

order or right shoulder, commands: 1. *Guard to its post*, and adds the necessary commands for the guard to move off in column of squads or twos.

519. When dismounted cavalry and infantry are united for guard mounting, the cavalry details form as prescribed for infantry.

520. The duties herein prescribed for the first sergeant may be performed by other sergeants not detailed for guard.

521. Whenever practicable a single company, if of sufficient strength, furnishes the officers of the day and guard, the non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of each guard.

If the entire strength of the company is not required for the guard, the remainder is held for such other duty, including fatigue, as may be required of it. The number of supernumeraries in such detail is fixed by the commanding officer.

Supernumerary and battalion staff officers are so detailed for duty with the company furnishing the guard, as to keep the tours of service distributed as uniformly as possible among all officers available for such duty.

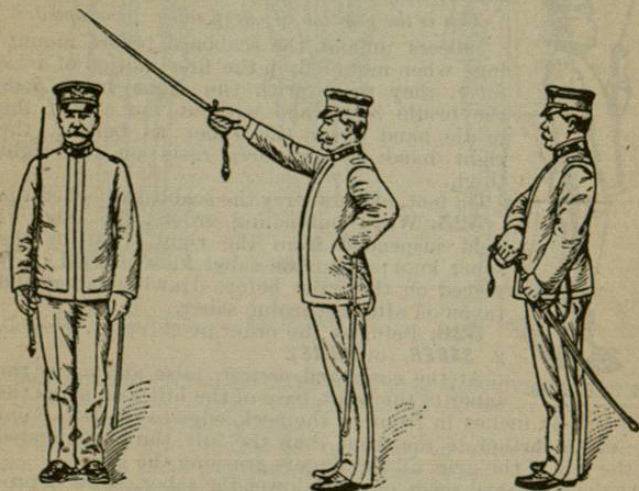
Guard mounting, when there is but the one detail, is held as previously described; the detail is marched on as described for the first detail, the supernumeraries are distributed uniformly on the line nine paces in rear of the rear rank and the first sergeant places himself three paces in rear of the center of the line of supernumeraries.

522. For detailed instructions not herein prescribed, see Manual of Guard Duty.

MANUAL OF THE SABER.

523. Whenever the word *saber* appears it applies also to the sword, carried by noncommissioned staff officers.

524. 1. *Draw*, 2. *SABER*.



Pl. 74, Par. 524

Pl. 75, Par. 524.

Pl. 76, Par. 524

At the command *draw*, unhook the saber with the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, thumb on the end of the hook, fingers lifting the upper ring; grasp the scabbard with the left hand at the upper band, bring the hilt a little forward, seize the grip with the right hand, and draw the blade six inches out of the scabbard, pressing the scabbard against the thigh with the left hand.

At the command *saber*, draw the saber quickly, raising the arm to its full extent to the right front, at an angle of about forty-five degrees with the horizontal, the saber, edge down, in a straight line with the arm; make a slight pause and bring the back of the blade against the shoulder, edge to the front, arm nearly extended, hand by the side, elbow back, third and fourth fingers back of the grip; at the same time hook up the scabbard with the thumb and first two fingers of the left hand, thumb through the upper ring, fingers supporting it; drop the left hand by the side.



Pl. 77, Par. 526.

This is the position of carry saber dismounted.

Officers unhook the scabbard before mounting; when mounted, in the first motion of *draw saber*, they reach with the right hand over the bridle hand, and without the aid of the bridle hand draw the saber as before; the right hand at the *carry* rests on the right thigh.

On foot, officers carry the scabbard hooked up.

525. When publishing orders, the saber is held suspended from the right wrist by the saber knot; when the saber knot is used, it is placed on the wrist before drawing saber, and taken off after returning saber.

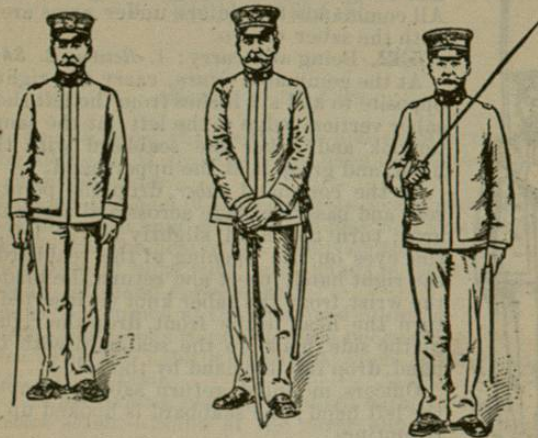
526. Being at the order or carry: 1. *Present*, 2. *SABER*, (or *ARMS*).

At the command *present*, raise and carry the saber to the front, base of the hilt as high as the chin and six inches in front of the neck, edge to the left, point six inches farther to the front than the hilt, thumb extended on the left of the grip, all the fingers grasping the grip.

At the command *saber*, or *arms*, lower the saber, point in prolongation of the right foot and near the ground, edge to the left, hand by the side, thumb on left of grip, arm extended. If mounted, the hand is held behind the thigh, point a little to the right and front of the stirrup.

In rendering honors with troops, officers execute the first motion of the salute at the command *present*, the second motion at the command *arms*; enlisted men with the sword execute the first motion at the command *arms*, and omit the second motion.

527. Being at a carry: 1. *Order*, 2. *SABER* (or *ARMS*). Drop the point of the saber directly to the front, point on or near the ground, edge down, thumb on back of grip.



Pl. 78, Par. 527.

Pl. 79, Par. 529.

Pl. 80, Par. 530.

Being at the *present saber*, should the next command be *order arms*, officers *order saber*; if the command be other than *order arms*, they execute *carry saber*.

When arms are brought to the order, the officers or enlisted men with the saber or sword drawn *order saber*.

528. The saber is held at the carry while giving commands, marching at attention or changing position in quick time.

When at the order, sabers are brought to the carry when arms are brought to any position except the present or parade rest.

