

SCHOOL OF THE SQUAD.

88. Soldiers are grouped into squads for purposes of discipline, control and order in quarters and camp, at drill, on the march and in battle.

89. The squad proper consists of a corporal and seven privates. The corporal is the squad leader and when absent is replaced by a designated private. If no private is designated the senior in length of service acts as leader.

90. Men are taught the necessity of remaining with their squad and, in case their own squad is broken up or they are unavoidably separated therefrom, to place themselves under the nearest leader and to remain with his squad as if it were the one to which they originally belonged.

91. In battle, officers and sergeants endeavor to preserve the integrity of squads; they designate new leaders to replace those disabled, organize new squads when necessary, and see that every man is placed in a squad.

92. The corporal when in ranks is posted as the left man in the front rank of the squad. When the corporal leaves the ranks, his rear rank man steps into the front rank and the file remains blank until the corporal returns to his place in ranks, when his rear rank man steps back into the rear rank.

CLOSE ORDER.

93. When the recruits have received a few preliminary lessons in the School of the Soldier, they are divided into groups of eight, thus forming temporary squads.

These squads are placed under corporals, who, under the supervision of sergeants and officers, gain the necessary experience to qualify them as squad leaders, while teaching the recruits the movements in close and extended order.

To Size and Form the Squad.

94. The instructor arranges the men according to height in column at facing distance, tallest man in front, and commands: 1. *In two ranks form squad*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **FRONT**.

At the command *march*, the first man faces to the left; the second man places himself in the rear rank covering the first at a

distance of forty inches; both place the left hand upon the hip; the other men close in quick time, and form alternately in front and rear rank, as explained for the first two, each man facing to the left upon arriving at his proper place, then dressing to the right.

All the men having formed, the instructor commands: **FRONT**. Each man turns his head and eyes to the front and drops his left hand by the side.

The squad having been sized, the men are cautioned to take the same relative positions when the squad is formed thereafter. These positions are frequently changed at drill for purposes of instruction.

95. To form the squad, the corporal places himself three paces in front of where the center is to be formed, and commands: **FALL IN**.

The men assemble at attention in their proper places in double rank, arms at the order, each man dropping his left hand as soon as the man on his left has his interval.

The instructor then commands: **COUNT OFF**.

At this command, all except the right file execute *eyes right* and beginning on the right the men in each rank count *one, two, three, four*; each man turns his head and eyes to the front as he counts.

The instructor next commands: 1. *Port*, 2. **ARMS**, 3. *Open*, 4. **CHAMBER**, 5. *Close*, 6. **CHAMBER**.

In case the examination reveals the presence of cartridges, the soldier removes them without further instruction.

Alignments.

96. The alignments are first taught by requiring the recruits to align themselves upon two files established as a base.

Being at a halt: 1. *Two files from the right (left) three paces to the front*, 2. **MARCH**.

At the command *march*, the first two files on the right march three paces to the front, halt, execute *eyes right*, and place the palm of the left hand upon the hip whether dressing to the right or left; the instructor aligns them, sees that the rear rank men cover their file leaders, and then commands: 1. *Right (Left)*, 2. **DRESS**, 3. **FRONT**. At the command *dress*, the remaining files march to the front, each man shortening the last step so as to find himself about six inches in rear of the new alignment, which must never be passed; he then executes *eyes right*, places the left hand upon the hip whether dressing to the right

or left, and taking steps of two or three inches, moves up, places his right arm lightly against the arm of the man on his right, so that his eyes and shoulders are in line with those of the men on his right. The instructor verifies the alignment of both ranks from the right flank and orders up or back such men as may be in rear or in advance of the line; only the men designated move.

At the command *front*, given when the ranks are aligned, each man turns his head and eyes to the front and drops his left hand by the side. *This rule is general.*

97. In the first drills the basis of the alignment is established parallel to the front of the squad; afterward, in oblique directions.

98. The recruits having learned to align themselves, the instructor establishes the base file and then aligns the squad by the commands: 1. *Right (Left)*, 2. *DRESS*, 3. *FRONT*.

At the command *dress*, all the men except the base file move forward and dress as previously explained, the rear rank men being careful to cover in file.

99. Alignments to the rear are executed on the same principles: 1. *Right (Left) backward*, 2. *DRESS*, 3. *FRONT*.

The men step back, halt a little in rear of the line and immediately dress up by steps of two or three inches.

