

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.<sup>a</sup> 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.

<sup>a</sup>The 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.



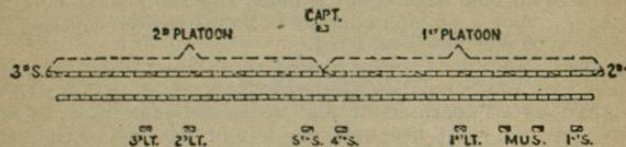
The quartermaster sergeant is posted according to his rank as a sergeant.

The second sergeant is in the front rank on the right of the first platoon; he is the right guide of this platoon and also of the company, and chief of the first section.

The third sergeant is in the front rank, on the left of the second platoon; he is the left guide of this platoon and also of the company, and chief of the fourth section.

The fourth sergeant is two paces in rear of the second file from the left of the first platoon; he is the left guide of the first platoon, and chief of the second section.

The fifth sergeant is two paces in rear of the second file from the right of the second platoon; he is the right guide of the second platoon, and chief of the third section.



If other sergeants or the cooks are present, they are distributed in the line of file closers.

The artificer is assigned to a squad as if he were a private.

The musicians, when not united in the battalion, are in the line of file closers, on the right of the first lieutenant, and conform to the movements of the file closers. On the march, when required to play, they march at the head of the column.

Absent officers and noncommissioned officers are generally replaced by the next in rank.

#### *Instruction of Officers and Noncommissioned Officers.*

**163.** The captain is held responsible for the theoretical and practical instruction of his officers and noncommissioned officers. When instruction is not otherwise provided for by Army Regulations and General Orders, he requires the officers to study and recite these regulations so that they can explain thoroughly every movement; the noncommissioned officers, those movements up to and including the School of the Company and the duties of guides in the School of the Battalion.

The captain requires the lieutenants to act as instructors at

drill sufficiently often to assure them opportunity to attain proficiency in command of a company.

He also requires the sergeants to act occasionally as platoon commanders, and if time admits, he may require the sergeants to drill the company under his immediate supervision, noncommissioned officers acting as platoon commanders.

#### *To Size the Company.*

**164.** The first sergeant arranges the privates as in paragraph 94; the corporals place themselves according to height, the tallest as the seventh man, the others as every eighth man in rear.

The first sergeant commands: 1. *In two ranks form company*, 2. **MARCH.**

The movement is completed as in paragraph 94.

The first sergeant then commands: 1. **COUNT OFF.** The squads successively count off as in the School of the Squad.

If the squad on the left consists of less than four men, they are assigned to other squads and placed in the line of file closers, each in rear of the squad to which assigned; if the left squad consists of four or five men, the number is increased to six or seven by taking the required number of men from other squads, one man from each, number three, or numbers two and three being blank files.

The sergeants take their posts.

The company is then divided into platoons and sections, which with squads, are given their numerical designations.

The company being sized, the squads habitually form in the same order.

#### *To Form the Company.*

**165.** In all formations the men fall in at attention; at the order of under arms.

At the sounding of the *assembly*, the first sergeant takes his position six paces in front of where the center of the company is to be, and facing it, makes the signal for assembly, or commands: **FALL IN.**

The second sergeant places himself, facing to the front, where the right of the company is to rest, and at such a point that the center of the company will be six paces from and opposite the first sergeant; the squads form, facing to the front, in their proper places on the left of the second sergeant, superintended by the other sergeants, who then take their posts.

The first sergeant commands: **REPORT.** Remaining in position



at the order, the squad leaders, in succession from the right, salute and report: *All present*; or, *Private(s) ——— absent*. The first sergeant does not return the salutes of the squad leaders.

Squads of less than six men are increased or broken up as provided for the left squad.

The first sergeant then brings his piece to the right shoulder, commands: 1. *Port*, 2. **ARMS**, 3. *Open*, 4. **CHAMBER**, 5. *Close*, 6. **CHAMBER**, 7. *Order*, 8. **ARMS**, faces about, salutes the captain, reports: *Sir, all present or accounted for*; or, the names of the unauthorized absentees, and without command takes his post, passing around the right flank.

The captain places himself twelve paces in front of the center of and facing the company, in time to receive the report of the first sergeant, whose salute he returns, and then draws saber.

The lieutenants take their posts and draw saber when the first sergeant has reported.

This formation is used in the field and, as far as practicable, in camp and garrison.

**166.** When the company becomes reduced in numbers and the squads broken up, the men fall in without regard to squads but in their relative order, closing to the right so as to leave no blank files; the corporals place themselves as number four, front rank; the sergeants superintend the formation and take their posts. The first sergeant then brings the company to the right shoulder, retains the order himself, and calls the roll; each man, as his name is called, answers *Here* and comes to the order. The first sergeant brings his piece to the right shoulder, causes the company to count off, forms the left squad, and if the company is large enough, divides it into platoons and sections; he then brings the company to port arms, and the formation continues as explained in the preceding paragraph.

#### Alignments.

**167.** The alignments are executed as prescribed in the School of the Squad, the guide being established instead of the base file. The first two or three files are accurately aligned as quickly as possible, to afford a base for the remainder of the company.

At each alignment, the captain, before giving his commands, places himself in prolongation of the line, two paces from and facing the flank toward which the dress is made.

This rule applies to all chiefs of subdivisions in column.

In column, whenever a subdivision is dressed, its chief, after commanding *front*, takes his post.

#### To Open Ranks.

**168.** Being in line at a halt: 1. *Open ranks*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. **FRONT**.

At the first command, the officers carry saber; the right and left guides step three paces to the rear to mark the new alignment of the rear rank; the first and second lieutenants place themselves on the right and left of the front rank; the third lieutenant covers the second in the rear rank; sabers retained at the carry; the other file closers step back three paces in rear of the line of guides; the captain goes to the right flank and sees that the guides are on a line parallel to the front rank, then places himself facing to the left, three paces in front of and two paces to the right of the company, and commands: **MARCH**; at this command the lieutenants move forward three paces, face to the center in marching, and, upon arriving opposite their posts, halt, face to the front and dress to the right; the third lieutenant follows the second (should a noncommissioned officer be chief of platoon, he remains in the line of file closers opposite the center of his platoon); the front rank dresses to the right; the rear rank steps backward, halts a little in rear of the line established by the guides and then dresses to the right on that line; the file closers dress to the right.

The captain aligns the officers and the front rank; the right guide, the rear rank; the captain verifies the alignment of the rear rank and of the file closers; the officers and file closers turn their heads and eyes to the front as soon as their alignment is verified.