529. Being at the order: 1. *Parade*, 2. *REST*.

Take the position of parade rest except that the left hand is uppermost and rests on the right hand, point of saber on or near the ground in front of the center of the body, edge to the right.

At the command *attention*, resume the order saber and the position of the soldier.

530. In marching in double time, the saber is carried diag-

onally across the breast, edge to the front; the left hand steadies the scabbard.

531. Officers on all duties under arms draw and return saber without waiting for command. All commands to soldiers under arms are given with the saber drawn.

532. Being at a carry: 1. *Return*, 2. *SABER*.

At the command *return*, carry the right hand opposite to and six inches from the left shoulder, saber vertical, edge to the left; at the same time unhook and lower the scabbard with the left hand, and grasp it at the upper band.

At the command *saber*, drop the point to the rear and pass the blade across and along the left arm; turn the head slightly to the left, fixing the eyes on the opening of the scabbard, raise the right hand, insert and return the blade; free the wrist from the saber knot (if inserted in it), turn the head to the front, drop the right hand by the side, hook up the scabbard with the left hand, drop the left hand by the side.

Officers, mounted, return saber without using the left hand; the scabbard is hooked up on dismounting.

533. At inspection, enlisted men with the sword drawn execute the first motion of *present saber*, and turn the wrist to show both sides of the blade, resuming the carry when the inspector has passed.



Pl. 81, Par. 532.

THE COLOR.

Manual of the Color.

534. At the *carry*, the heel of the pike rests in the socket of the sling at the right hip; the right hand grasps the pike at the height of the shoulder.

At the *order*, the heel of the pike rests on the ground near the right toe, the right hand holding the pike in a vertical position.

At *parade rest*, the heel of the pike is on the ground, as at the *order*; the pike is held with both hands in front of the center of the body, left hand uppermost.

The *order* is resumed at the command *attention*.

The left hand assists the right when necessary.

The *carry* is the habitual position when the troops are at a shoulder, port or trail.

The *order* and *parade rest* are executed with the troops.

The color salute.—Being at the *carry*, slip the right hand up the pike to the height of the eye, then lower the pike by straightening the arm to the front.

The color salutes in the ceremony *Escort of the Color*, and when saluting an officer entitled to the honor, but in no other case.

If marching, the salute is executed when at six paces from the officer entitled to the salute; the *carry* is resumed when six paces beyond him.

At a *halt*, the salute is executed at the command *present arms*, the color being brought to the *carry* at the command *present*; the salute executed, the *order* is resumed at the command *order arms*, the color being first brought to the *carry*.

THE BAND.

535. The band is formed in two or more ranks, with sufficient intervals between the men and distances between the ranks to permit a free use of the instruments.

The field music, when united, forms with and in rear of the band; when the band is not present, the posts, movements, and duties of the field music are the same as prescribed for the band; when a musician is in charge, his position is on the right of the front rank. When the battalion or regiment turns about by squads, the band executes the countermarch; when the battalion or regiment executes *right left* or *about face*, the band faces in the same manner.

In marching, the different ranks dress to the right.

In executing *open ranks*, each rank of the band takes the distance of three paces from the rank next in front; the drum major verifies the alignment.

The field music sounds the *march*, *flourishes* or *ruffles*, and *to the color*, at the signal of the drum major.

Instructions for the Drum Major.

536. The drum major is three paces in front of the center of the front rank, and gives the signals or commands for the movements of the band as for a squad, substituting in the commands *band* for *squad*.

Signals of the Drum Major.

537. Preparatory to a signal the staff is held in the right hand, hand below the chin, back to the front, head of the staff near the hand, ferrule pointing upward and to the right.

Prepare to play.—Face toward the band and extend the right arm to its full length in the direction of the staff. *Play.*—Bring the arm back to its original position in front of the body.

Prepare to cease playing.—Extend the right arm to its full length in the direction of the staff. *Cease playing.*—Bring the arm back to its original position in front of the body.

To march.—Turn the wrist and bring the staff to the front, the ferrule pointing upward and to the front; extend the arm to its full length in the direction of the staff.

To halt.—Lower the staff into the raised left hand and raise the staff horizontally above the head with both hands, the arms extended; lower the staff with both hands to a horizontal position at the height of the hips.

To countermarch.—Face toward the band and give the signal *to march*. The countermarch is executed by each front rank man to the right of the drum major turning to the right about, each to the left turning left about, each followed by the men covering him. The drum major passes through the center.

To oblique.—Bring the staff to a horizontal position, the head of the staff opposite the neck, the ferrule pointing in the direction the oblique is to be made; extend the arm to its full length in the direction of the staff.

To march by the right flank.—Extend the arm to the right, the staff vertical, ferrule upward, back of the hand to the rear.

To march by the left flank.—Extend the arm to the left, the staff vertical, ferrule upward, back of the hand to the front.

To diminish front.—Let the ferrule fall into the left hand at the height of the eyes, right hand at the height of the hip.

To increase front.—Let the ferrule fall into the left hand at the height of the hip, right hand at the height of the neck.

The *march*, *flourishes*, or *ruffles.*—Bring the staff to a vertical position, hand opposite the neck, back of the hand to the front, ferrule pointing down.

To the color.—Bring the staff to a horizontal position at the height of the neck, back of the hand to the rear, ferrule pointing to the left.

When the band is playing in marching, the drum major beats the time with his staff and supports the left hand at the hip, fingers in front, thumb to the rear.

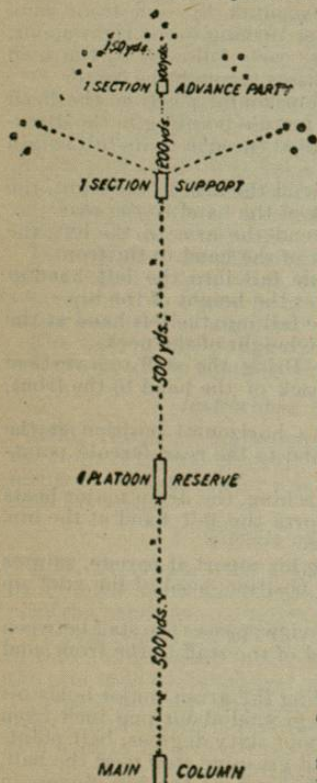
The drum major, before making his report at parade, salutes by bringing his staff to a vertical position, head of the staff up and opposite the left shoulder.

