run up quickly to prevent him from plunging, his ascent and descent being regulated by two guys attached to the halter, one held on the wharf or lighter, and the other on the transport. A portable stall may also be employed, into which a horse may be led; the stall is

then hoisted by a donkey engine. Horses will not be put on board after severe exercise nor unless perfectly cool.

185. Horses must not be overfed, and bran should form part of their diet. At the usual hour for stable duty the eyes and nostrils of each horse are wiped with a wetrag. Occasionally the nostrils will be sponged with vinegar and water and the troughs washed. Should any contagious disease appear, the animal attacked will be promptly killed and thrown overboard, and precautions against infection taken.

ARTICLE XIII.

ADVANCE GUARDS AND OUTPOSTS.

186. The covering detachments of an army or camp are the advance guards and outposts. Their purpose is to cover its approaches, to discover and observe any hostile demonstrations or movements of the enemy, to give timely warning thereof to the main body, and in the event of his advance, to resist him for such length of time as will enable the main body of the army to make proper dispositions for battle.

187. The advance guards of an army are usually furnished by brigades, and are posted and established under the direction of brigade commanders. When the army encamps in line of battle each brigade commander establishes the outposts in his immediate front. He is responsible for their strength and efficiency, and that connection is at all times maintained between his outposts and those of the brigades on his right and left. The commander of a brigade on the flank of an army will, in addition, establish such lines of outposts on the flank occupied by him as may be deemed necessary. If the army be encamped in one or more columns the outposts to the front will be furnished by the leading brigades of each column, and outposts drawn from the other brigades will be established on the exposed flank and in rear of each col-

umn in such number and force as may be deemed necessary by the general commanding. When detachments operate independently, outposts are established by the detachment commander at such points and in such number as he may consider essential to prevent surprise.

188. The strength of the advance guards depends on the strength of the main body, the nature of the country, the position and strength of the enemy, and the disposition of the inhabitants in the vicinity. It is commanded by a field officer, who is under the direction of a brigade field officer of the day, who in turn is supervised by the brigade and division commanders. In case of necessity, captains may be added to the roster of field officers for this detail.

189. Advance guards are usually established at the same time as other guards. They may be mounted before daybreak, if the brigade commander deems it necessary to change or double the outposts at that time. The doubling of guards, however, weakens the corps and fatigues the men, and should seldom be resorted to, especially when preparing to march or fight.

190. An advance guard is conducted to its post by its commanding officer, guided by a staff officer who understands the dispositions which the General wishes to make. After the post has been established the commander communicates with the brigade commander for any instructions he may wish to receive, to meet special circumstances which may arise. In the evening he sends a non-commissioned officer for the parole and countersign, which he furnishes before dark to the advanced posts. He will not suffer his guard to be relieved except by a guard of the brigade, or in accordance with special orders directing his action.

191. The commander of an advance guard receives detailed instructions from the General-in-Chief, from his division and brigade commanders, and from the field officer of the day. He instructs the commanders of the out-

posts in their duties, and explains to them the arrangements for defense and retreat. The commanders of advance guards may, in urgent cases, change the positions of the outposts. If the change is to be made at night, the outposts wait until the advance guard is in position, and darkness hides their movements from the enemy, and then march silently and rapidly under the charge of an officer.

192. If there is no pass to be watched or defended, the supports are placed near the center of the ground they are to cover, in a sheltered, and if possible high, position, the better to conceal their strength and observe the enemy. When during the day they are placed very near, or in sight of the enemy, the posts at night may be changed or points selected during the day.

193. In broken or mountainous countries (particularly if the inhabitants are ill-disposed), or when the advance guard is posted at a considerable distance from the camp, intermediate posts will be established between it and the main body of the command to preserve communications.

194. The sentinels or outposts, and the videttes or mounted sentinels, are placed on points from which they can see to the front with the greatest advantage, but so as to preserve communication with each other and with their pickets. They are concealed from the enemy as much as possible by walls, trees, or elevated ground. They should not be placed in positions where the enemy may capture them.

195. If a post must be established beyond communication with the picket, a corporal and three men are assigned to it, or two sentinels placed upon it, that one may be available to communicate with the picket. During the day communications may be made by signals previously agreed upon. At night sentinels are placed on low ground or in slight depressions, that objects approaching may be better seen.

