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FOR THE
HOSPITAL CORPS
U. S. ARMY

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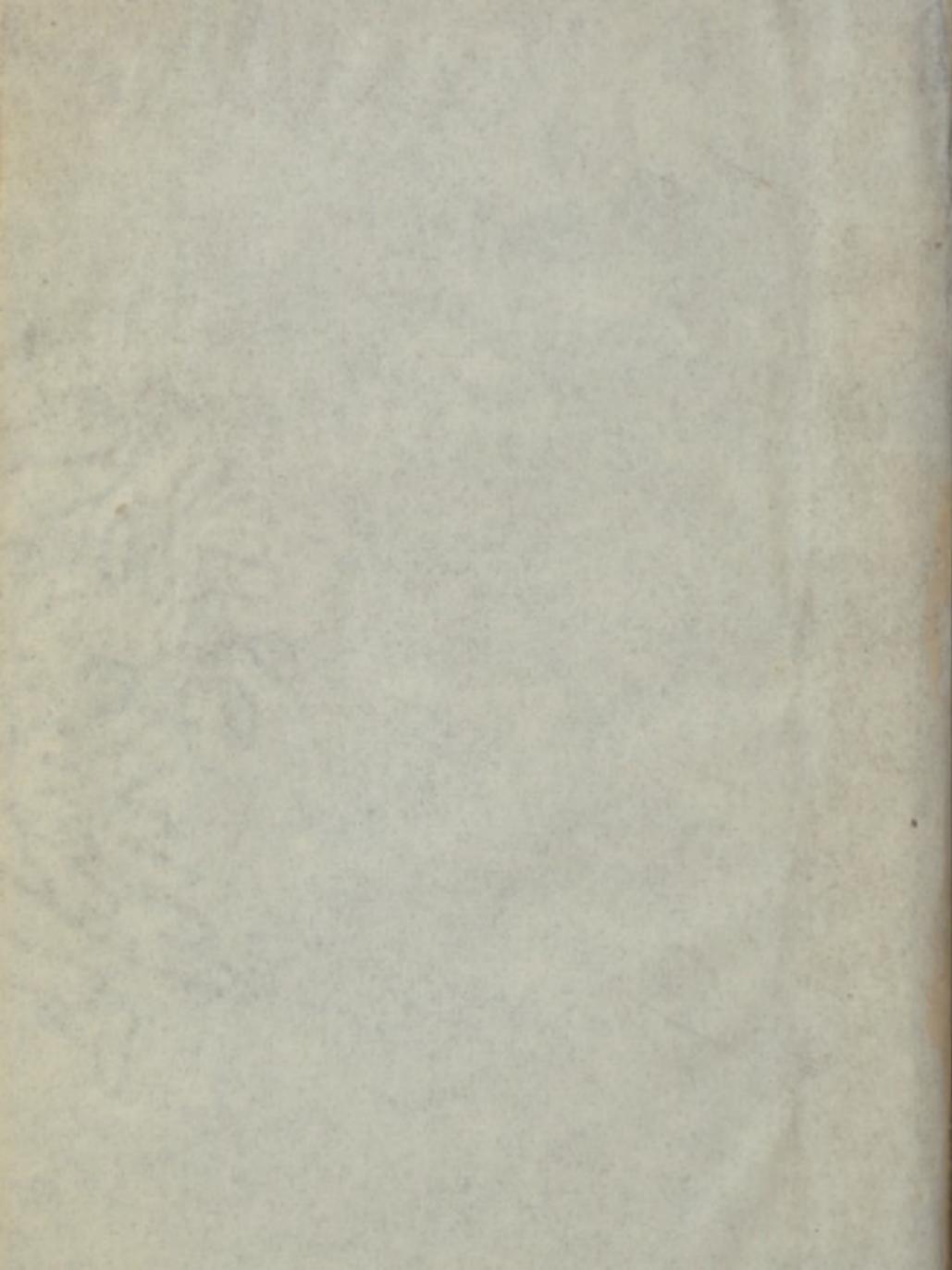
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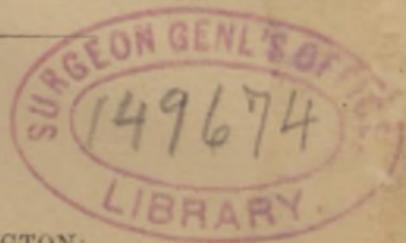
HOSPITAL CORPS