The drum major, marching in review, passes the staff between the right arm and the body, head of the staff to the front, and then salutes with the left hand.

At a halt and the band not playing the drum major holds his staff with the ferrule touching the ground about one inch from toe of right foot, at an angle of about sixty degrees, ball pointing upward to the right, right hand grasping staff near the ball, back of the hand to the front, left hand at the hip, fingers in front, thumb to the rear.

ADVANCE AND REAR GUARD.

538. An *advance guard* is a body of troops thrown out in front of a marching column to cover its movements, to prevent surprise, and gain information.



539. In an advance, it seizes advantageous positions and holds them until the main body comes up; or holds in check the advancing enemy until the main body can deploy and take up a position to meet him.

540. In retreat, it prepares the way for the main body, guarding and repairing roads, bridges, etc.; sweeping away any partisans or guerrillas. If hostile troops have outmarched the column and are in front of it, the advance guard performs duties of the same nature as in the advance.

541. The advance guard is divided into two nearly equal parts, the *vanguard* and the *reserve*.

The vanguard is subdivided into the *advance party* and the *support*. The advance party furnishes the *leading* and *flanking groups*. The support furnishes its own *flankers*.

542. A small advance guard, consisting of a company of infantry of one hundred men, may be disposed as follows:

A *point*, or leading group, consisting of three men under a corporal; a *flanking group* of four men on either flank, one hundred and fifty yards distant and some-

what retired; the remainder of the *advance party*, twelve men, under a sergeant, at one hundred yards in rear of the point.

The *support* follows at two hundred yards in rear of the advance party, throwing out, if necessary, two *flanking groups* of four men each, slightly in advance of the support, and somewhat farther out than the flankers of the advance party. The support, including the flankers, numbers twenty-five men. The commander of the vanguard is ordinarily with the support.

The *reserve*, one-half of the advance guard, follows at five hundred yards in rear of the support; the reserve may throw out flanking detachments at from two hundred to four hundred yards, on either or both flanks, and somewhat in advance and in rear of its position.

The commander of the advance guard is ordinarily with the reserve.

The main column follows at five hundred yards in rear of the reserve, or thirteen hundred yards from the point.

When necessary, the support sends out one or two men to preserve communication with the advance party; the reserve may send out men to preserve communication with the vanguard and with the main body.

543. *Rear guards* are corresponding bodies in rear of the column. In a forward movement, they protect the rear of the column from raiding parties or detachments, arrest stragglers, prevent pillaging, etc.

544. In a retreat, they cover the column, checking the enemy, and delaying him so as to insure the safety of the column.

545. The example given of the order of march of a small advance guard serves equally well as a type for a rear guard of the same strength, if it be considered as faced to the rear throughout.

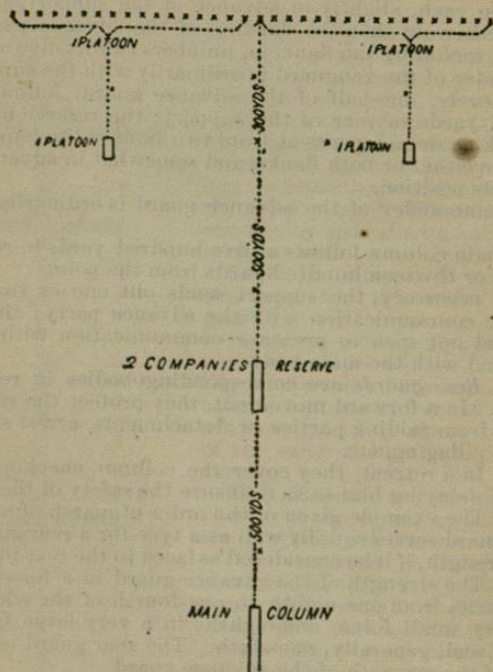
546. The strength of the advance guard in a forward movement varies from one-eighth to one-fourth of the whole force; in a very small force, one-eighth; in a very large force, one-fourth; and, generally, one-sixth. The rear guard is generally one-half the strength of the advance guard.

In retreat, the proportions given above for the advance guard would apply to the rear guard, and the advance guard would be half the strength of the rear guard.

It should be borne in mind, however, that these proportions vary according to circumstances, and must depend upon the judgment of the commander.

547. The foregoing rules must be modified to suit the varying condition of the country and of the advance and retreat.

When the nature of the country is such that the flankers can not be used, they are dispensed with, but a point always precedes the remainder of the advance party.



Pl. 83, Par. 547.

In open country the advance party may be deployed in line of skirmishers at increased intervals; the support marching in column, or in line of squads with increased intervals.

OUTPOSTS.

548. The size of the detachment for outpost duty depends upon the strength of the main command, the proximity of the enemy, the extent of front to be covered, the character of the country, etc.; it should not, as a rule, exceed one-sixth of the whole force.

549. The object is to guard all approaches, to obtain the earliest information of the enemy's movements, and to obstruct and delay his advance.

550. The outposts should cover the entire front, extend well beyond the flanks and toward the rear.

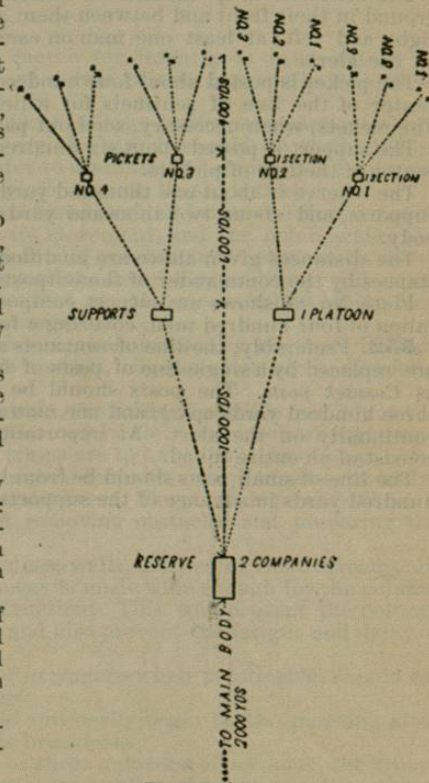
551. Outposts may be disposed as follows:

First: A line of sentinels; numbered from right to left in each picket.