At the command *front*, the lieutenants bring their sabers to the order; the guides resume their posts in the front rank; the captain takes post facing to the front, three paces in front of the right guide, and brings his saber to the order.

In opening and closing ranks, guides, file closers and rear rank carry their pieces at a trail while changing their positions.

#### To Close Ranks.

**169.** Being at open ranks: 1. *Close ranks*, 2. **MARCH**.

At the first command, the lieutenants carry saber. At the command *march*, they face outward and resume their posts in line, moving parallel to the front of the company; the rear rank closes to forty inches, each man covering his file leader; the file closers close to two paces from the rear rank; the captain takes his post.



*Manual of Arms, etc.*

**170.** The company executes the *halt, rests, facings, setting-up exercises; steps, marchings, manual of arms, loadings and firings, takes intervals and distances, assembles, resumes attention, kneels, lies down, rises, stacks and takes arms*, as explained in the Schools of the Soldier and the Squad, substituting in the commands, *company for squad*.

The same rule applies to platoons, detachments, details, etc., substituting their designation for *squad* in the commands.

In *taking intervals and distances*, unless otherwise directed, the right and left guides, at the first command, place themselves in the line of file closers, and, with them, take a distance of four paces from the rear rank. In *taking intervals*, at the command *march*, the file closers face to the flank and step off with the files nearest them.

In *assembling*, the guides and file closers resume their positions in line.

**171.** In the different firings, at the first command for loading or firing, the captain places himself three paces in rear of the file closers, opposite the center of the company. After the command *cease firing*, the captain returns to his post in line.

Enlisted men in the line of file closers do not execute the loadings or the firings.

Guides and enlisted men in the line of file closers execute the manual of arms during the drill unless specially excused, when they remain at the order. During ceremonies they execute all movements.

A noncommissioned officer as guide, or in command of a company, subdivision, or detachment, carries his piece as the men do.

*These rules are general.*

*To Dismiss the Company.*

**172.** Being in line at a halt, the captain directs the first sergeant: *Dismiss the company*, and returns his salute. The officers fall out; the first sergeant, at the right shoulder, salutes, steps three paces to the front and two paces to the right of the company, faces to the left, and commands: 1. *Port*, 2. *ARMS*, 3. *Open*, 4. *CHAMBER*, 5. *Close*, 6. *CHAMBER*, 7. *DISMISSED*.

*Marching in Line, to Effect a Slight Change of Directions.*

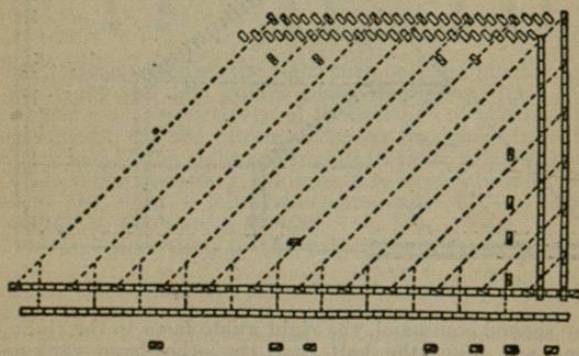
**173.** The captain commands: *Incline to the right (left)*. The guide gradually advances the left shoulder and marches in the new direction; all the files advance the left shoulder and

conform to the movements of the guide, lengthening or shortening the step, according as the change is toward the side of the guide, or the side opposite.

*To Turn on Fixed Pivot.*

**174.** Being in line at a halt; 1. *Company right (left)*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Company*, 4. *HALT*; or, 3. *Full step*, 4. *MARCH*, 5. *Guide (right or left)*.

At the second command, the right guide stands fast; the right front rank man marks time, turning to the right in his place; the



Pl. 43, Par. 174.

other front rank men by twice obliquing to the right place themselves successively abreast of the pivot and mark time; the rear rank men in the right squad conform to the movement as in the School of the Squad; the men on their left advance three paces, then by twice obliquing to the right place themselves successively forty inches in rear of their file leaders and mark time.

At the third command, the right guide places himself on the right of the front rank.

The fourth command is given when the last man arrives in his new position; the command *halt* may be given at any time after the movement begins, only those halt who are in the new position. All align themselves to the right without command.

Being in march, the movement is executed by the same com-



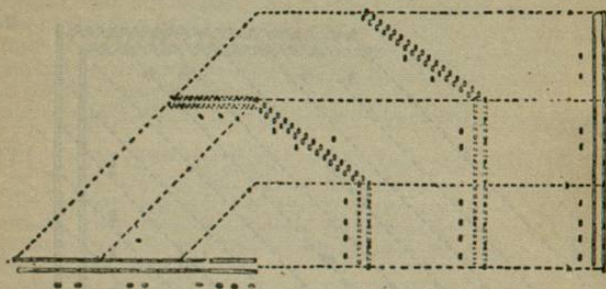
mands and in the same manner; the right guide halts and stands fast at the second command.

**175.** In the turnings the guide on the pivot flank executes the manual with and carries his piece in the same position as the men in ranks.

*This rule is general.*

*To Turn on Moving Pivot.*

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



At the second command, the right guide 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 when abreast of the right guide; 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.

Being at a halt, the movement is executed by the same commands and in the same manner. At the second command, the right guide faces to the right as in marching and steps off at half step.

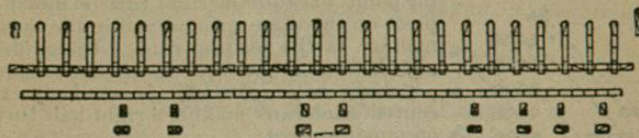
*Right (Left) half turn* is executed in a similar manner. The right guide makes a half change of direction to the right and the other men make quarter changes in obliquing.

**177.** The turns on fixed and moving pivots are executed by

a platoon, section, detachment, etc., in the same manner as by a company, substituting in the command their designation for company.

*Being in Line, to Form or March in Column of Squads to the Right or Left.*

**178.** 1. *Squads right (left)*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Company*, 4. *HALT*; or, 3. *Full step*, 4. *MARCH*.



Pl. 45, Par. 178.

Each squad executes the right turn on fixed pivot.

The right and left guides place themselves forty inches in front and rear, respectively, of the left file of the leading and rear squads; the file closers close to two paces from flank of column face to the right and maintain their relative positions.

**179.** When necessary, columns of twos may be marched from line to the right or left by the commands: 1. *Twos right (left)*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Full step*, 4. *MARCH*.

Executed according to the principles of the preceding paragraph.

At the first command, the rear rank closes to facing distance, which is maintained till line is re-formed to the left by similar commands, or column of squads is formed as provided in paragraph 197. This movement is not executed in double time.