100. To execute the alignments, using the side step, the instructor establishes the base file a few paces to the right or left of the squad and commands: 1. *Right (Left) step*, 2. *(Right or Left)*, 3. *DRESS*, 4. *FRONT*.

At the command *dress*, the men execute the side step, close toward the base file and dress as already explained.

To Take Intervals.

101. Being in line at a halt: 1. *To the right (left) take intervals*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Squad*, 4. *HALT*.

At the first command, the rear rank steps back to four paces distance from the front rank; at the command *march*, all face to the right and the leading man of each rank steps off; the other men step off in succession so as to follow the preceding man at four paces.

At the command *halt*, given when all have their intervals, all halt and face to the front.

To Assemble.

1. *To the right (left) assemble*, 2. *MARCH*.

The front rank man on the right stands fast, the rear rank man

on the right closes to forty inches. The other men face to the right, close by the shortest line and face to the front.

To Take Distances.

102. Being in line at a halt and having counted off:

1. *Front take distance*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Squad*, 4. *HALT*.

At the command *march*, number one of the front rank moves straight to the front; numbers two, three and four of the front rank and numbers one, two, three and four of the rear rank, move in the order named straight to the front, each stepping off so as to follow the preceding man at four paces. The command *halt* is given when all have their distances.

In case more than one squad is in line, each squad executes the movement as above and each rank of numbers guides on its right number.

To Assemble.

1. *Assemble*, 2. *MARCH*.

Number one of the front rank stands fast; the other numbers move forward to their proper places in line.

MARCHINGS.

103. When the guide is announced in the command, the man on the designated flank conducts the march, but in no other respect acts as the guide.

To March in Line.

104. Being in line at a halt. 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide (right or left)*, 3. *MARCH*.

The men step off, the guide marching straight to the front; the rear rank men cover their file leaders.

The instructor sees that the ranks preserve the alignment and the intervals toward the side of the guide. The men yield to pressure from that side and resist pressure from the opposite direction; by slightly shortening or lengthening the step they gradually recover the alignment, and by slightly opening out or closing in they gradually recover the interval, if lost; while habitually keeping the head to the front, they may occasionally glance toward the side of the guide to assure themselves of the alignment and interval, but the head is turned as little as possible for this purpose.

To change the guide: *Guide (left or right)*.

To March Backward.

105. Being at a halt: 1. *Backward*, 2. *Guide (right or left)*, 3. **MARCH**.

To March to the Rear.

106. Being in march: 1. *To the rear*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Guide (right or left)*.

To March Faced to the Flank.

107. Being in line at a halt: 1. *Right (Left)*, 2. **FACE**, 3. *Forward*, 4. **MARCH**.

If marching: 1. *By the right (left) flank*, 2. **MARCH**.

The leading man of the front rank is the guide. His rear rank man marches abreast of him, preserving an interval of thirty inches. The other men follow at facing distance.

To halt the squad: 1. *Squad*, 2. **HALT**; and to face the front: 3. *Left (Right)*, 4. **FACE**; or, to march again to the front without halting: 1. *By the left (right) flank*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Guide (right or left)*.

The Squad may be marched to the flank in a similar manner, first causing the rear rank to close to facing distance. On facing or marching to the front the rear rank falls back to or gains its distance of forty inches. The squad marching by the flank in this manner changes direction as in paragraph 195.

The Oblique March.

108. For the instruction of recruits, the squad being correctly aligned, the instructor causes the squad to face half right or half left, points out to the men their relative positions, and explains that these are to be maintained in the oblique march.

109. Being in line: 1. *Right (Left) oblique*, 2. **MARCH**.

Each man steps off in a direction forty-five degrees to the right of his original front. He preserves his relative position, keeping his shoulders parallel to those of the man next on his right, and so regulates his steps as to make the ranks remain parallel to their original front.

The rear rank conforms to the foregoing, each man marching so as to cover his file leader upon resuming the original direction.

At the command *halt*, the men halt faced to the front.

To resume the original direction: 1. *Forward*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Guide (right or left)*.

The men half face to the left in marching and then move straight to the front.

At half step or mark time*while obliquing, the oblique march is resumed by the commands: 1. *Full step*, 2. **MARCH**.

110. In the oblique march, the guide is, without indication, always on the side toward which the oblique is made. On resuming the direct march in line, the guide is announced.

These rules are general.

111. The column of files obliques by the same commands and means.

To March in Double Time.

112. Being in line at a halt: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide (right or left)*, 3. *Double time*, 4. **MARCH**.