Second: A line of small groups, called pickets; numbered from right to left in each outpost.

Third: A line of larger groups, called supports.

Fourth: The reserve.



Pl. 84, Par. 551.

The reserve is sometimes omitted when the supports hold a strong defensive line.

Posts in the line of sentinels are from one hundred to three hundred yards apart, and one or two men are placed on each post.

The sentinels keep themselves concealed; they watch the ground in their front and between them and the posts on their right and left; at least one man on each post must always be on the alert.

The picket is posted about four hundred yards in rear of the center of the line of sentinels for which it furnishes reliefs. The pickets, when necessary, send out patrols.

The support is posted about six hundred yards in rear of the center of the line of pickets.

The reserve is about one thousand yards in rear of the line of supports, and about two thousand yards in front of the main body.

The distances given above are modified according to circumstances by the commander of the outposts.

Plate No. 84 shows an outpost composed of an infantry battalion of four hundred men, covering a front of one mile.

552. Preferably, the line of sentinels and the line of pickets are replaced by a single line of posts of four men each, known as *Cossack posts*. The posts should be from one hundred to three hundred yards apart, and one man at each post should be continually on the alert. At important points the posts may consist of an entire squad.

The line of small posts should be from three hundred to four hundred yards in advance of the supports.

MARCHES.

553. The average march for infantry is from fifteen to twenty miles per day, at a rate of two and one-half to three miles per hour.

554. When troops move in large bodies, and particularly in the vicinity of the enemy, the march should be conducted in several columns, in order to diminish the depth of the columns and to expedite the deployment into line of battle.

555. The orders for the march should state the time for each division to commence its movement, and the points where the division or its elements should enter the main route, so as not to interfere with the march of the division preceding or following, and to prevent fatigue that would be caused by keeping men under arms longer than necessary.

556. In route marches, regiments usually alternate in leading the brigade; in like manner, brigades alternate in divisions, and divisions in corps.

557. In large commands, the roads, if possible, are left to the artillery and trains. The orders for the march should state whether the troops or trains are to have the right of way.

558. Each brigade is provided with a corps of pioneers under charge of a commissioned officer. The pioneers precede the column for the purpose of removing obstacles and preparing the way for the troops.

Whenever fences, hedges, walls, ditches, or small streams are encountered, a passageway is made wide enough for the column to march without obstruction. This will prevent the column from lengthening out, and also prevent the fatigue and delay of regaining distances.

Pioneers, mounted or in wagons when practicable, should repair the roads for trains.

559. Marches should ordinarily begin in the morning after the men have had their breakfasts.

After marching half or three quarters of an hour, the troops are halted for fifteen minutes to allow the men to relieve themselves and to adjust their clothing and accouterments.

After the first rest, there should be a halt of ten minutes during every hour.

In tropical countries it is often necessary to increase the length and frequency of the halts.

On long marches, halts of half or three-quarters of an hour should be made for meals. The halt, if practicable, should be made in the vicinity of wood and water.

When long distances have to be overcome rapidly, it is done by changing gaits; the most favorable ground is selected for the double time; special care should be taken not to exhaust the troops immediately before engaging the enemy.

560. No man should be permitted to leave the ranks without permission of the captain; if he needs medical attention, the captain gives him a pass to the surgeon, showing his name, company, and regiment; if he is unable to return to his company, the surgeon admits him to the ambulance, or indorses the pass, stating that he is permitted to fall out on account of sickness.

The provost guard of the brigade marches in rear of the brigade.

It is the duty of all officers and noncommissioned officers to suppress straggling. Men who fall out of ranks are examined by the provost guard, and if absent without authority, they are arrested and sent to their regiments.

561. Whenever delays occur in front, the brigade may stack arms. It is the duty of all commanders, within their commands, to investigate, personally or by means of staff officers, every cause of delay, and staff officers should frequently be sent ahead for the purpose of gaining information that may shorten the march and lessen the fatigue of the troops.

CAMPING.

562. In the presence of the enemy, the troops bivouac in position; company officers bivouac in rear of their companies; the field and staff in rear of the center of the line of company officers.

563. When not in the presence of the enemy, each battalion usually camps in column of companies at convenient distances.

The tents of each company are arranged in two lines, facing each other, or in one line, all facing in the same direction; the tents of the company officers are arranged in line parallel to the flank of the column and at a convenient distance, facing the company street, captain's tent on the right, his lieutenants' on his left. The first sergeant's tent is on the flank of the company toward the officers' tents.

The tents of the major and his staff are in the line of those of the company officers; the major's opposite the center of his battalion; his adjutant's, on his right; those of the other staff officers, on his left.

The tent of the colonel is opposite the center of the regiment in rear of those of the company officers; the tent of the lieutenant colonel, on the right and that of the adjutant, on the left of the colonel's tent; those of the other staff officers, on the left of the adjutant's tent.