196. A sentinel should always be ready to fire; videttes carry their carbines at an advance. A sentinel once sat-

ified that the enemy is advancing, must fire, though all defense on his part is useless, as the safety of the post may depend on the alarm thus given. Sentinels fire on all persons deserting to the enemy.

197. To lessen the duty of rounds, and keep the sentinels more on the alert at night, posts may be relieved every hour. With raw troops, or when the light troops of the enemy are numerous or active, and when the country is broken or wooded, or the night dark and stormy, sentinels will be posted in pairs.

198. The following are the general instructions to grand guards, independent of any special orders which may be given: To inform the nearest posts and the field officer of the day, or the brigade commander, of the movements of the enemy, and of the attacks they receive or apprehend; to examine all persons passing the line of outposts, particularly those coming from without; to arrest suspicious persons, and all soldiers and camp followers who try to pass out without permission, and to send to his superior officer all citizens who enter.

199. After an advance grand guard is posted the first care of its commander, and of the field officer of the day, is to obtain information of the enemy; then to reconnoiter his position, and to examine the roads, bridges, fords, and defiles in the vicinity. This reconnoissance determines the positions at which pickets should be placed, and the number of sentinels required for each during the day or night. These pickets, according to their importance, are commanded by officers or non-commissioned officers.

200. The guard at advanced posts will not be passed through any forms of ceremony or inspection which will expose them to the view of the enemy.

201. The commandant of an advance guard visits his sentinels frequently; changes their positions when necessary; requires them to repeat their orders, and instructs them under what circumstances, at what signals, and in what directions to retire.

202. At night, small detachments of picked men are sent forward on the roads by which the enemy might attack or attempt to turn the position. They watch the forks of the roads, keep silence, conceal themselves, light no fires, and often change places. They announce the approach of the enemy by signals agreed upon; and retreat, by routes examined during the day, to places previously selected, and rejoin the guard.

203. If a body of troops attempt to enter the lines at night and its anticipated arrival has not been announced, no special directions given to admit it, it will be promptly halted by the outpost and the near posts warned. Its commander will be sent under proper guard to the field officer of the day, and instructions concerning it awaited.

204. Bearers of flags are not permitted to pass the outer line of outposts or sentinels. Their faces are turned from the post or army, and if necessary, their eyes are bandaged. A non-commissioned officer stays with them to prevent indiscretion on the part of the sentinels.

205. The commander of the advance guard receipts for dispatches received from the enemy, sends them to the field officer of the day or brigade commander, and dismisses the bearer. If the bearer of a flag has discovered what ought to be concealed from the enemy, he is detained as long as necessary.

206. Deserters are disarmed at the outposts, and sent to the commander of the advance guard. If many come at night, they are received cautiously, a few at a time. They are sent, as soon as practicable, to the field officer of the day, or to the nearest post or camp, to be conducted to the brigade commander. All suspected persons are searched by the commanders of the posts.

207. On the approach of anyone at night, the sentinel commands "Halt." If the order is not obeyed after it is once repeated, he fires. If obeyed, he calls, "Who goes there?" If answered, "Patrol," he says, "Halt; advance one with the countersign." If more than one advances at

the same time, or the person who advances fails to give the countersign, or signal agreed on, the sentinel fires and falls back on his picket. The sentinel over the arms, as soon as his hail is answered, turns out the advance guard, and the corporal goes to reconnoiter.

208. The commander of an advance guard regulates the numbers, the hours, and the march of patrols and rounds, according to the strength of the troops and the necessity for precaution; and, accompanied by those who are to command the patrols and rounds during the night, he reconnoiters all the routes they are to follow.

209. Patrols and rounds march slowly, in silence, and with great caution, and halt frequently to listen and examine the ground. The rounds consist of an officer, or noncommissioned officer, and two or three men.

210. Cavalry patrols should examine the country to a greater distance to the front than infantry, and report to the outposts everything they observe. The morning patrols and scouts do not return until broad daylight, and when they return the night sentinels are withdrawn and the posts for the day resumed.

211. When patrols are sent beyond the advanced posts the vedettes and sentinels should be warned. On their return their commanders report in regard to the ground and everything they have observed of the movements of the enemy or of his posts, and the commandant of the advance guard reports the information to the field officer of the day.

212. All outposts stand to arms at night on the approach of patrols, rounds, or other parties; the sentinel over the arms has instructions to turn them out.