DRILL REGULATIONS,

U. S. ARMY.

U.S. War Dept.
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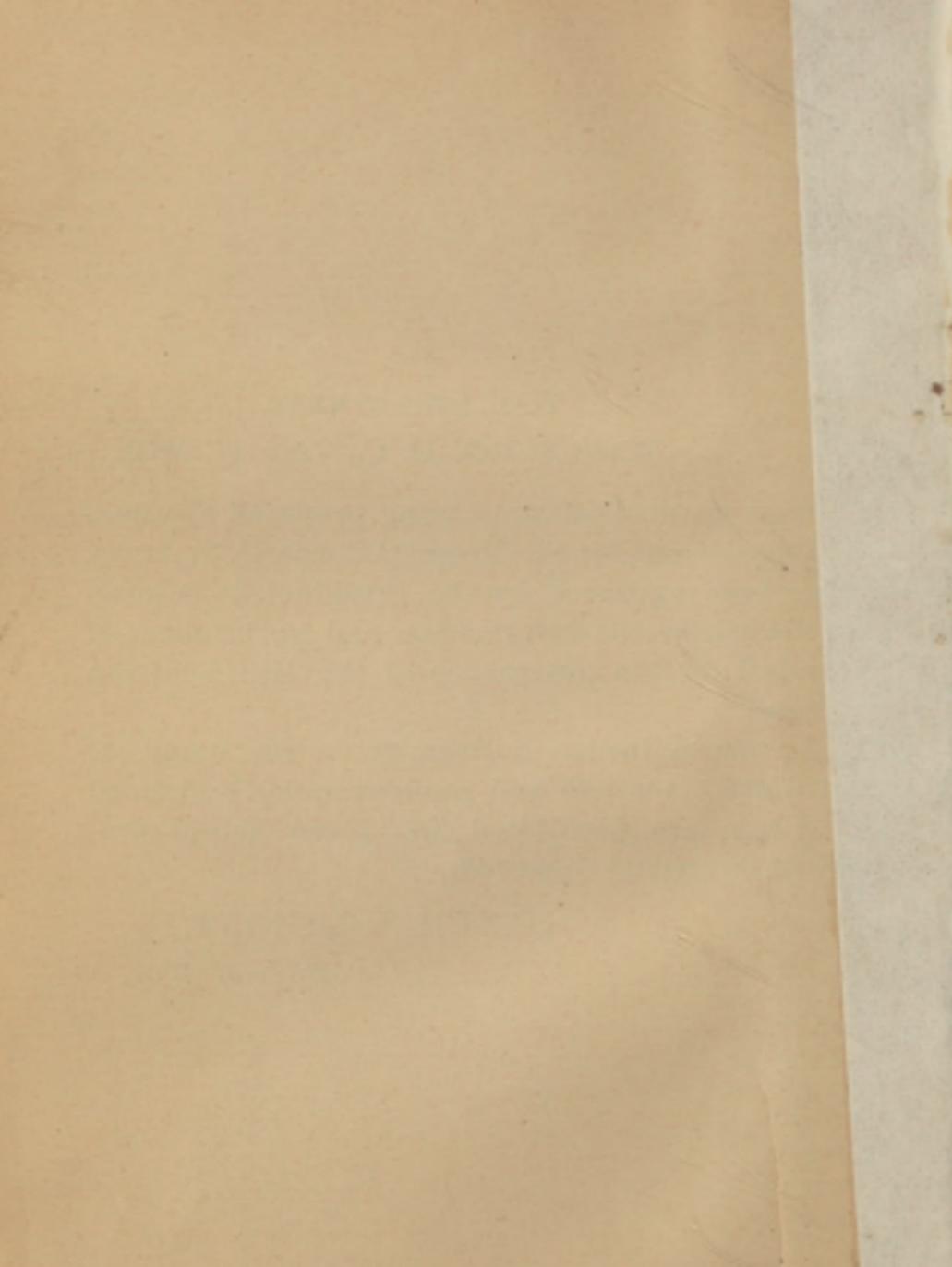
1893

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., *July 17, 1893.*

A board of medical officers having prepared a system of Drill Regulations for the Hospital Corps, U. S. Army, which has been approved by the President, it is herewith published for the information and government of the Army and for the observance of the Militia of the United States.