**180.** The captain, in column of squads, twos, and files, is by the side of the leading guide on the flank opposite the file closers.

The leading and rear guides, in column of squads and twos, are, respectively, in front of the leading file, and in rear of the rear file, on the side opposite the file closers.

Privates and musicians, when in the line of file closers, conform to the movements prescribed for the latter.

In all changes by squads from line into column, column into line, or from column of squads to twos, files, or the reverse, and in all turns about by squads, either in line or column, the guides and file closers take their proper places in the most convenient way as soon as practicable after the command *march*.

In column of squads or twos, the dress is toward the side of the guide.

*These rules are general.*



*Marching in Column of Squads, to Change Direction.*

**181.** 1. *Column right (left)*, 2. **MARCH.**

The front rank of the leading squad executes right turn on moving pivot and takes the full step, without command, when the man on the marching flank is abreast of the pivot. The other ranks, without shortening the step, march squarely up to the turning point, execute the right turn on moving pivot on the same ground and in the same manner as the leading rank. The guides and file closers conform to the movement.

*Column half right (left)* is similarly executed, each rank making a right half turn on moving pivot.

*To Put the Column of Squads in March, and Change Direction at the Same Time.*

**182.** 1. *Forward*, 2. *Column right (left)*, or, 2. *Column half right (left)*, 3. **MARCH.**

Executed as in the preceding paragraph; the pivot of the leading rank faces to the right as in marching and steps off.

*Being in Line, to Form Column of Squads and Change Direction.*

**183.** 1. *Squads right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Full step, column (right, half right, left, or half left)*, 4. **MARCH.**

Execute *squads right*, and then change direction.

*Being in Column of Squads, to Change the File Closers from One Flank to the Other.*

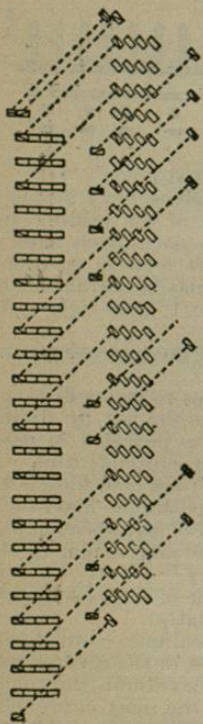
**184.** 1. *File closers on left (right) flank*, 2. **MARCH.**

At the first command, the file closers close in to the flank of the column, and at the command *march*, dart through the column. The captain and guides change to their proper positions.

*To Oblique in Column of Squads, and to Resume the Direct March.*

**185.** 1. *Right (Left) oblique*, 2. **MARCH.**

Executed as in the School of the Squad.



Pl. 46, Par. 185.

The leading guide is the guide of the column when the oblique is toward his flank; when the oblique is toward the opposite flank, the guide of the front rank if the leading squad is the guide of the column.

To resume the direct march: 1. *Forward*, 2. **MARCH.**

*To Face or March the Column of Squads to the Rear.*

**186.** 1. *Squads right (left) about*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Company*, 4. **HALT**; or, 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH.**

Each squad executes the about; the file closers face about and take their normal positions in column.

*To Form Line from Column of Squads.*

**187.** To the right or left: 1. *Squads right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Company*, 4. **HALT**; or, 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**, 5. *Guide (right or left)*.

At the second command, each squad executes the turn on fixed pivot.

If the line be formed toward the side of the file closers, they close in to the flank of the column at the first command, and at the second command dart through the column.

**188.** On right or left: 1. *On right (left) into line*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Company*, 4. **HALT**, 5. **FRONT.** (Pl. 47.)

At the command *march*, the leading squad executes right turn on moving pivot; each rank takes the full step, without command, when the man on the marching flank is abreast of the pivot; the leading guide places himself on the right of the squad.

Each of the other squads moves forward until opposite its place in the new line, when it changes direction as explained for the leading squad; the rear guide takes his place on the left when the rear squad arrives on the line.

At the command *halt*, given when the leading squad has advanced company distance in the new direction, it halts and dresses to the right; the other squads successively halt and dress upon arriving in line.

The command *front* is given when all are aligned.

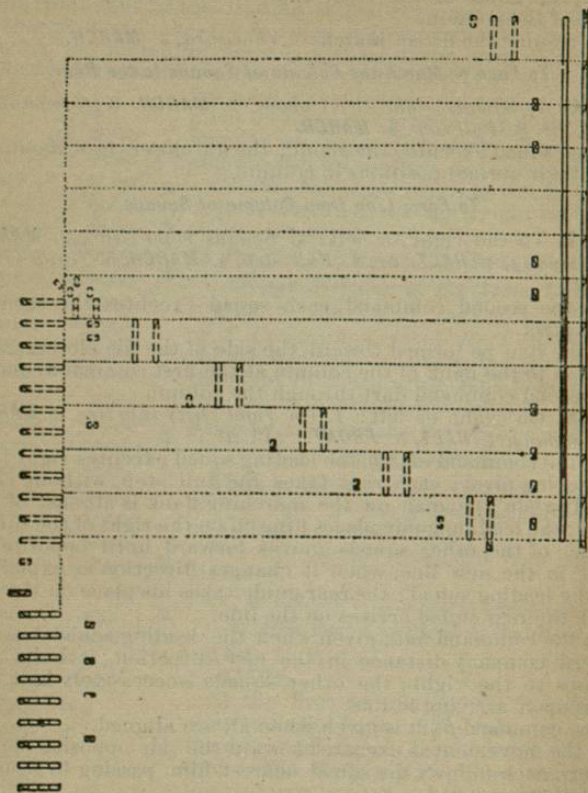
If the movement is executed toward the side opposite the file closers, each follows the squad nearest him, passing in front of the following squad.

**189.** To the front: 1. *Right (Left) front into line*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Company*, 4. **HALT**, 5. **FRONT.** (Pl. 48.)