213. At night half the men of the advance guard who are off post watch under arms while the rest lie down, arms by their side. In the cavalry the horses are always bridled; the horsemen hold the reins and must not sleep.

214. The fires of advance guards should be hidden by some sort of screen. To deceive the enemy fires are some-

times made on unoccupied ground. They are not usually permitted at the pickets, or at small posts which are in danger of being surprised.

215. The horses of cavalry guards are watered and fed by detachments. When an advance guard of cavalry is so placed as not to be in danger of a sudden attack from the enemy, the general may permit the horses to be fed during the night, unbridling for this purpose a few at a time.

ARTICLE XIV.

SIEGES.

216. The commanding general may select a general officer as "Director of the Siege," who, under the instructions of the commanding general shall have immediate charge of all the siege operations.

217. The commandants of engineers and artillery accompany the first troops before the place to examine the works and approaches. When the engineers have completed the reconnoissance of the works and of each front as far as practicable, the commander of engineers makes as exact and detailed a plan thereof as possible, and, under the instructions of the general commanding draws up the general plan of the siege, and discusses it with the commandant of artillery in regard to the best employment of that arm. These officers then submit their joint or separate opinions to the general, who decides on the plan of the siege, and gives the orders for its execution. The commandant of the engineers directs the construction of all the siege works, under the authority of the general, and lays before him every day a report of operations, and a plan showing the progress of the attack. The commander of artillery makes daily reports to the general of all that relates to his branch of the service.

218. The divisions, brigades, regiments, and battalions are encamped, during the siege, in the order of bat-

tle; or in such formation as the commanding general may prescribe.

219. The brigade commanders serve, in turn, as generals of the trenches; one or more being detailed daily, according to the front and number of attacks; they superintend the operations, and dispose the guards of the trenches to repulse sorties and protect the works.

220. In each division, the colonels and lieutenant-colonels of infantry alternate for duty in the trenches; one or more are detailed daily; they superintend the service of guards and workmen in the part of the work to which the general of the trenches assigns them, being posted with troops of their own regiments in preference. The commander of the siege may place the colonels on the roster with the brigadier-generals.

221. The cavalry is employed in outpost service; in detachments placed in observation to protect the siege, and in escort to convoys. When these duties are not sufficient to employ them they take their share of duty in the trenches.

222. The commanding general of each division appoints a field officer of the trenches, who is aided by one or two subordinate officers. He is charged with all the details relative to the assembling of guards and workmen. He distributes the guard on the different points of the attack, agreeably to the orders of the general of the trenches, and forms the detachments of workmen for the engineer and artillery; that he may be prepared for this distribution, he receives every day from the adjutant-general a statement of details for the next day.

223. On the arrival of the general of the trenches, the field officer of the trenches gives him all the information necessary to enable him to station the troops; attends him in his visit to the trenches, and takes his orders on the changes to be made in the position of troops. The execution is intrusted to the commanders of the troops. One or more companies of the guards of the

trenches are put under his immediate orders for the preservation of order and police.

224. The infantry has two kinds of siege service—the guard of the trenches and the work of the trenches.

225. The guards of the trenches mount every day, by battalions, in such order of detail that all the troops may take an equal share and no part of the line be left too weak. Battalions of the same division are not taken from the same brigade.

226. The battalions first for detail for guard of the trenches, and the companies first for detail for work in the trenches, furnish no other details, but are held in reserve.

227. The battalions for guard are detailed at least twelve hours in advance; they furnish no other details during their tour. If a whole regiment be detailed, it leaves a sufficient police guard in camp.

228. For twenty-four hours before mounting guard in trenches, the battalions detailed for guard do not furnish workmen and the companies of those battalions whose tour it would have been to work in the trenches do not work for twenty-four hours after guard.

229. The chiefs of engineers and artillery make requisitions for workmen in advance, that details may be made in time to prevent delay. They should exceed the exact number required, that there may be a reserve for unforeseen wants.

230. The detail for work in the trenches is by company, from all the regiments at one time, or in turns; it continues generally twelve hours. The detail from a regiment should never be less than a company.

231. Workmen required for other work are taken by roster from the battalions not employed in the trenches.

232. Guards and working parties march to the trenches in silence, fully armed and equipped. Their arms are kept near them while at work. Everything likely to attract the attention of the enemy is avoided, especially on

the day the trenches are opened. For this purpose the hour of relieving guards may be varied.