To Pass from Quick to Double Time and the Reverse.

113. 1. *Double time*, 2. **MARCH**.

To resume quick time: 1. *Quick time*, 2. **MARCH**.

Being in Line, to March in Column of Twos or Files.

114. These movements are used chiefly when the squad is part of a larger organization, as the company, to reduce the front in order to pass a defile; the original formation is resumed as soon as the defile is passed, and in such manner as not to invert the numbers of the squad.

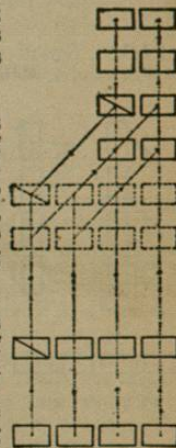
1. *Right (Left) by twos*, 2. **MARCH**.

At the first command, the rear rank closes to facing distance, increasing the length of step if in march. At the command *march*, the two files on the right move forward; the two files on the left mark time till disengaged, when they oblique to the right in full step and follow the two files on the right at facing distance.

1. *Right (Left) by file*, 2. **MARCH**.

At the first command, the rear rank closes to facing distance, increasing the length of step if in march. At the command *march*, all files except the right mark time till successively disengaged, when they oblique to the right in full step and follow the preceding file at a facing distance.

Column of files from column of twos is similarly executed.



Pl. 28, Par. 114.

Being in Column of Twos or Files, to March in Line to the Front.

115. 1. *Left (Right) front into line*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**.

At the second command, the leading two files take the half step; the rear two, at full step, oblique to the left till uncovered, move up abreast of the leading two files, and take the half step.

At the fourth command, given when the left files are in line, the front rank takes the full step and is followed by the rear rank at its proper distance.

If in column of files, at the second command, the leading file takes the half step; the other files oblique to the left till uncovered, move up abreast of the leading file and take the half step; the rear rank men gain the distance of forty inches from the front rank as soon as practicable.

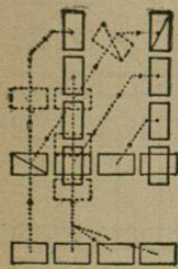
The fourth command is given when the last file is in line.

Column of twos from column of files is formed in a similar manner; the word *Twos* precedes the commands; the rear rank remains at facing distance.

TURNINGS.

To Turn on Fixed Pivot.

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



Pl. 29, Par. 116.

At the second command, the pivot man marks time turning to the right in his place; the other front rank men, by twice obliquing to the right, place themselves abreast of the pivot and mark time. The rear rank does not turn as a rank; the men conform to the movement of the front rank, place themselves covering their file leaders at a distance of forty inches and mark time. The fourth command is given when the last man arrives in his new position.

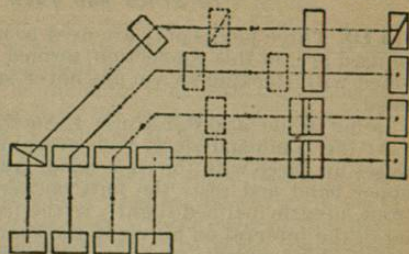
The turn on fixed pivot is used in all formations from line into column and the reverse.

To Turn on Moving Pivot.

117. Marching in line: 1. *Right (Left) turn*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**, 5. *Guide (right or left)*.

At the second command, the pivot man, who is the guide during the movement, faces to the right in marching and takes the

half step; the other front rank men oblique to the right until opposite their places in line, execute a second right oblique and take the half step on arriving abreast of the pivot man. The rear rank advances and turns on the same ground and in the same manner as the front rank, maintaining the distance of forty inches. All take the full step at the fourth command, which is given when the last man arrives in his new position.



Pl. 30, Par. 117.

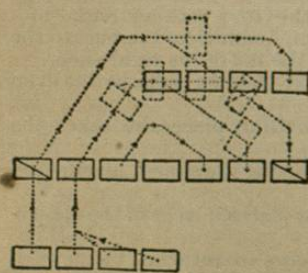
The movement is executed from a halt in the same manner. At the second command, the pivot man faces to the right as in marching and steps off at half step.

Right (Left) half turn is executed in a similar manner. The pivot man makes a half change of direction to the right and the other men make quarter changes in obliquing.

The turn on moving pivot is used by subdivisions of a column in executing changes of direction.

The About.

118. 1. *Squad right (left) about*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Squad*, 4. **HALT**; or, 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**, 5. *Guide (right or left)*.