At the command *march*, the leading squad moves to the front, dressing to the left; the guide in front places himself on its left;

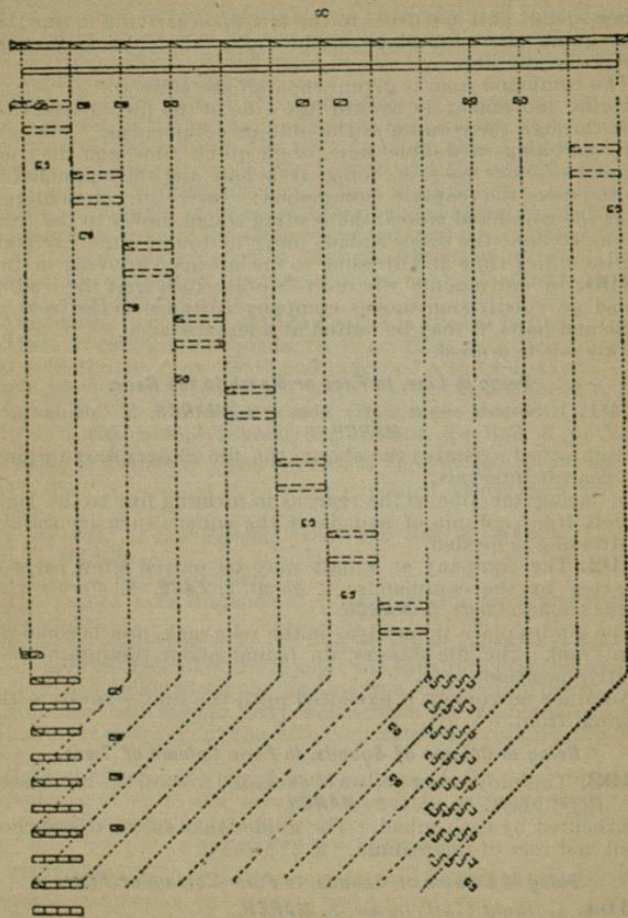


the other squads oblique to the right until opposite their places in line, when each marches to the front.



Pl. 47, Par. 188.

At the command *halt*, given when the leading squad has advanced company distance, it halts and dresses to the left. The



Pl. 48, Par. 189.



other squads halt and dress to the left upon arriving in line; the rear guide takes his place on the right when the rear squad arrives on the line.

The command *front* is given when all are aligned.

If the movement is toward the side of the file closers, they dart through the column as the oblique commences.

If marching in double time, or in quick time and the command be *double time*, or being at a halt and the command be *double time*, the captain commands: *Guide left*, immediately after the command *march*: the leading squad moves to the front in quick time; the other squads move in double time, each taking the quick time and dressing to the left upon arriving in line.

**190.** In movements where it is prescribed that the leading squad or subdivision moves company distance to the front or flank and halts, it may be halted at a less distance.

*This rule is general.*

*Being in Line, to Face or March to the Rear.*

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

Each squad executes the about; the file closers dart through the nearest intervals.

In facing the line to the rear, as in forming line to the right or left from column of squads, if the squads turn accurately, no dressing is needed.

**192.** The company at a halt may be moved a few paces to the rear by the commands: 1. *About*, 2. **FACE**, 3. *Forward*, 4. *Guide (right or left)*, 5. **MARCH**.

The guides place themselves in the rear rank, now become the front rank; the file closers, on facing about, maintain their relative positions.

No other movement is executed until the line is faced to the original front.

*Being in Column of Squads, to Form Column of Twos.*

**193.** This movement is always executed toward the file closers. 1. *Right (Left) by twos*, 2. **MARCH**.

Executed by each squad. The guides take facing distance in front and rear of the column.

*Being in Column of Squads, to Form Column of Files.*

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

At the first command, the rear ranks close to facing distance, increasing the length of step if in march. At the command

*march*, all files, except the right one of the leading squad, mark time. The other files of the leading squad when disengaged successively oblique to the right in full step and follow the preceding file at facing distance.

When the left file of the leading squad is about to oblique, the right file of the next squad moves to the front, and so on to the rear of the column, the men keeping closed as nearly as possible to facing distance; the guides take the same distance.

Column of files from column of twos is similarly executed.

**195.** A column of twos or files changes direction, is halted and put in march by the same commands and means as a column of squads; a column of files changes direction by each man making the change on the same ground as the leading man, all maintaining the full step.

The march in column of twos or files is always in quick time.

**196.** A column of squads, twos or files, at a halt, may be faced to the rear, or flank, and marched a short distance. No other movement is executed until the column is faced to the original front. The officers and file closers face with the column and maintain their relative positions.

*Being in Column of Twos, or Files, to Form Column of Squads.*

**197.** This movement is always executed away from the file closers.

1. *Squads*, 2. *Left (Right) front into line*, 3. **MARCH**, 4. *Full step*, 5. **MARCH**.

Executed by each squad.

The guides take distance of forty inches in front and rear of the column.

When in column of files, the leading squad executes the movement as in the School of the Squad; the squads in rear successively form as explained for the leading one, the leading file of each taking the half step at forty inches from the rear rank of the squad next in front; at the fifth command, all resume the full step.

Column of twos is formed from column of files on the same principles, substituting *twos* for *squads* in the commands; the rear rank remains at facing distance.

**MOVEMENTS BY PLATOONS.**

**198.** The company having been formed, the right may become the left; the flanks, the center; and the reverse.

Whenever the flanks become the center, the second and third sergeants take the posts in the line of file closers prescribed re-



spectively for the fifth and fourth sergeants, each with his own platoon; the fourth and fifth sergeants take the posts prescribed respectively for the third and second sergeants. The first sergeant always remains with the first platoon; when in line, in rear of the second file from the outer flank, taking the corresponding position when the platoons unite in column of squads.

199. In movements by platoons, each chief repeats such preparatory commands as are to be immediately executed by his platoon; the men execute the commands *march* and *halt*, if applying to their platoons, when given by the captain.

Each chief gives the commands prescribed for him so as to insure the execution of the movements by his platoon at the proper time.

*These rules are general.*

*Being in line, to Form or March in Column of Platoons.*

200. To the front:

Being at a halt: 1. *Right (Left) by platoons*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Guide left (or right)*.

At the first command, the chiefs of platoons pass in double time to their places in front of their platoons, the chief of the right platoon commands: *Forward*; the chief of the left: *Right oblique*.

At the command *march*, the right platoon moves forward. The chief of the left platoon commands: **MARCH**, when his platoon is disengaged; the platoon obliquates to the right, the chief commanding: 1. *Forward*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Guide left*, when the left guide arrives in the trace of the guide of the leading platoon.

If marching, the chief of the left platoon commands: 1. *Mark time*, 2. **MARCH**, adding 1. *Right oblique*, 2. **MARCH**, when his platoon is disengaged; the movement is completed as from a halt.

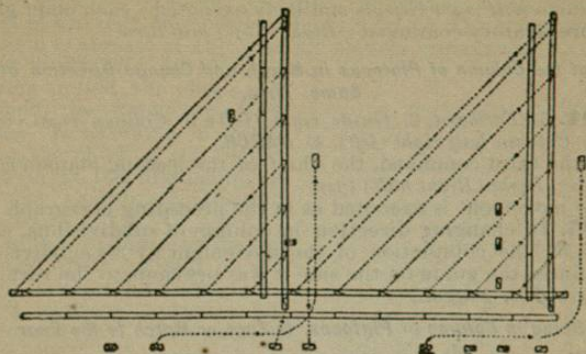
Column of sections may be formed from column of platoons in a similar manner, substituting *sections* for *platoons*. (Par. 319.)