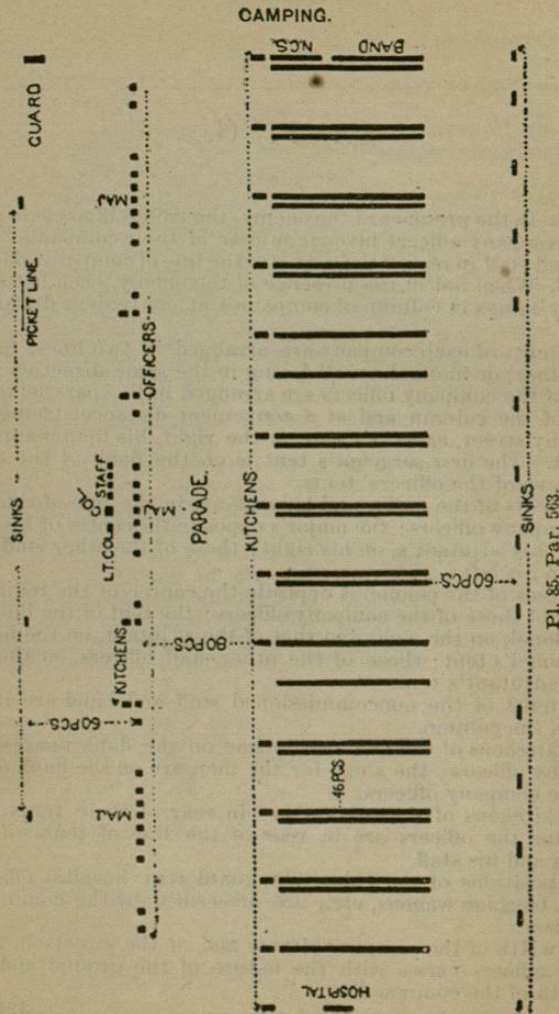
The tents of the noncommissioned staff and band are at the head of the column.

The kitchens of the men are in line on the flank nearest the company officers; the sinks for the men are on the flank opposite the company officers.

The kitchens of the officers are in rear of their tents; the sinks for the officers are in rear of the line of tents of the colonel and his staff.

The positions of the color line, guard tent, hospital, officers' horses, baggage wagons, etc., are prescribed by the commanding officer.

The width of the company streets and of the streets in front of the officers varies with the nature of the ground and the strength of the command.



When time will permit, all the streets are ditched; a shallow ditch is also made around each tent.

When straw, leaves or boughs are at hand, the men should be required to raise their beds above the ground; attention to this rule, to cleanliness, and to the proper cooking of food will greatly reduce the number and frequency of camp diseases.

In winter quarters, tents may be pitched on frames made of boards or split logs, the bunks of the men being arranged one above another.

Selection of Site.

564. Old camp grounds should be avoided whenever possible. Wood, water and grass should be available. A southern slope on sandy or deep gravelly soil is desirable; the bank of a running river is good if not marshy.

Marshes, made ground, alluvial soil and enclosed ravines should be avoided.

Sinks.

565. On arrival in camp sinks should at once be constructed. They should be near the companies, and so placed as to not pollute the water either directly, by soakage, or by overflow in case of heavy rains. Whenever necessary to fulfill these conditions, they may be varied from their regular positions; not being placed near the kitchens.

A small trench suffices for a single night. For more permanent camps the trench for each company should be two or three feet wide, from three to ten feet deep, and twelve to fifteen feet long, with vertical sides. Seats and back rests of poles or other material should be provided, and the entire sink screened by brush, canvas or other means. Such permanent sinks should be discarded when filled within two feet of the surface, and completely filled with earth. All sinks should be filled in with earth before marching.

In cold weather it is usually sufficient to cover the contents of the sink once each day with lime, ashes or ordinary earth, the material being as dry as possible. In warmer weather the contents must be covered more frequently. In very warm weather particularly when there is danger of typhoid fever and similar epidemics, a sentinel should be posted over each sink with strict orders to require each man after using the sink to cover his faces with the lime, ashes or earth. Or a man may be kept constantly on duty to so use the lime, ashes or earth.

In case impervious soil holds such amount of liquid in the

sink as to render the preceding methods impracticable, each sink should be disinfected daily by scattering dried leaves, straw or other litter over the contents, sprinkling the litter liberally with crude or mineral oil and setting on fire.

The constant endeavor should be to prevent sinks contaminating the water supply and to prevent flies carrying contagion from the sinks to the food.

Kitchen Pits.

566. Pits should at once be constructed for the purely liquid refuse from the kitchens; solid refuse should be burned; at the kitchen fire in case of daily change of camp; at some designated place in case of more permanent camps, the refuse being taken thereto and burned daily by police parties.

Except in camps of the most temporary character kitchen pits should be covered with boards or other material, to exclude the flies. In case boards are not available small sapplings may be cut in convenient lengths to reach across the pit. On top of these supports small brushwood is laid crosswise and then covered with straw, weeds or grass, which is then covered with earth. A small hopper placed in the cover, for pouring in the liquid refuse, may be covered by a board when not in use, thus making the exclusion of flies complete. By fastening a wire screen to the bottom of the hopper solid matter can be excluded from the pit. In porous soils this materially increases the length of time a single pit will dispose of the liquid refuse.

All pits should be filled in with earth before marching.

Water Supply.

567. On going into camp a guard should be placed over the water supply and places designated for obtaining the drinking and cooking water, watering animals, bathing, and washing clothing. The first should be farthest up the source of supply and the others in the order named. If the stream be small it is best to construct reservoirs by building small dams across the stream.

If the supply be from small springs each may be dug out, lined with a gabion or barrel with both heads removed, and the space between the lining and the earth filled with puddled clay. The same method may frequently be used near swamps, streams or lakes. In all cases the puddled clay should be carried up into a curb to keep out the surface drainage.

Water that is not known to be pure should be thoroughly boiled, then cooled and aerated before drinking.

Impurities in suspension may be removed by an extemporized filter. A small hole in the bottom of a barrel, can or similar vessel, is stopped with a piece of sponge or other material allowing the free passage of water. A layer of clean, coarse sand, three or four inches thick, is then placed in the bottom, followed by a similar layer of pounded charcoal; then another of sand followed by one of gravel, both of which should be washed clean before being placed in the filter.

Kitchen Fires.

568. Camp kettles can be hung on a support consisting of a small green pole lying in the crotches of two upright posts of the same character.