Pl. 31, Par. 118.

At the second command, the front rank twice executes *squad right*; the man on the marching flank moves at full step and without pause to his position; the others mark time in the midway position until the man on the marching flank is abreast of them, and then execute the second *squad right*. The rear rank men move to their new positions by twice executing without pause what is prescribed for them in the turn on fixed pivot.

The fourth command is given when the last man is in position.

TO STACK AND TAKE ARMS.

119. Three pieces only are used to make a stack; pieces not so used are, in this connection, termed *loose pieces*. Pieces provided with stacking swivel are never stacked with the bayonet fixed.

Being in line at order arms: 1. *Stack*, 2. *ARMS*.

At the command *stack*, each even number of the front rank raises his piece with the right hand, grasps it with the left at the upper band and rests the butt between his feet, barrel to the front, muzzle inclined slightly to the front and opposite the center of the interval on his right, the thumb and forefinger raising the stacking swivel; each even number of the rear rank then passes his piece, barrel to the rear, to his file leader, who grasps it between the bands with his right hand and throws the butt about twenty-six inches in advance of that of his own piece and opposite the right of the interval, the right hand slipping to the upper band, the thumb and forefinger raising the stacking swivel, which he engages with that of his own piece; each odd number of the front rank raises his piece with the right hand, carries it well forward, barrel to the front, the left hand, guiding the stacking swivel, engages the lower hook of the swivel of his own piece with the free hook of that of the even number of the rear rank; he then turns the barrel outward into the angle formed by the other two pieces and holds the butt about four inches above the ground and six inches in front of the line of the toes.

At the command *arms*, each odd number of the front rank carries the butt of his piece up and to the front with a circular motion, so as to avoid injuring the sight, and lowers the butt to the ground, to the right of and against the toe of his right shoe.

The stacks made, the loose pieces are laid on them by the even numbers of the front rank.

When each man has finished handling pieces, he takes the position of the soldier.

The instructor may then rest or dismiss the squad, leaving the arms stacked.

On assembling, the men take their places in rear of the stacks.

1. *Take*, 2. *ARMS*.

At the command *take*, the loose pieces are returned by the even numbers of the front rank; each even number of the front rank then grasps his own piece with the left hand, the piece of his rear rank man with his right hand, grasping both between the bands;

each odd number of the front rank grasps his piece in the same way with the right hand.

At the command *arms*, each odd number of the front rank disengages his own piece by raising the butt from the ground and then turning the piece to the right, detaching the piece from the stack; each even number of the front rank disengages and detaches his piece by turning it to the left, and then passes the piece of his rear rank man to him, and all resume the order.

Unless care is taken by the odd number to carry the butt in the circular manner described there is danger that the front sight will be caught and bent by the rod bayonet of the piece of the even number on turning the piece to make or break the stack.

Should any squad have numbers two and three blank files, number one rear rank takes the place of number two rear rank in making and breaking the stack; the stacks made or broken, he resumes his post.

120. Being in single rank, arms are stacked and taken on the same principles as in double rank; at the preparatory command, number three steps back and covers number two; numbers two and three execute what has been explained for the even numbers of the front and rear rank, respectively; number three then resumes his place; number one uses his piece as explained for the odd number of the front rank.

POSITIONS KNEELING AND LYING DOWN.

121. Being at order arms: *KNEEL*.

All half face to the right, carry the right toe about ten inches to the rear and ten inches to the left of the left heel; kneel on right knee, bending the left, left toe slightly inclined to the right, right leg pointing directly to the right; weight of body resting on right heel; place left forearm across left thigh, hand hanging naturally; the piece remains in the position of order arms, right hand grasping it above the lower band. *This is the position of order kneeling.*

122. Being at the order kneeling: *RISE*.

Rise and take the position of order arms.

123. Being at the order kneeling: *LIE DOWN*.

Place the right knee against the left heel. **(TWO)** Draw back the left foot and place the knee on the ground; place the left hand well forward on the ground and lie flat on the belly, thus inclining



Pl. 52, Par. 121.

the body about thirty-five degrees to the right; the piece is lowered at the same time with the right hand, toe resting



Pl. 33, Par. 123.

on the ground, barrel up, muzzle off the ground, left hand at the balance, left elbow on the ground, right hand at the small of the stock opposite the neck. *This is the position lying down.*

124. Being in the position lying down: **KNEEL.**

Place the left hand on the ground and raise the body on the knees; draw up and place the left foot by the side of the right knee, raise and place the piece in the position of the order kneeling. (*TWO*) Take the position of order kneeling.