To the right or left: 1. *Platoons right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Company*, 4. **HALT**; or, 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**, 5. *Guide (right or left)*.

Executed by each platoon; the right front rank man of each platoon is the pivot. The left guide of the right platoon places himself on the left of his platoon as soon as practicable.

At the first command, each chief of platoon cautions: *Platoon right*; and at the second command, takes his post two paces in front of the center of his platoon, passing around its right flank.

At the third command, the right guide of each platoon places himself on the right of the pivot man of his platoon.



Pl. 49, Par. 200.

Column of sections may be formed from line to the right or left in a similar manner, substituting *sections* for *platoons*. (Par. 319.)

201. The guide of the rear platoon preserves the trace, step, and a distance equal to the front of his platoon.

When a company is formed in line of platoons in column of squads, the guides in the line of file closers take their new posts as soon as practicable; when platoons are about to unite in line or column of squads, guides at the center take their posts in the line of file closers.

In column of platoons, the captain is three paces in front of the chief of the leading platoon.

*These rules are general.*

202. The column of platoons or sections is put in *march*, *halted*, *obliquates* and *resumes the direct march* by the same commands as a company in line.

*Marching in Column of Platoons, to Change Direction.*

203. 1. *Column right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**.

At the first command, the chief of the leading platoon commands: *Right turn*.

At the command *march*, the leading platoon turns to the right on moving pivot; its chiefs commands: 1. *Full step*, 2. **MARCH** on completion of the turn.

The rear platoon marches squarely up to the turning point and changes direction by command of its chief.



Column half right (left) is similarly executed; each chief gives the preparatory command: *Right (Left) half turn.*

*To Put the Column of Platoons in March and Change Direction at the Same Time,*

**204.** 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right (left)*, 3. *Column right (left)*; or, 3. *Column half right (left)*, 4. *MARCH*.

At the third command, the chief of the leading platoon commands: *Right (Right half) turn.*

The movement is executed as in the preceding paragraph.

**205.** In changing direction in column of subdivisions, each chief, on the completion of the movement by his subdivision, announces the guide on the side it was previous to the turn.

*This rule is general.*

*Being in Column of Platoons, to Face or March to the Rear.*

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

Each squad executes the about. If one platoon be smaller than the other, the guide of the rear platoon regains the trace and distance on the march.

*To Form Line from Column of Platoons.*

**207.** To the front:

Being at a halt: 1. *Right (Left) front into line*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *FRONT*.

At the second command, the chief of the leading platoon commands: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide left*; the chief of the rear platoon commands: *Right oblique*.

The leading platoon advances company distance, when its chief commands: 1. *Platoon*, 2. *HALT*, 3. *Left*, 4. *DRESS*, and passes around the left flank to his post. The rear platoon obliqués to the right, its chief commanding: 1. *Forward*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Guide left*, when the platoon is opposite its place in line; on arriving near the line, the chief halts the platoon, commands: 1. *Left*, 2. *DRESS*, and passes around the right flank to his post.

The captain superintends the alignment from the left flank.

If marching in quick time, the chief of the leading platoon commands: *Guide left*, and the movement is completed as just explained.

If marching in quick time and the command be *double time*, the captain commands: *Guide left (right)* immediately after the command *march*; the chief of the leading platoon cautions

it to advance in quick time and commands: *Guide left*; the chief of the rear platoon commands: *Double time* and when the platoon is abreast of the leading platoon commands: 1. *Quick time*, 2. *MARCH*, the platoons having united, the chiefs pass around the flanks to their posts. If marching in double time, the chief of the leading platoon, at the first command of the captain, commands: *Quick time*.

Column of platoons may be formed from column of sections in a similar manner; the word *platoons* precedes the commands of the captain. (Par. 319.)

**208.** To the right or left: 1. *Platoons right (left)*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Company*, 4. *HALT*; or, 3. *Full step*, 4. *MARCH*, 5. *Guide (right or left)*.

Each platoon executes right turn on fixed pivot.

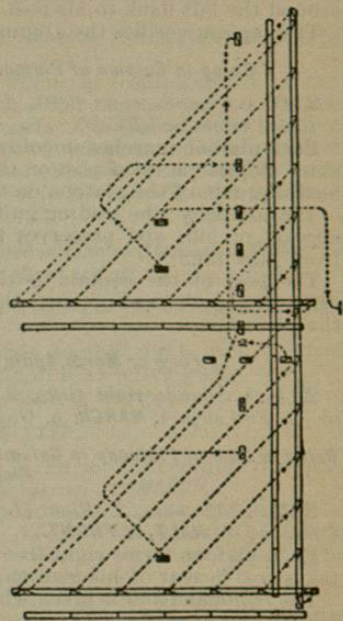
At the second command, each chief of platoon takes his post in rear of his platoon, passing around its left flank.

Before forming line to the right or left, the captain requires the guide of the rear platoon on the flank toward which the movement is to be executed to cover; if marching, he announces the guide on that flank, if not already there.

**209.** On right or left: 1. *On right (left) into line*, 2. *MARCH*, 3. *Company*, 4. *HALT*, 5. *FRONT*.

The chief of the leading platoon commands: *Right turn*. The leading platoon turns to the right on moving pivot.

The command *halt* is given when the leading platoon has advanced company distance in the new direction; its chief commands: *Right dress*, and passes around the right flank to his post,



Pl. 50, Par. 208.



The rear platoon marches straight to the front, changes direction by command of its chief when opposite the right of its place in line, and, when the right file has arrived on the line, is halted by its chief, who also commands: *Right dress*, and passes around the left flank to his post.

The captain verifies the alignment and commands: **FRONT**.

*Being in Column of Platoons to March by the Flank.*

**210.** 1. *Squads right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**, 5. *Guide (right or left)*.

Each platoon marches in column of squads to the right; each chief of platoon takes post on the left of his leading guide; the leading guide of the platoon on the designated flank is the guide of the company; the leading guide of the other platoon marches abreast of him and preserves the interval necessary to form front into line.

The post of the captain is three paces in front of the line of leading guides and opposite the center of the interval between the platoons.

*To Form or March Again in Column of Platoons.*

**211.** 1. *Squads right (left)*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Company*, 4. **HALT**; or, 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**, 5. *Guide (right or left)*.