A narrow trench for the fire, about one foot deep, dug under the pole, not only protects the fire from the wind but saves fuel. A still greater economy of fuel can be effected by digging a similar trench in the direction of the wind and slightly narrower than the diameter of the kettles. The kettles are then placed on the trench and the space between the kettles filled in with stones, clay, etc., leaving the flue running beneath the kettles. The draft can be improved by building a chimney of stones, clay, etc., at the leeward end of the flue.

Four such trenches radiating from a common central chimney will give one flue for use whatever may be the direction of the wind.

A slight slope of the flue, from the chimney down, provides for drainage and improves the draft.

Ovens.

569. The lack of portable ovens can be met by ovens constructed of stone and covered with earth to better retain the heat. If no stone is available an empty barrel with one head out is laid on its side, covered with wet clay to a depth of six or more inches and then with a layer of dry earth equally thick. A flue is constructed with the clay above the closed end of the barrel, which is then burned out with a hot fire. This leaves a baked clay covering for the oven.

A recess can be similarly constructed with boards or even brushwood, supported on a horizontal pole resting on upright posts, covered and burned out as in case of the barrel.

When clay banks are available an oven may be excavated therein and used at once.

To bake in such ovens, first heat and then close flues and end.

PITCHING TENTS.*Single Shelter Tents.*

570. The captain causes the company to stack arms, dresses it back to four paces from the stacks and commands: *Form for shelter tents.*

The officers fall out, the first sergeant falls in as rear rank man of the right file composed of himself and right guide: blank files are filled by the file closers or by men taken from the front rank; the remaining file closers fall in on the left.

The captain then commands: 1. *To the left (right) take shelter tent intervals,* 2. **MARCH,** 3. *Company,* 4. **HALT,** 5. **FRONT,** 6. **PITCH TENTS.**

At the command *march*, all face to the left and move off in succession, the front and rear rank men alternating. Each rear rank man places himself in rear of his front rank man in a single column; as the line is being extended, each man grasps with his left hand the right wrist of the man in front.

If intervals are taken to the right, the front rank man of each file follows his rear rank man, and each man grasps with his right hand the left wrist of the man in front.

At the command *halt*, given as the second man from the right has his interval, all halt, face to the front, dress to the right and correct their intervals by moving to the left until the arms are fully extended.

At the command *front*, all drop their hands.

At the command *pitch tents*, each rear rank man moves back to four paces in rear of his front rank man; all unslung and open the blanket rolls and take out the shelter half, poles and pins; the front rank man places one pin in the ground at the point where his right heel, kept in position until this time, was planted. Each then spreads his shelter half, triangle to the rear, flat upon the ground the tent is to occupy, rear rank man's half on the right. The halves are then buttoned together. Each front rank man joins his pole, inserts the top in the eyes of the halves and holds the pole upright beside the pin placed in the ground; his rear rank man, using the pins in front, pins down the front corners of the tent on the line of pins, stretching the canvas taut: he then inserts a pin in the eye of the rope and drives the pin at such distance in front of the pole as to hold the rope taut. Both then go to the rear of the tent; the rear rank man adjusts the pole and the front rank man drives the

pins. The rest of the pins are then driven by both men, the rear rank man working on the right.

As soon as the tent is pitched, each man arranges the contents of the blanket roll in the tent, and stands at attention in front of his own half on line with the front guy rope pin.

The guy ropes, to have a uniform slope when the shelter tents are pitched, should all be of the same length.

571. Shelter tents are pitched by a squad or platoon in the same manner as by a company.

Double Shelter Tents.

572. The double shelter tent is formed by buttoning together the square ends of two single tents. Two complete tents, except one pole, are used. Two guy ropes are used at each end, the guy pins being placed in front of the corner pins.

The double shelter tents are pitched by numbers one and two front and rear rank, and by numbers three and four front and rear rank; the men falling in on the left are numbered, counting off if necessary.

The captain gives the same commands as before, inserting *double* before *shelter* in the first command, and before *tents* in the last command.

The commands are executed in the same manner as when pitching single shelter tents, with the following exceptions:

Only the front rank grasp wrists; the rear rank cover their file leaders at six paces distance.

The first sergeant places himself on the right of the right guide and with him pitches a single shelter tent.

Only the odd numbers of the front rank mark the line with the tent pin.

All the men spread their shelter halves on the ground the tent is to occupy. Those of the front rank are placed with the triangular ends to the front. All four halves are then buttoned together, first the ridges and then the square ends. The front corners of the tent are pinned by the front rank men, the odd number holding the poles, the even number driving the pins. The rear rank men similarly pin the rear corners.

While the odd numbers steady the poles, each even number of the front rank takes his pole and enters the tent where, assisted by the even number of the rear rank, he adjusts the pole to the center eyes of the shelter halves in the following order: 1st, the lower half of the front tent; 2nd, the lower half of the rear

tent; 3rd, the upper half of the front tent; 4th, the upper half of the rear tent. The guy ropes are then adjusted.

The tents having been pitched, the triangular ends are turned back, contents of the rolls arranged, and the men stand at attention, each opposite his own shelter half and facing out from the tent.

573. To pitch single or double shelter tents by battalion, the major causes the right (left) guides to cover, dresses the battalion on the covering guides and commands: 1. *Pitch (double) tents.* Each captain causes his company to pitch tents by the same commands and in the same manner as previously described.

To Strike Shelter Tents.

574. Arms having been stacked and everything removed from the tents: 1. *Strike tents,* 2. *DOWN,* 3. *To the right (left) assemble,* 4. *MARCH.*

At the first command, the side pins are removed; the front rank man steadies the front pole, the rear rank man the rear pole, and all remaining pins are removed.

At the second command, or last note of the *general*, the tents are lowered, blanket rolls packed and slung, and the men stand at attention in front and rear of the places lately occupied by their tents at their original places after extension.

At the third command, they close in to the right and re-form company.

Common and Wall Tents.