233. Before the guards and workmen march, the field officer of the trenches arranges them so that each detachment can reach its ground without confusion. The troops are posted in the trenches according to the position of their regiments in order of battle. The reserves of workmen are placed at the depot of the trenches, or the nearest suitable place to the works.

234. The workmen, in going to the trenches, carry such tools and materials as are required by the engineers and artillery.

235. The guards enter and leave the trenches with arms trailed, and the workmen also, unless they carry materials or tools, when their arms are slung. A corporal is sent to the opening of the trenches to guide the relief.

236. Sandbags are placed on the parapet, at intervals, to cover the sentinels; they are more numerous than the sentinels, so that the enemy may not know where the sentinels are placed.

237. When detachments are posted at night in advance of the trenches, to cover the workmen, the men lie down to hide themselves better from the enemy. To prevent mistakes, the workmen are told what troops cover them.

238. No honors are paid in the trenches. When the general commanding the siege visits them, the guards place themselves in rear of the banquette. The colors are never carried to the trenches unless a regiment marches to repulse a sortie or make an assault. Even in this case, they are not displayed until the general commanding the siege gives a formal order.

239. Tools and siege materials of all kinds are collected in such places as the field officer of the trenches may appoint, on the advice of the commanders of artillery and engineers. They are in charge of officers of

engineers and artillery, with guards or non-commissioned officers of both corps.

240. In case of a sortie, the guards move rapidly to the places designated by the general of the trenches. Having lined the banquette to fire on the enemy, the troops form on the reverse of the trench to receive him. The workmen take arms and retain their positions, or retire with their tools, as ordered. The officers commanding the detachments of workmen see that their movements are made promptly and without confusion.

241. The troops that advance beyond the trenches to repulse the sortie must not follow in pursuit. The general takes care that they return to the trenches before the retreat of the sortie allows the artillery of the place to open on them. When the workmen return, the officers and non-commissioned officers of the detachments call the roll without interrupting the work, which is immediately resumed.

ASSAULTS.

242. However practicable the breach may appear, or however ruined the works in rear of it, the heads of columns must always be supplied with ladders to get over unexpected obstacles.

243. The general commanding the siege causes picked companies to be designated to protect property and persons, and prevent pillage and violence, from the moment the place is carried. The officers exert themselves to restrain the men.

244. The General designates the places requiring particular protection, such as churches, asylums, hospitals, colleges, schools, and magazines. The order for their protection should remind the soldiers of the penalty of disobedience.

245. Whether the place be taken by assault or by capitulation, the provisions and military stores and the public funds are reserved for the use of the Army.

246. The officers of engineers and artillery make, to the general of the trenches, a return of all losses in their troops, and such other reports on the work as he requires, in addition to the reports direct to their respective chiefs on the details of the siege.

247. At the end of each tour the field officer of the trenches makes a report, for the preceding twenty-four hours, to the general of the trenches.

248. The commanders of the several corps in the trenches report, when relieved, to their respective headquarters, their losses during the tour, and the conduct of the officers and men.

249. The commander of engineers will keep a journal of the siege, showing the operations of each day in detail, the force employed, the kind and quantity of materials used. He will also note on a plan the daily progress of the works, and make the necessary drawings explanatory of their construction.

250. The commander of the artillery will keep a daily journal of the operations under his direction, showing the number and kind of pieces in battery, the forces employed in serving them, the kind and quantity of ammunition expended, the number of rounds fired from each piece of ordnance, the effect of the fire, and all other particulars relative to his branch of the service.

251. These journals and drawings will be sent, after the siege, with the report of the general commanding, to the War Department.

DEFENSE OF FORTIFIED PLACES.

252. In war, every commander of a fortified place shall always hold himself prepared with his plan of defense, as if, at all times, liable to attack. He arranges this plan according to the probable mode of attack; determines the posts of the troops in the works, the reliefs, reserves, and details of service in all the corps. He draws up in-

structions for a case of attack, and exercises the garrison according to his plan of defense.

253. In framing his plan, he studies the works, and the exterior with the radius of attack, and investment, the strength of the garrison, the artillery, the munitions of war, subsistence and supplies of all kinds, and takes immediate measures to procure whatever is deficient of troops or supplies, either by proper requisitions, or from the means at his disposal.