*Being in Line of Platoons in Column of Squads, to Form Line to the Front.*

**212.** 1. *Platoons*, 2. *Right (Left) front into line*, 3. **MARCH**, 4. *Company*, 5. **HALT**, 6. **FRONT**.

Each platoon forms right front into line; each chief of platoon takes post in rear of his platoon, passing around its left flank.

The command *halt* is given when the leading squads have advanced company distance.

If the movement is executed in double time, the captain commands: *Guide left (right)*, after the command *march*.

*Being in Line of Platoons in Column of Squads, to Form Column of Squads, to the Right or Left.*

**213.** 1. *Platoons*, 2. *Forward, column right (left)*, 3. **MARCH**. The chiefs of platoons take their posts, passing around the heads of their platoons as they are about to unite in column of squads.

If marching, the command *forward* is omitted.

*Being in Column of Squads, to Form Column of Platoons.*

**214.** 1. *Platoons*, 2. *Right (Left) front into line*, 3. **MARCH**, 4. *Company*, 5. **HALT**.

At the second command, each chief of platoon places himself near the head of his platoon.

At the command *march*, each platoon forms right front into line.

The command *halt* is given when the leading squad has advanced company distance; each chief of platoon verifies the alignment of his platoon, commands: **FRONT**, and takes his post.

If marching in double time, or in quick time and the command be *double time*, or being at a halt and the command be *double time*, the captain commands: *Guide left (right)*, after the command *march*.

*Being in Column of Squads, to March in Line of Platoons in Column of Squads to the Right or Left.*

**215.** 1. *Platoons*, 2. *Forward, column right (left)*, 3. **MARCH**, 4. *Guide (right or left)*.

Each platoon changes direction to the right; each chief of platoon takes his post by the side of his leading guide.

If marching, the command *forward* is omitted.

**ROUTE STEP.**

**216.** The column of squads is the habitual column of route. Marching in quick time: 1. *Route step*, 2. **MARCH**.

The officers carry their sabers at will or in the scabbard; the men carry their pieces at will, keeping the muzzles elevated; they are not required to preserve silence nor keep the step. The ranks cover and preserve their distance.

If from a halt: 1. *Forward*, 2. *Route step*, 3. **MARCH**.

To resume the march at attention: 1. *Company*, 2. **ATTENTION**.

At the command *attention*, the pieces are brought to the right shoulder and the cadenced step in quick time is resumed.

The company in line or in column of platoons may march in route step.

The company in route step changes direction by the same commands as in the march at attention.

If halted when in route step, the men come to the *rest*.

**217.** To march at ease: 1. *At ease*, 2. **MARCH**.

The company marches as in route step, except that silence is preserved.



To resume the march at attention: 1. *Company*, 2. **ATTENTION**. If halted when at ease, the men remain *at ease*. A company may march *at ease* from *route step*, and the reverse.

#### SINGLE RANK.

218. All movements in the School of the Company may be executed in single rank by the same commands and similar means as prescribed for double rank. Single rank is used only when the company is very small and is limited entirely to movements in close order. The company, under all circumstances, is formed in double rank.

*Marching in Column of Squads, to take Single Rank Distance.*

219. 1. *Single rank distance*, 2. **MARCH**.

At the command *march*, the front rank of the leading squad continues the march; the other ranks *mark time* and successively resume the full step when at a distance of ninety-two inches. The guides maintain the distance of forty inches in front and rear of the column.

If the files are not all complete in the squads, the captain, before giving the commands for single rank distance, causes them to be made complete by transferring surplus men to or from the file closers.

*Marching in Column of Squads with Single Rank Distance, to Form Column of Squads with Double Rank Distance.*

220. The original right squad being in front, the captain commands: 1. *Double rank distance*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Full step*, 4. **MARCH**.

At the second command, the leading guide and rank mark time. The remaining ranks and rear guide close to forty inches and mark time.

At the fourth command, all resume the full step.

If the command *double time* is given all take up the double time except the leading guide and rank, who maintain the full step. Quick time is resumed by each rank when at the distance of forty inches from the preceding rank; the third and fourth commands are omitted.

#### EXTENDED ORDER.

221. The commands for the extension of the company are, in general, applicable to a platoon or section when detached.

222. The company in battalion is regularly extended in one echelon; the company acting alone, in three.

223. The following rules and exercises, to be applied usually

by the company drilling alone, presume the company to be an integral part of a battalion, thus allowing the company to drill in such formation as will ordinarily fall to its lot in battle.

#### Posts of Officers and Noncommissioned Officers.

224. In extended order the post of the captain, when at a halt, is in rear of the center of the company and at such distance as best enables him to supervise and control; advancing, his post is six paces in front of the corporal of the center squad. He goes wherever his presence is most necessary, but returns to his regular post as soon as the emergency that calls him away has passed.

The post of a lieutenant, when at a halt, is in rear of the center of his platoon, three paces from the line of sergeants; advancing, it is in front of the center of his platoon on line with the captain. He varies from these positions as emergency requires, returning thereto as soon as the emergency has passed.

To meet the changing conditions of fire action officers vary freely from their prescribed posts in rear of the line at a halt: they may find it advisable to remain on the line at the points where they have halted or to go to and remain with different portions of the line during the halt.

The post of the first sergeant is in the line of sergeants, in rear of the base squad. Should the captain be called from his post in front of the base squad during the advance, the first sergeant takes such post in order that all may be constantly aware of the position of the base squad. On return of the captain the first sergeant drops back to his post in rear of the base squad.

The post of a sergeant is opposite the center of his section; three paces in rear of the rear rank when the squads are assembled, or the line of skirmishers when the squads are deployed. Sergeants not in command of sections are on the same line, in the same relative position as in close order.

The post of the musicians is two paces to the left of the first sergeant at two paces interval unless otherwise directed by the captain.

The post of a corporal when the squads are assembled, is three paces in front of the base file of his squad; when the squads are deployed he takes his place as left skirmisher of his squad. If his squad is detached he follows the principles of the School of the Squad.

If the company in extended order moves by the flank the cap-



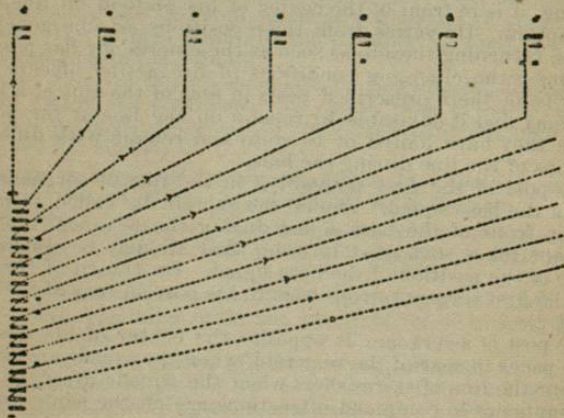
tain and file closers move by the flank and maintain their relative positions as prescribed above.