With a view to insure uniformity in the Army all Hospital Corps exercises and maneuvers not embraced in this system are prohibited and those herein prescribed will be strictly observed.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.



DRILL REGULATIONS

FOR THE

HOSPITAL CORPS, U. S. ARMY.

1. The senior medical officer of the detachment is responsible for the theoretical and practical instruction of the officers, noncommissioned officers, and privates. He requires them to study and recite these regulations so that they can explain thoroughly every movement before it is put into execution.

THE DETACHMENT.

2. The detachment, when formed, is in single rank, privates of the Hospital Corps on the right, company bearers on the left, each class graduated in size, the oldest men on the right.

POSTS OF OFFICERS AND NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICERS.*

3. The medical officer commanding is two paces in front of the center of the detachment, the junior medical officers according to rank from right to left are in the line of file closers two paces in rear. Medical officers above the rank of lieutenant are four paces in rear of the file closers.

* For the purposes of these drill regulations the term noncommissioned officer includes hospital stewards and acting hospital stewards.

Medical officers take posts in their respective lines at equal intervals; if only one, he is opposite the center; if two, one is opposite the center of each half of the detachment; if three, one is opposite the center, others as with two.

The senior noncommissioned officer in the ranks places in rear of the second file from the right, on the right of the line of file closers.

The second noncommissioned officer is on the right of the rank and is right guide of the detachment.

The third noncommissioned officer is on the left of the rank and is the left guide.

The remaining noncommissioned officers are distributed along the line of file closers from right to left, according to rank.

If necessary a suitable private may be designated to act as right or left guide.

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

TO FORM THE DETACHMENT.

4. At the signal for the *assembly*,* the senior noncommissioned officer takes his position in front of where the center of the detachment is to be, and facing it, commands:

Fall in.

The second noncommissioned officer, or a designate private, places himself facing to the front, where the right of the detachment is to rest, and at such a point that its center will be six paces from and opposite the senior noncommissioned officer; he closes his left hand and places the knuckles against the waist above the hip, wrist straight, back of hand to the front. The men, with left

*The *assembly* may be sounded by bugle or whistle.

arm in the same position, assemble rapidly at attention, so that the right arm of each man rests lightly against the left elbow of the man next on his right, each dropping the left hand as soon as the man next on his left has his interval.

The other noncommissioned officers then take their posts.

The senior noncommissioned officer calls the roll, each man answering, "Here," as his name is called.

TO SIZE THE DETACHMENT.

5. The men being in line as described, the senior noncommissioned officer faces them to the right and arranges them according to height, tallest man in front; he then faces them to the left into line. The detachment being sized, habitually forms in the same order.

6. The senior noncommissioned officer having drawn his saber and brought it to the carry, then commands:

1. *Count*, 2. FOURS.

Beginning on the right the men count *One, Two, Three, Four*, and so on to the left. The guides do not count.

If the four on the left consists of less than three men they are ordinarily assigned to other fours and placed in the line of file closers, each in rear of the four to which assigned. He then commands:

1. *Count*, 2. SQUADS;

when each No. 1 calls out the number of his squad in numerical order from right to left.

The officer commanding having approached the front and center of the detachment, the senior noncommis-

sioned officer faces about, salutes * him, reports the result of the roll call and then, without command, takes his post, passing around the right flank.

The junior medical officers take their posts, draw sword, and bring it to the carry as soon as the noncommissioned officer has reported.