125. Being at order arms: **LIE DOWN.**

Take the position of order kneeling, except that the right knee is placed against the left heel. (*TWO*) Draw back the left foot and place the knee on the ground; place the left hand well forward on the ground and lie flat on the belly, thus inclining the body about thirty-five degrees to the right; the piece is lowered at the same time with the right hand, toe resting on the ground, barrel up, muzzle off the ground, left hand at the balance, left elbow on the ground, right hand at the small of the stock opposite the neck.

126. Being in the position lying down: **RISE.**

Place the left hand on the ground and raise the body on the knees; draw up and place the left foot by the side of the right knee, raise and place the piece in the position of the order kneeling. (*TWO*) Rise and take the position of order arms.



Pl. 34, Par. 127.

127. If unarmed the movements kneeling, lying down and rising, are executed as with arms, except that in the position kneeling

the right hand rests on the right thigh, and in moving to and from the lying position the right hand is placed on the ground; in the position lying down the forearms are against each other on the ground, left arm in front.

128. In extended order the soldier kneels, lies down and returns to the kneeling and standing positions in the most convenient manner.

INSPECTION OF ARMS.

129. The instructor dresses the rear rank back to three paces distance from the front rank and commands: 1. *Inspection*, 2. *ARMS*.

At the second command, cartridge boxes are opened if worn.

Each man as the inspector approaches him executes *port arms* and *open chamber*.

The inspector takes the piece, grasping it with his right hand just above the rear sight (the man dropping the hands by the sides), inspects it, and, with the hand and piece in the same position as in receiving it, hands it back to the man, who takes it with the left hand at the balance, executes *close chamber* and *order arms*.

As the inspector returns the piece, the next man executes *port arms* and *open chamber*, and so on through the squad.

Should the piece be inspected without handling, the man executes *close chamber* and *order arms* as soon as the inspector has passed the next man.

The inspection of arms is from right to left and the inspector examines the boxes as he passes in rear of the rank from left to right.

Each box is closed as soon as inspected.

Upon completion of the inspection the instructor dresses the rear rank to its proper distance.

LOADINGS AND FIRINGS.^a

General Rules.

130. The post of the instructor is three paces in rear of the squad, but in actual firing he places himself where he can best make himself heard and at the same time observe the effect of the fire. The objective should be in plain view and so designated as to be easily distinguished by all.

131. The commands for loading, aiming and firing are the same in close and extended order and whether the squad is standing, kneeling or lying down. In close order the command for kneeling or lying down precedes the command for firing.

After fire is opened upon any designated objective the designation of objective is omitted from commands until it is desired

^aThe education of the soldier in musketry is not treated of in these, but in Firing Regulations for Small Arms.

to fire upon another objective; troops are trained to continue their fire upon a designated objective until the designation is changed.

132. When kneeling or lying down in close order the rear rank does not execute the loadings, aimings or firings.

133. The recruits are first taught the motions of loading and firing without using cartridges; after a few lessons they should use dummy cartridges, and when well instructed, the drill may close with a few rounds of blank cartridges.

134. Cartridges are not used unless the words *With dummy (blank or ball) cartridges* precede the command **LOAD**.

135. At the first preparatory command for firing, the squad being in line standing, pieces loaded or supposed to be so, both ranks take the position of load; the cartridge box, if worn, is slipped to the hip and opened; at the command indicating the distance, the sights are adjusted; the cartridge box is closed and replaced after executing *cease firing*.

136. The command or signal *cease firing* is always used to stop the firing, and may be given at any time after the preparatory command for firing, whether the firing has actually commenced or not.

137. The piece is always locked (turned to the "safe") after executing *cease firing*.

To Load.

138. Being in line at order arms: 1. *Squad*, 2. **LOAD**.

At the command *load*, each front rank man makes a half face to the right and plants the right foot so that the heel is about six inches to the rear and two inches to the right of the left heel, the feet making with each other an angle of about seventy degrees; each rear rank man moves forward, plants his left toe near the right toe of his file leader and brings the right foot to its corresponding position as described for the front rank; the men of both ranks raise the piece with the right hand and drop it into the left at the balance, left thumb extended along the stock, muzzle at the height of the breast, turn the safety lock up and grasp the bolt handle with the thumb and forefinger of the right hand. (**TWO**) With the right hand turn and draw the bolt back, take a loaded clip and insert the end in the clip slots, place the thumb on the powder space of the top cartridge, the fingers extending around the piece and tips resting on the magazine floor plate, force the cartridges into the magazine by pressing down with the thumb; without removing the clip, place

palm of the hand against the back of the bolt handle and thrust the bolt home with a quick motion turning down the handle; turn the safety lock to the "safe" and carry the hand to the



Pl. 35, Par. 138.