**225.** The center squad is the base squad, unless some other is designated.

**226.** When forming line of squads, excepting on right or left, if marching in double time or in quick time and the command is double time, the base squad moves in quick time; the other squads move in double time and take the quick time upon arriving on the line. The captain gives the necessary commands for the guide.

*Being in Column of Squads, to form Line of Squads.*

**227.** To the front: 1. *Line of squads, right (left) front into line*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Company*, 4. **HALT**.



Pl. 51, Par. 227.

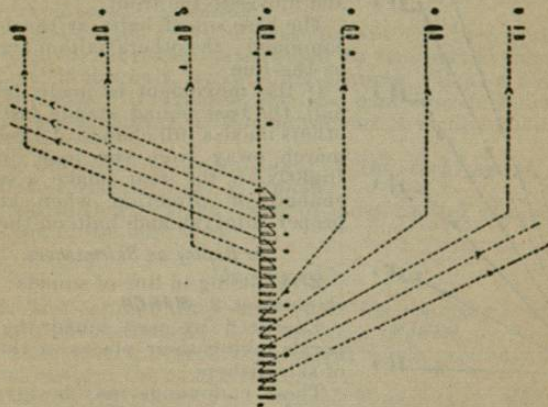
At the first command, the corporal of the leading squad cautions his squad, *forward*; if in march, *continue the march*; the other corporals caution their squads, *right half turn*.

At the second command, the corporals leave their places in ranks to lead their squads; the leading squad is conducted to the front by its corporal; each of the other squads executes a right half turn, and when opposite its place in line, a left half turn and moves forward, taking its interval from the left.

At the fourth command, those squads that have arrived on the line halt. The other squads continue and complete the movement in quick time.

The captain may give an oblique direction to the line by pointing out an objective to the leader of the base squad.

**228.** The line of squads is formed with the center or other squad remaining on the line of advance by the commands: 1. *Line of squads on (such) squad*, 2. *Rear squads right (left) front into line*, 3. **MARCH**, 4. *Company*, 5. **HALT**.



Pl. 52, Par. 228.

The base squad marches to the front in quick time; those in rear of it execute right front into line of squads. The squads in front of the base squad all change direction half left and, in succession from the base squad, each executes a change of direction half right and marches to the front, taking its interval from the squad next on its right and guiding on the base squad.

**229.** On right or left: 1. *Line of squads, on right (left) into line*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Company*, 4. **HALT**. (Pl. 53.)

Executed as in close order except that each corporal, as soon as uncovered, leads his squad to its proper place in line by the shortest route.



*Marching in Line, to Form Line of Squads.*

**230.** 1. *Line of squads on (such) squad*, 2. **MARCH**, 3. *Company*, 4. **HALT**.

The base squad moves straight to the front if no other direction is indicated; the squads to the right of the base change direction half right, those to the left change direction half left; when at its interval, each makes a half change of direction and moves to the front.

The base squad halts at the fourth command; the others halt on arriving on the line.

If the movement is made from a halt, the base squad stands fast; the others make a full change of direction, march away from the base, incline slightly to the rear, make a second change of direction when at the proper interval, and halt on the line.

*To Deploy as Skirmishers.*

**231.** Being in line of squads: 1. *As skirmishers*, 2. **MARCH**.

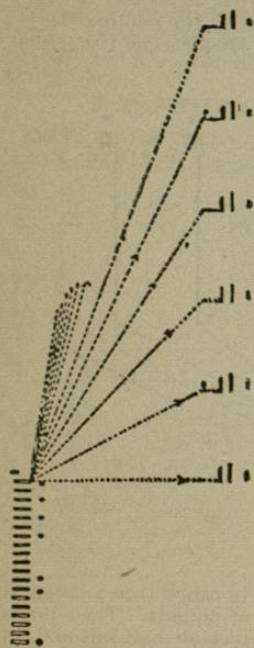
Executed by each squad, the corporals taking their places in the line of skirmishers.

These commands may be given at any time after the commencement of the movement to form line of squads; the squads that have their intervals deploy at once, the others as soon as they gain their intervals.

*To Deploy as Skirmishers From any Formation.*

**232.** The company in any formation may be deployed as skirmishers facing in any desired direction by the commands: 1. *As skirmishers on (such) squad*, 2. *Forward (By the right and left flanks, To the right, right front, rear, etc.)*, 3. **MARCH**; or, 3. *Double time*, 4. **MARCH**, 5. *Guide (right, left or center)*.

The captain points out the desired direction, and alignment if



Pl. 53, Par. 229.

the deployment is to be by the flank, to the corporal of the base squad. The corporal leads his squad in the indicated direction or places it upon the alignment. Each of the other corporals leads his squad by the most convenient route to its normal place in line and causes it to conform to the movements of the base squad. Each squad is deployed as skirmishers as soon as disengaged.

*To Increase and Diminish Intervals.*

**233.** Being in line of squads: 1. *On (such) squad, to (so many) paces, extend (close)*, 2. **MARCH**.

The squads open from or close toward the base squad. If marching, the movement is executed by two partial changes of direction; if at a halt, by two full changes. If at a halt, the base stands fast; if in march, the base continues in quick time or is halted, according as the movement is made in double or quick time.

Being deployed as skirmishers: 1. *On (such) squad, to (so many) paces, extend (close)*, 2. **MARCH**.

The skirmishers extend from or close toward number two front rank of the base squad.

*The Assembly.*

**234.** The captain takes post where his company is to form, and signals or commands: 1. *Assemble*, 2. **MARCH**.

The skirmishers, squads, or platoons move promptly toward him and re-form the company.

To assemble by platoon: 1. *Assemble by platoon*, 2. **MARCH**.

At the first command, each chief of platoon moves quickly to in front of the squad on which the platoon is to be assembled and repeats the first command.

At the second command, each platoon assembles in the manner prescribed for the company.

To assemble by squad: 1. *Assemble by squad*, 2. **MARCH**.

Executed by each squad.

To cause one or more squads to take a desired formation, the captain designates the squads and gives the necessary instructions.

*The Rally.*

**235.** Rally by company, platoon, or squad is executed in the same manner as explained for the squad.

The captain commands: **RALLY BY COMPANY (PLATOON, SQUAD)**.