*The senior noncommissioned officer when armed with a saber salutes by bringing it to the first position of *inspection arms* [Par. 176], and then to the *carry*. When not armed he raises the right hand smartly till the forefinger touches the lower part of the headdress above the right eye, thumb and fingers extended and joined, palm to the left, forearm inclined at about forty-five degrees, hand and wrist straight; and then drops the arm quietly by the side. This is the salute for all enlisted men without arms.

ALIGNMENTS.

7. The officer commanding, having received the detachment, draws sword and commands:

1. *Right* (or *left*), 2. DRESS, 3. FRONT.

At the command *dress*, the men place the left hand above the hip, turn the head and eyes in the direction of the guide, and dress up to the line; the officer commanding verifies the alignment. At the command *front*, the men turn the head and eyes to the front and drop the left hand.

In all alignments, excepting of the file closers, the left hand is placed above the hip, and at *front* dropped to the side. The detachment is aligned whenever necessary.

MARCHINGS.

8. When the execution of a movement is improperly begun and the instructor wishes to begin it anew for the purpose of correcting it, he commands: *As you were*; at which the movement ceases and the former position is resumed.

9. The length of the full step in quick time is 30 inches measured from heel to heel, and the cadence is at the rate of 120 steps per minute.

TO MARCH IN LINE.

10. Being in line at a halt:

1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right* (or *left*), 3. MARCH.

The men step off, the guide marching straight to the front.

The instructor sees that the men preserve the interval and alignment.

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

11. If the men lose step, the instructor commands: STEP.

The men glance toward the side of the guide, retake the step, and cast their eyes to the front.

TO MARCH BACKWARD.

12. Being at a halt:

1. *Backward*, 2. *Guide right* (or *left*), 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, step back with the left foot 15 inches straight to the rear, measuring from heel to heel, then with the right, and so on, the feet alternating.

TO MARCH TO THE REAR.

13. Being in march:

1. *To the rear*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide right* (or *left*).

At the command *march*, given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot; then turn on the balls of both feet, face to the right about, and immediately step off with the left foot.

If marching in double time, turn to the right about, taking four short steps in place, keeping the cadence, and then step off with the left foot.

TO SIDE STEP.

14. Being at a halt:

1. *Right* (or *left*) *step*, 2. MARCH.

At the command, *march*, carry the right foot 12 inches to the right, keeping knees straight and shoulders square to the front; as soon as the right foot is planted, bring the left foot to the side of it, and continue the movement.

TO MARCH BY THE FLANK, IN COLUMN OF FILES.

15. Being in line at a halt:

1. *Right* (or *left*), 2. FACE, 3. *Forward*, 4. MARCH.

Being in march:

1. *By the right* (or *left*) *flank*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, given as the right foot strikes the ground, advance and plant the left foot, then face to the right in marching and step off in the new direction with the right foot.

To halt the column of files: 1. *Detachment*, 2. HALT; and to face it to the front: 3. *Left* (or *right*), 4. FACE.

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FILES, TO MARCH IN LINE.

16. 1. *By the left (or right) flank*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide right (or left)*.

TO CHANGE DIRECTION IN COLUMN OF FILES.

17. Being in march:

1. *Column right (or left)*; or, 1. *Column half right (or half left)*, 2. MARCH.

The leading file wheels to the right. The other files follow the first and wheel on the same ground.

Being at a halt:

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

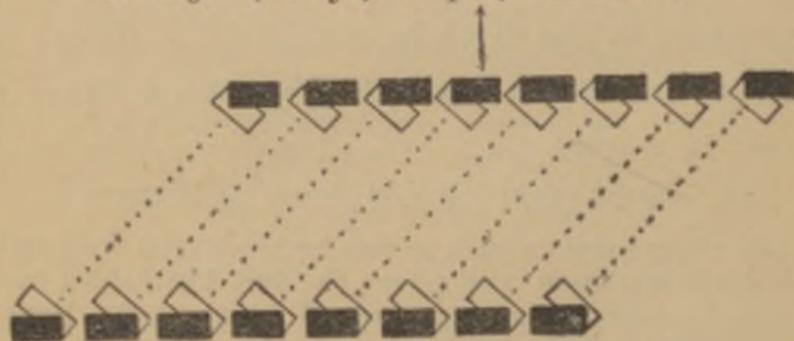
or:

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

THE OBLIQUE MARCH.