Pl. 36, Par. 138.

small of the stock. *This position is designated for reference as that of load standing.*

If kneeling, the position of the piece is similar, the left forearm resting on the left thigh.

If lying down, the left hand steadies and supports the piece at the balance, the toe of the butt resting on the ground, the muzzle off the ground.

To Fire by Volley.

139. The pieces being loaded and in any position: 1. *At (so many) yards*, 2. *At (such object)*, 3. **READY**, 4. **AIM**, 5. *Squad*, 6. **FIRE**.

At the first command, take the position of *load*, if not already there, and set the sight to the elevation designated; at the command *ready*, turn the safety lock to the "ready;" at the command *aim*, raise the piece with both hands and support the butt firmly against the hollow of the right shoulder, right thumb inclined forward and diagonally to the left across the stock, barrel hori-

zontal, left elbow well under the piece, right elbow as high as the shoulder; incline the head slightly forward and a little to



Pl. 37, Par. 139.



Pl. 38, Par. 139.



Pl. 39, Par. 139.

the right, cheek against the stock, left eye closed, right eye looking through the notch of the rear sight so as to perceive the top of the front sight and object aimed at, second joint of forefinger resting lightly against the front of the trigger, but not pressing it.

Each rear rank man aims through the interval to the right of his file leader, and leans slightly forward to advance the muzzle of his piece beyond the front rank.

In aiming kneeling, the left elbow rests on the left knee, point of elbow in front of kneecap.

In aiming lying down, raise the piece with both hands; rest on both elbows and press the butt firmly against the right shoulder.

At the command *fire*, press the finger against the trigger; fire without deranging the aim, and without lowering or turning the piece.

140. To continue the firing: 1. *LOAD*, 2. *AIM*, 3. *Squad*, 4. *FIRE*.

Each command is executed as previously explained except *load*, which is executed by lowering the piece from the shoulder, drawing back and thrusting home the bolt with the right hand, leaving the safety lock at the "ready."

Should the magazine become exhausted, *load* is executed with a new clip.

To Fire at Will.

141. 1. *Fire at will*, 2. *At (so many) yards*, 3. *At (such object)*, 4. *COMMENCE FIRING*.

At the command *commence firing*, each man, independently of the others, comes to the *ready*, takes careful aim at the object, fires, loads, and continues the fire, aiming deliberately and conducting his fire with all the care required on the rifle range.

Fire at will having been interrupted by the command *cease firing*, may be resumed at the same range and objective by the command: *COMMENCE FIRING*.

To Fire with Counted Cartridges.

142. 1. *Fire three (or other number) rounds*, 2. *At (so many) yards*, 3. *At (such object)*, 4. *COMMENCE FIRING*.

Executed as in the preceding paragraph with the exception that on completion of the prescribed number of rounds each soldier executes *cease firing*.

Other rounds may be fired at the same range and objective by the command: 1. *Fire two (or other number) rounds*, 2. *COMMENCE FIRING*.

Rapid Fire.

143. This fire is used only when preparing for or resisting a charge. 1. *Rapid fire*, 2. *COMMENCE FIRING*.

The bayonets are fixed, the sights are set at point blank and the firing is executed as rapidly as consistent with effective aiming.

Owing to heat caused by continued firing, the barrel of the piece and metal parts in front of the chamber soon become too hot for handling; care should then be exercised to confine handling to the wooden parts and the metal parts in rear of the chamber.

144. CEASE FIRING.

The firing stops; pieces not already there are brought to the position of load, those not loaded are loaded, and all pieces locked.

This is intended to interrupt the firing, for the purpose of steadying the men, to change to another method of firing, or to retain the pieces loaded.

Having executed *cease firing*: 1. *Order*, 2. *ARMS*.

To Unload.**145. Being in any position: UNLOAD.**

All take the position of load, turn the safety lock up and alternately open and close the chamber until all the cartridges are ejected. After the last cartridge is ejected the chamber is closed by first thrusting the bolt slightly forward to free it from the stud holding it in place when the chamber is open, pressing the "follower" down and back to engage it under the bolt and then thrusting the bolt home; the piece is locked.