*Firings.*

**236.** To fire volleys by a subdivision of the company, the captain commands: 1. *Fire by platoon (section, squad)*, 2. (*So many*) *volleys*, indicates, when desirable, the range and objective, and adds: 3. **COMMENCE FIRING.**

Each subdivision executes the firing as if alone.

The captain may designate one or more squads to fire or preferably may designate individual sharpshooters and allow them to fire at will.

*Normal Attack.*

**237.** The captain designates some well-defined object, as a house, tree, or target, that can be seen and recognized by all. He places the company in line of squads on arriving at the limit of effective artillery fire (on ordinary ground about twenty-five hundred yards) and moves forward in quick time. At twelve hundred yards he deploys the squads as skirmishers. He makes the first halt at one thousand yards and then every fifty yards until arriving at two hundred yards.

After each halt, to take up the advance, the captain moves forward to his position in front of the line and commands *forward*; the lieutenants move forward to their positions in front of the line and repeat the command. The sergeants are particularly charged to see that the skirmishers understand and obey the command.

To halt the line, the captain commands *halt* and the lieutenants repeat the command; the skirmishers *halt on the line of the company officers*, who then take their positions in rear of the line.

The quick time is continued to eight hundred yards, after which the double time is used.

The skirmishers close in on the center as they advance so that at six hundred yards the line consists of about one skirmisher per yard.

The chiefs of platoons designate the squad, or squads, to fire at each halt; the captain designates the platoon when but one platoon is to fire; the chiefs of platoons give the commands for the firing in both cases.

Squads and platoons are so designated as to distribute the expenditure of ammunition as uniformly as possible throughout the company.

At the first four halts one squad in each platoon fires one round; during the next four, two squads in each platoon fire two rounds; during the next four, one platoon fires at will; dur-

ing the next four, the entire company fires at will. At the two hundred yard halt rapid fire is delivered as in School of the Squad.

To charge, the captain signals: **CEASE FIRING**, and commands: 1. *To the charge*, 2. **MARCH.**

The men advance in double time.

Having arrived at about thirty yards from the enemy's position, the captain commands: **CHARGE.**

The men charge bayonet, quicken the pace, and advance upon the enemy.

To insure cessation of fire, the lieutenants, when necessary, repeat the signal *cease firing.*

**238.** To advance by alternate platoons from any halt, the captain commands: *First (Second) platoon forward, second (first) platoon commence firing.* The second (first) platoon opens fire; the first (second) platoon moves forward at a run as soon as such fire is opened, halts about twenty-five yards in advance of the second (first) platoon and opens fire; the second (first) platoon then moves forward in a similar manner to about twenty-five yards in advance of the first (second) platoon, halts and opens fire; and so on until the captain directs the platoon in rear to halt on line with the preceding platoon. Each chief of platoon gives the commands for the advance, halt, and fire, of his platoon.

*Instruction on Varied Ground*

**239.** The captain designates some objective or details a couple of instructed soldiers to outline the enemy.

He extends, advances, and conducts the attack, on the same general principles as before, but modified by considerations of the ground.

The captain sends out a few instructed men to act as scouts. On reaching a position, about 1,000 yards from the enemy, that allows an effective fire and beyond which the scouts can not advance unaided, they hold such position and await the arrival of the firing line which they join. Should the firing line find it necessary to open fire before reaching the line of scouts the latter shelter themselves by natural features from both fires and await the arrival of the firing line as before.

The halts are made in the same manner as before; the first, on the line of scouts. The captain orders each halt at such place as will allow an effective fire on the objective. The lieutenants move slightly forward or backward so that the



skirmishers, when halting *on the line established by the company officers*, will be in a position that allows an effective fire.

The distance between halts now conforms to the ground.

The number of men firing, and of cartridges fired at the various halts, is fixed by the captain according to the circumstances of the action.

#### *The Company Acting Alone.*

**240.** *The company acting alone* is in three echelons; *firing line, support and reserve.*

One platoon habitually forms the firing line; one section, the support; one section, the reserve.

This division of the company is varied according to circumstances.

The captain, accompanied by the first sergeant and musicians, takes post at such central point as best enables him to supervise and control the action of the entire company.

The support and reserve follow the firing line at about three hundred and six hundred yards respectively, in the early stages of the attack.

The firing line attacks as described for the company. The reserve is habitually used to deliver a flank attack in conjunction with the direct attack of the firing line. The support follows the firing line at such distance as allows it to protect the flanks of the same and to pursue the enemy when the latter has been thrust out of his position.

If the reserve is not used for a flank attack, the support gradually approaches the firing line and joins the same on one flank at about six hundred yards from the enemy. The reserve, in this case, follows as described above for the support.

#### *The Defense.*

**241.** The principles governing a company acting on the defensive as an integral part of a larger organization, are the same as laid down in the School of the Squad.

The captain causes the company to occupy that portion of the position assigned him and superintends the construction of the necessary artificial cover.

The distances to all prominent objects in front are measured and a record of such measurements is furnished the platoon commanders.

Certain subdivisions may be designated to fire upon the enemy's supports and reserves. Otherwise, all fire is habitually directed upon the nearest enemy presenting a favorable target.

## SCHOOL OF THE BATTALION.

### CLOSE ORDER.

**242.** In this school the senior officer present is the instructor; in the text, he is designated as major.

**243.** Captains repeat such preparatory commands as are to be immediately executed by their companies; as, *forward, squads, right, etc.*; the men execute the commands *march, and halt*, if applying to their companies, when given by the major; captains do not repeat the major's commands in executing the manual, nor those commands which are not essential to the execution of a movement by their companies, as, *close in mass, etc.*

Each captain gives his commands so as to insure their execution by his company at the proper time, and in a tone loud enough to be readily heard by the men of his company, but avoids unnecessary loudness.

In changes from line into column of squads and the reverse, and in facing or marching the column of squads to the rear, each captain moves to his proper place at double time, as soon as practicable after the preparatory command indicates to him his new position. In other movements requiring change of position, he moves in the most convenient way as soon as practicable after the command *march or dress*.

**244.** When the formation admits of the simultaneous execution by companies, of movements in the School of the Company, the major may cause such movements to be executed by prefixing, when necessary, *Companies*, to the commands therein prescribed; as, 1. *Companies*, 2. *Right front into line*, 3. **MARCH**; 1. *Companies*, 2. *Column right*, 3. **MARCH**; etc.

When line, line of columns, or column of subdivisions is formed, the major announces the guide if the march is to be continued.

**245.** By the designation *line of columns* is meant a line in which each company is in column of squads.

**246.** The major is responsible for the instruction of his battalion.

When their instruction is not otherwise provided for by Army