

or the line to which the battalion is to march or to form; to *align* a division is to form it in an *alignement*.

*Dismiss'd.* A word of command for every man to break off and proceed to his quarters.

*Sizing.* To *size a division* is to place the men who compose it according to their size, or height, in a particular order.

*Rank and file.* The parallel rows in which troops are disposed in a division, from front to rear, are called *ranks*. The *files* are the parallel rows in which soldiers are placed from one flank of a division to the other.

*Supernumerary Rank.* The use of this rank, which is of great importance, particularly to young troops, is to keep up the other ranks in their places.

*Column.* A battalion is *in column*, when the divisions that compose it, are ranged not in line, but stand the one directly behind the other, paralld to each other.

*Close column.* When the divisions are close to each other (that is not more than one pace asunder,) it is called a *close column*.

*Deploying.* A column is said to *deploy*, (from the French word *déployer*;) when the divisions that compose it, unfold or open out, and then form a line upon some one of those divisions.

*Doubling; moving up.* A division marching in line if obliged to diminish the extent of its front, may double to the right or left; and when the part that doubled, returns to its original position, it is said to *move up*.

*Base line.* The line formed by the first platoon that enters into an *alignement* is termed the *Base line*.

*Point of appui; Point of formation.* When troops are to form in a straight line, two points must be previously ascertained. One the *point of appui*, the point at which one flank of the body to be formed is to be placed, the