The cartridges are then picked up, cleaned and returned to the box or belt and the piece brought to the order.

146. The rifle can be used as a single loader by turning the magazine "off." The magazine can be filled in whole or in part while "off" by pressing cartridges singly down and back until they are properly in place. The use of the rifle as a single loader is, however, to be regarded as exceptional.

The magazine when "on" can be filled in whole or in part without the use of the clip by pressing the cartridges down singly until held in place.

EXTENDED ORDER.

147. The man in front of whom the corporal places himself (No. 2 of the front rank) is the center and the guide of the squad, and follows in the trace of the corporal at a distance of three paces.

148. When the corporal does not wish the guide to follow him, he commands: *Guide center*, and indicates the point of direction; if marching by the flank, he indicates the direction, or, moving abreast of the leading file, conducts the march.

149. Before giving commands for increasing or diminishing intervals, or assembling, the corporal indicates the file who is to be the base. This indication may be made by placing himself three paces in front of such file, or by oral designation.

On halting, the corporal places himself three paces in rear of his squad if it is acting alone. When the squad is in a line of

squads the corporal is three paces in front whether marching or at a halt, and if deployed as skirmishers he is the left skirmisher.

150. The deployment as skirmishers is made on the front rank man of the second file.

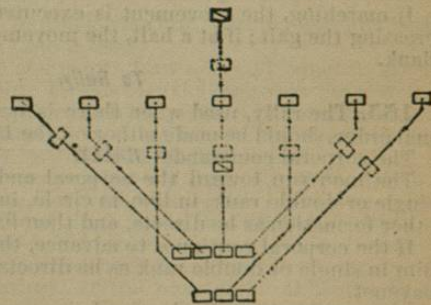
The rear rank men place themselves on the alignment to the right of their file leaders, each, when there is interval.

To Deploy as Skirmishers.**151. Forward:**

Marching in line: 1. *As skirmishers*, 2. *MARCH*,

Number two of the front rank moves straight to the front unless the corporal has indicated another direction, in which case he moves in such direction.

The other men oblique to the right or left according as they are on the right or left of the second file, increasing the gait, each, when at his interval and on the alignment, resuming the direction and gait of the guide.

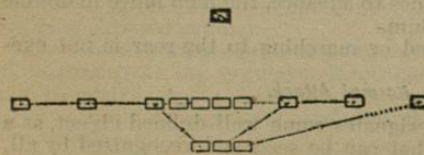


Pl. 40, Par. 151.

When the squad arrives on the line to be occupied, the corporal halts it by the commands: 1. *Skirmishers*, 2. *HALT*.

152. By the flank:

Being at a halt: 1. *As skirmishers*, 2. *MARCH*.



Pl. 41, Par. 152.

The base stands fast; the other men move rapidly to the right or left, according as they are on his right or left, each man halting on the line when he has gained his interval.

153. The squad in any formation can be deployed as skirmishers and moved in any

direction by the corporal moving in the desired direction and commanding: 1. *As skirmishers*, 2. **MARCH**; or, if practicable, the direction may be indicated in the preparatory command: 1. *As skirmishers to the right (right front, rear, etc.)*. Number two front rank follows the corporal, or moves in the indicated direction; all others take their positions on the line, moving by the shortest route and in the most expeditious manner.

To Increase or Diminish Intervals.

154. Being deployed as skirmishers: 1. *To (so many) paces extend (or close)*, 2. **MARCH**.

The skirmishers open from or close toward the base.

If marching, the movement is executed by obliquing and increasing the gait; if at a halt, the movement is executed by the flank.

To Rally.

155. The rally, used when there is not time to form in normal order, should be made either on the line or in advance of it. The corporal commands: **RALLY**.

The men run toward the corporal and group themselves in single or double rank, in line, in circle, in semicircle, or in such other formation as he directs, and then fix bayonet.

If the corporal continues to advance, the men form in rear of him in single or double rank as he directs and follow him fixing bayonet.

The squad being rallied may advance or deploy; in deploying, the skirmishers return to their former places and unfix bayonet.

The Assembly.

156. Being deployed or rallied: 1. *Assemble*, 2. **MARCH**.

The men move toward the corporal and form in their proper places.

If the corporal continues to advance, the men move in double time, form, and follow him.

Assembling when faced or marching to the rear is not executed.