575. Four men, numbered from 1 to 4 consecutively, pitch each tent.

Nos. 1 and 2 place the ridgepole perpendicular to the company street, with one end against the position pin; Nos. 3 and 4 drive a pin at the other end of the ridgepole. Nos. 1 and 2 mark the positions of the four corner guy-rope pins by placing the ridgepole parallel to the company street, to the right (facing the tent) of the position pin; Nos. 3 and 4 drive a large pin one pace in front of the outer end of the ridgepole. The other three corner guy pins are set in succession in the same manner, going first straight to the rear, then across the tent and then to the front. All four then spread the tent on the ground it is to occupy; Nos. 1 at the front and 2 at the rear insert the uprights. The ridgepole and uprights are joined, the pole pins inserted in the eyelets of the tent and fly and the tent raised to a vertical

position with the poles at the pins. Nos. 1 and 2 hold the tent in position; No. 3 places the front guy ropes of tent and fly, No. 4, the rear, on their pins, and tighten the same so as to hold the poles vertical. The wall pins are then driven through the loops, walls hanging vertically. The other pins are then driven on line with the corner pins and in prolongation of the seams of the tent.

Conical Wall Tents.

576. The conical wall tent is pitched by a squad. The corporal numbers the privates from 1 to 7, and superintends the work.

Upon the hood lines of the tent are placed three marks; the first is about 8 feet 3 inches, the second about 11 feet 3 inches, the third about 14 feet 2 inches from the hood ring; the first marks the distance from the center to the wall pins, the second to the guy pins, and the distance between the second and third is the distance between guy pins. These distances vary slightly for different tents and should be verified by actual experiment before permanently marking the ropes. To locate the position of guy pins after the first, the hood ring being held on the center pin, with the left hand hold the outer mark on the pin last set, with the right hand grasp the rope at the center mark and move the hand to the right so as to have both sections of the rope taut; the center mark is then over the position desired; the inner mark is over the position of the corresponding wall pin.

To pitch the tent, No. 1 places the tent pole on the ground, socket end against the door pin, pole perpendicular to the company street. No. 2 drives the center pin at the other extremity of the pole. No. 3 drives a wall pin on each side of and one foot from the door pin. No. 4 places the open tripod flat on the ground with its center near the center pin. The whole squad then places the tent, fully opened, on the ground it is to occupy, the center at the center pin, the door at the door pin.

The noncommissioned officer holds the hood ring on the center pin, and superintends from that position. No. 1 stretches the hood rope over the right (facing the tent) wall pin and No. 2 drives the first guy pin at the middle mark. No. 1 marks the position of the guy pins in succession and No. 2 drives a pin lightly in each position as soon as marked. At the same time No. 5 inserts small pins in succession through the wall loops and places the pins in position against the inner mark on the hood rope,

where they are partly driven by No. 6. No. 4 distributes large pins ahead of Nos. 1 and 2; No. 7, small pins ahead of Nos. 5 and 6; No. 3 follows Nos. 1 and 2 and drives the guy pins home. No. 7, after distributing his pins, takes an axe and drives home the pins behind Nos. 5 and 6. No. 4, after distributing his pins, follows No. 3 and loops the guy ropes over the pins.

Nos. 1, 2 and 3, the pins being driven, slip under the tent and place the pin of the pole through the tent and hood rings while the noncommissioned officer places the hood in position. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 then raise the pole to a vertical position and insert the end in the socket of the tripod; they then raise the tripod to its proper height, keeping the center of the tripod over the center pin; while they hold the pole vertical Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 adjust four guy ropes, one in each quadrant of the tent, to hold the pole in its vertical position, and then the remaining guy ropes. As soon as these are adjusted the men inside drive a pin at each foot of the tripod if necessary to hold it in place.

To Strike Common, Wall and Conical Wall Tents.

577. 1. *Strike tents*, 2. *DOWN*.

The men first remove all pins except those of the four corner guy ropes, four quadrant guy ropes in case of the conical wall tent. The pins are neatly piled or placed in their receptacle.

One man removes each guy from its pin and all hold the tent in a vertical position until the command *down* or the last note of the *general*, and then lower it to the indicated side.

The canvas is then folded, or rolled, and tied; the poles, or tripod and pole, fastened together, and the remaining pins collected.

To Fold Tents.

578. Wall tents: Spread the tent flat on its side and place all guys but two over on the canvas; fold the triangular ends over so as to make the canvas rectangular; fold both ends over so that they meet at the center and then fold one end over on the other; fold the bottom and ridge over so that they meet at the center of the strip, and then fold one end over on the other.

Fold the fly into four folds, parallel to its length, then in a similar manner across its length, making a rectangle with dimensions about the same as the folded tent.

Place the fly on the tent, cross the two free guys and tie them so that they pass over the ends and across the sides.

Tie the bundle with the two free guys as in case of the wall tent.

Conical Wall Tents: Spread the tent flat with the door up; holding the ring vertical, fold the two edges in so they meet at the center and again fold in the same manner; place the hood on one half and fold the other half over on it; turn wall over toward ring, fold coming at about middle of height of wall; two men working together then roll from the ring down, placing knees on each fold to make bundle compact and flat.

Tie the bundle with the two free guys as in case of the wall tent.

General Remarks.

579. As soon as the lines of company streets are established the positions of the tents should be marked from the flank nearest the officers' tents, by pins. The front pole of the wall and common tent, and the door pins of the conical wall tents, occupy the points so marked. The distance between pins may be determined by pacing or by a light cord with the distances marked upon it. These distances are: for wall tents, eight paces; common tents, six paces; conical wall tents, ten paces. The pins marking the position of the tents are, when practicable, set on a straight line, and the company officers verify and correct the alignment of such pins in the quickest and most convenient manner.

580. Wall pins are so driven as to slope slightly away from the tent; guy pins, so as to slope slightly toward the tent.

581. Each tent, its fly, hood, poles, and tripod, should have the same number.

582. The conical wall tent complete consists of one tent and hood, 76 pounds; one tent pole and tripod, 32 pounds; forty-eight pins, about 20 pounds; total weight, 128 pounds. Its dimensions are: Diameter, 16½ feet; height, 10 feet; height of wall, 3 feet; packed, contains 13 cubic feet.