254. On the approach of an enemy, he removes all houses and other objects, within or without the place, that cover the approaches, or interrupt the fire of guns or movements of troops. He assures himself personally that all posterns, outlets, embrasures, etc., are in proper state of security.

255. He shall be furnished by the War Department with a detailed plan of the works; with a map of the environs within the radius of investment; with a map of the vicinity, including the neighboring works, roads, water-channels, coasts, etc.; with a memoir explaining the situation and defense of the place, and the relations and bearings of the several works on each other, and on the approaches by land and water; all of which he carefully preserves and communicates only to the council of defense.

256. He consults his next in rank and the senior officers of the engineers and artillery, either separately or as a council of defense. In the latter case he designates an officer to act as secretary to the council and to record its proceedings and the joint and separate opinions of the members, which are kept secret during the siege. The members record their opinions over their own signatures. In all cases the commander decides on his own responsibility.

257. The commander of the place and the senior officers of engineers and artillery shall keep journals of the defense, in which shall be entered in order of date, with-

out blank or interlineation, the orders given or received, the manner in which they are executed, their results, and every event and circumstance of importance in the progress of the defense. These journals and the proceedings of the council of defense shall be sent, after the siege, to the War Department,

258. There shall be kept in the office of the commander of the place, to be sent after the siege to the War Department, a map of the environs, a plan of the fortifications, and a special plan of the front of attack, on which the chief engineer will trace in succession the positions occupied and the works executed by the enemy, and also the works of counter attack or defense, and the successive positions of the artillery and other troops of the garrison during the progress of the siege.

259. The commander shall defend in succession the advanced works, the covered way and outworks, the body of the work, and the interior intrenchments. He will not be content with clearing away the foot of the breaches and defending them by abatis, mines, and all the means used in sieges, but shall begin in good time, behind the bastions or front of attack, the necessary intrenchments to resist assaults on the main work.

260. He shall use his means of defense in such manner as to have at all times a reserve of fresh troops, chosen from his best soldiers, to resist assault, retake the outworks, and especially to resist assaults on the body of the place, and a reserve for the positions of the last period of the siege and of ammunition for the last attack.

261. He must compel the besieging force to approach by the slow and successive works of siege, and must sustain at least one assault on a practicable breach in the body of the place.

262. When the commander thinks that the end of the defense has come he shall still consult the council of defense on the means that may remain to prolong the siege. But in all cases he alone will decide on the time, manner,

and terms of surrender. In the capitulation he shall not seek or accept better terms for himself than for his garrison, but shall share its fate and exert his best endeavors to care for the troops, especially the sick and wounded.

263. No commander in the field shall withdraw troops or supplies from any fortified place, or exercise any authority over its commander unless it has been placed under his command by competent authority.

ARTICLE XV.

BATTLES.

261. Before the action, the generals indicate the places where they will be; if they change position, they give notice of it, or leave a staff officer to show where they have gone.

265. During the action, the officers and non-commissioned officers keep the men in the ranks and enforce obedience if necessary. Soldiers must not be permitted to leave the ranks to strip or rob the dead, nor even to assist the wounded, except by express permission, which is only to be given after the action is decided. The highest interest and most pressing duty is to win the victory, by winning which only can a proper care of the wounded be insured.

266. After an action, the officers of ordnance collect the munitions of war left on the field, and make a return of them to headquarters. The Quartermaster's Department collects the rest of the public property captured and makes the returns to headquarters.

267. Within ten days after the close of every engagement, or affair, the commanding officer of each regiment, separate battalion, and light battery concerned, will prepare and forward to the next superior headquarters, a concise report of the part taken therein by his command, in-

cluding the effective strength of the same, and the losses incurred, under the separate heads of killed, wounded, and missing. A duplicate of the report will be forwarded direct to the Adjutant-General.

268. Brigade commanders, within ten days after the receipt of the reports of the organizations composing them; division commanders within twenty days, and corps commanders within thirty days thereafter, will prepare and forward similar reports to the next superior headquarters. They will be accompanied by appendices containing consolidated reports of the effective strength and casualties of the several commands, of the losses of property incurred and a nominal list of the officers attached to their respective staffs. Duplicates of these reports will be forwarded direct to the Adjutant-General.