Normal Attack.

157. The corporal designates some well-defined object, as a tree, house or target, that can be seen and recognized by all, distant about twelve hundred yards.

He then causes the squad to load, puts it in march, deploys it as skirmishers, places himself about three paces in front of the

guide, and halts at one thousand yards from the objective; other halts are made at every fifty yards until he reaches a point two hundred yards from the objective.

At each halt the corporal halts in person, and commands: 1, *Skirmishers*, 2. **HALT**.

The skirmishers halt abreast of the corporal, who steps aside to clear the guide who has been following in his trace, falls back to his place in rear and gives the commands for firing; one round at the first four halts, two rounds at the next four halts, and *fire at will* at the remaining halts until the last halt is reached when the *rapid fire* is delivered and the squad follows the corporal in the charge.

The advance is made in quick time until within eight hundred yards when the double time is used.

To correct errors, the company officer present frequently stays the execution of this drill; he sees that the men obey the restrictions against using cartridges unless specified in the command, lock pieces at completion of loading, *adjust the sights at the designated elevation, aim carefully and fire deliberately*.

The commands of the corporal at the first four halts are: 1. *Fire one round*, 2. *At one thousand (nine hundred and fifty, nine hundred, eight hundred and fifty) yards*, 3. **COMMENCE FIRING**; 4. **CEASE FIRING**; at the next four halts they are similar, substituting *two rounds for one round* and changing the elevation to correspond with the range; at the next eight halts the first command is: *Fire at will*; at the last halt the command is: 1. *Rapid fire*, 2. **COMMENCE FIRING**.

Instruction on Varied Ground.

158. When the squad is fairly proficient in the normal attack, two or more instructed soldiers are used to outline an enemy, furnished with blank cartridges and instructed to fire upon the skirmishers whenever they are passing over or occupying exposed ground.

The company officer present posts these instructed men, takes the squad over the ground to be crossed, indicates the halting places, returns with the squad to the starting point twelve hundred yards or more distant, and directs the corporal to make the attack.

This is carried out in the same manner as before except that, the halts being made with a view to effective fire upon the objective, the distances passed over between halts are variable.

The men are halted in the charge just before reaching the

objective; or pass through the opposing line, each man passing to the right of the man in his front.

The Defense.

159. The instructor next causes the same drill to be repeated by two squads, both squads using blank cartridges and alternating in attack and defense.

The squad acting on the defensive so occupies a selected position as to be sheltered by natural cover, or constructs the necessary artificial cover.^a The other squad attacks and the squad acting on the defensive takes advantage of all favorable opportunities for delivering an effective fire upon the attacking squad; the men quickly rise from behind their cover sufficiently to see the objective and fire effectively; the corporal gives and the men use the proper elevation.

160. The different drills as outlined above, carried out on different portions of the available ground and in different directions over the same ground, are continued until the recruit is sufficiently advanced to receive instruction in the School of the Company.

^aThe principles of preparation of cover are found in the authorized Manual of Field Engineering.

SCHOOL OF THE COMPANY.

CLOSE ORDER.

161. The company is divided into two platoons, the division falling between squads; each platoon, into two sections; two or three squads form a section under a sergeant as chief.

When the company consists of an odd number of squads, the right platoon is the stronger; when less than four squads are present, the division into platoons is omitted; when a platoon consists of an odd number of squads, the right section is the stronger; when a platoon consists of less than four squads, the division into sections is omitted.

At the formation of the company, the platoons, sections, and squads are numbered consecutively from right to left; these designations are permanent and do not change when, by any movement, the right becomes the left of the line, or the head becomes the rear of the column.

For convenience in giving commands and for reference, the additional designations *right, left, when in line, leading, rear,* when in column, are applied to platoons; *right, center, left,* when in line, *leading, center, rear,* when in column, are applied to squads; the designation "Corporal——'s squad" may also be used; the center squad is the original left squad of the first platoon; the designations *right, left, leading, rear,* apply to the actual right or left, head or rear, in whatever direction the company is facing.

Posts of Officers, Noncommissioned Officers, and Musicians, in Line.

162. The captain is three paces in front of the center of the company.

The first lieutenant is chief of the first platoon and is two paces in rear of its center.

The second lieutenant is chief of the second platoon and is two paces in rear of its center.

When there is a third lieutenant he is posted on the left of the second lieutenant.

The first sergeant is two paces in rear of the second file from the right of the first platoon; he is not attached to a section.