583. The wall tent complete consists of one tent, 43 pounds; one fly, 15 pounds; one set poles, 25 pounds; 10 large and 18 small tent pins, about 15 pounds; total weight, 98 pounds. Its dimensions are: Length of ridge, 9 feet; width, 8 feet 11 inches; height, 8½ feet; height of wall, 3 feet 9 inches; packed, contains 6 cubic feet.

584. The common tent complete consists of one tent, 26 pounds; one set poles, 15 pounds; twenty-four small tent pins, weight about 9 pounds; total weight, 50 pounds. Its dimensions are: Length of ridge, 6 feet 11 inches; width, 8 feet 4 inches; height, 6 feet 10 inches; height of wall, 2 feet.

585. The shelter tent equipment for each enlisted man consists of the following:

(a) One shelter half, weight 3 pounds.
 (b) One pole in three joints, 47 inches long; weight, 10½ ounces.

(c) Five tent pins, 9 inches long, weight, 10 ounces.

The shelter tent is pitched by two men, whose combined equipments make a complete tent. The tent when pitched, occupies a space 5 feet 4 inches deep and 6 feet 4 inches wide; the two triangular parts, when pinned to the ground, enclose an additional triangular ground space 20 inches deep.

586. In striking tents, common and wall tents are, unless otherwise directed, lowered to the right facing out from the tent door; conical wall tents, away from the door.

HONORS.

587. The national or regimental color or standard, uncased, passing an armed body is saluted, the field music sounding *to the color*. Officers or enlisted men passing the uncased color render the prescribed salute; with no arms in hand, the salute is made by uncovering; the headdress is held in the right hand opposite the left shoulder, right forearm against the breast.

588. Whenever The Star Spangled Banner is played by the band on a formal occasion at a military station, or at any place where persons belonging to the military service are present in their official capacity, all officers and enlisted men present stand at attention. The same respect is observed toward the national air of any other country when it is played as a compliment to official representatives of such country.

589. Troops under arms salute other armed bodies, the commanding officer, and his superiors; if halted in line, by presenting arms; if marching, eyes are turned in the direction of the person or body of troops saluted by the commands: 1. *Eyes*, 2. *RIGHT (LEFT)*, 3. *FRONT*; the command *front* is given when the person or body is passed. The commander of the troops salutes.

When troops are in column at a halt, the commander alone salutes; the present or eyes right (left) is omitted.

Troops are brought to attention when a body or an officer entitled to a salute passes in rear.

Unarmed troops salute as prescribed for armed bodies, except that when halted the present is omitted.

The commander of a body of troops salutes, in person, his superior officers not mentioned above; other officers and men of the command do not salute; the present or eyes right (left) is omitted.

Troops are brought to attention, if not already there, before their commander salutes.

590. No honors are paid by troops when on the march or in trenches, except that they may be called to attention; no salute is rendered when marching in double time.

591. The commander of a body of troops is saluted by all officers junior in rank and by all enlisted men. The salute is returned by the commander only.

592. All officers salute on meeting and in making or receiving official reports. Military courtesy requires the junior to salute first, but when the salute is introductory to a report made at a military ceremony or formation to the representative of a common superior—as for example, to the adjutant, officer of the day, etc.—the officer making the report, whatever his rank, will salute first; when not otherwise prescribed in ceremonies, the officer to whom the report is made will acknowledge by saluting, that he has received and understood the report. When under arms the salute is made with the saber if drawn: otherwise with the hand. A mounted officer dismounts before addressing a superior not mounted.

On official occasions, officers, when indoors and under arms, do not uncover, but salute with the saber if drawn; otherwise with the hand. If not under arms, they uncover and stand at attention, but do not salute except when making or receiving reports.

593. Enlisted men carrying rifles, not in ranks, when within saluting distance salute an officer with the rifle salute, look toward him and retain the left hand in position until the salute is acknowledged or he is passed.

If unarmed the salute is made in a similar manner with the hand farthest from the officer; if mounted the salute is made with the right hand.

If approaching an officer the salute begins when six paces from him.

Indoors and armed with a rifle, the salute is made from the position of the order or trail.

Officers are saluted whether in uniform or not.

594. An enlisted man, if seated, rises on the approach of an officer, faces toward him and salutes. If standing, he faces the officer for the same purpose. If the parties remain in the same place or on the same ground, such compliments need not be repeated. Soldiers actually at work do not cease work to salute an officer unless addressed by him.

595. An enlisted man makes the prescribed salute with the weapon he is armed with, or if unarmed, whether covered or uncovered, with the hand, before addressing an officer. He also makes the same salute after receiving a reply.

596. All salutes in passing or approaching are begun first by the junior at six paces distance, or, at six paces from the nearest point of passing; no salutes, except as otherwise prescribed, are made at greater distances than thirty paces.

597. Indoors, an unarmed enlisted man uncovers and stands at attention upon the approach of an officer; he does not salute unless he addresses or is addressed by the officer. If armed he salutes as heretofore prescribed, without uncovering.

598. When an officer enters a room where there are soldiers, the word *attention* is given by some one who perceives him, when all rise and remain standing in the position of a soldier until the officer leaves the room. Soldiers at meals do not rise.

599. Officers at all times acknowledge the courtesies of junior officers and enlisted men by returning their salutes. When several officers in company are saluted, all who are entitled to the salute return it.

600. Officers arriving at the headquarters of a military command, or at a military post, call upon the commander thereof as soon as practicable and register their names. If the visiting officer be senior to the commander, the former may send a card, in which case it becomes the duty of the commander to make the first call.

601. Officers of the Navy are saluted according to their relative rank; officers of marines and of the volunteer forces or militia in the service of the United States, and officers of foreign services, are saluted according to rank.

602. Honors, courtesies, and ceremonies not referred to herein are found in Army Regulations and in the Manual of Guard Duty.