18. Being in line at a halt, or in march:

1. *Right (or left) oblique*, 2. MARCH.



Par. 18. RIGHT OBLIQUE.

At the command *march*, each man half faces to the right, at the same time stepping-off in the new direction

He preserves his relative position, keeping his shoulders parallel to those of the man next on his right, and so regulates his step as to make the head of this man conceal the heads of the other men in the rank; the rank remains parallel to its original front.

At the command *halt*, the men halt, faced to the front. To resume the original direction:

1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH.

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

TO MARCH IN DOUBLE TIME.

19. The length of the full step in double time is 36 inches; the cadence is at the rate of 180 steps per minute. Being in line at a halt:

1. *Forward*, 2. *Guide right* (or *left*), 3. *Double time*, 4. MARCH.

At the third command the hands are raised until the fore-arms are horizontal, fingers closed and toward the body, the elbows to the rear.

TO PASS FROM QUICK TO DOUBLE TIME, AND THE REVERSE.

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

At the command *march*, given as the left foot strikes the ground, advance the right foot in quick time, and step off with the left foot in double time.

To resume quick time:

1. *Quick time*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, given as either foot is coming to the ground, the detachment resumes quick time.

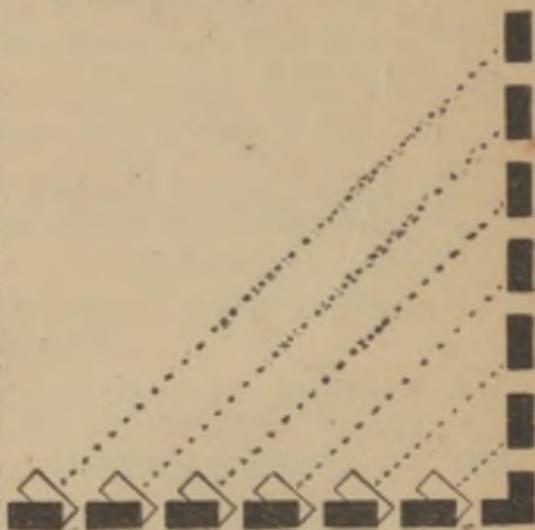
TURNINGS.

TO TURN AND HALT.

21. Marching in line:

1. *Detachment right* (or left), 2. MARCH, 3. FRONT.

At the command *march*, the right guide halts and faces to the right; the other files half face to the right in marching, and without changing the length or cadence of the step place themselves successively upon the alignment established by the right guide; all dress to the right without command. The instructor verifies the alignment from the pivot flank and commands: FRONT.



PAR. 21. DETACHMENT RIGHT.

If at a halt, the movement is executed in the same manner.

Detachment half right (or *half left*) is executed in the same manner, except that the guide makes a half face to the right.

TO TURN AND ADVANCE.

22. Marching in line:

1. *Right* (or left) turn, 2. MARCH, 3. *Forward*, 4. MARCH, 5. *Guide right* (or left).

At the second command, the guide marches by the right flank, taking the short step without changing the

cadence; the other men half face to the right in marching, and moving by the shortest line successively place themselves on the new line, when they take the short step (15 inches).

When the last man has arrived on the new line, the fourth command is given, when all resume the full step.

During the turn the guide is, without command, on the pivot flank. The guide is announced on resuming the full step.

If at a halt, the movement is similarly executed, and in quick time, unless the command *double time* is given.

Right (or left) half turn is executed in the same manner, except that the guide makes a half face to the right.

Should the command *halt* be given during the execution of the movement, those men who are on the new line halt; the others halt on arriving on the line; all dress to the right without command.

The instructor verifies the alignment from the pivot flank and commands: **FRONT.**

MARCHING IN LINE, TO EFFECT A SLIGHT CHANGE OF DIRECTION.

23. *Incline to the right (or left).*

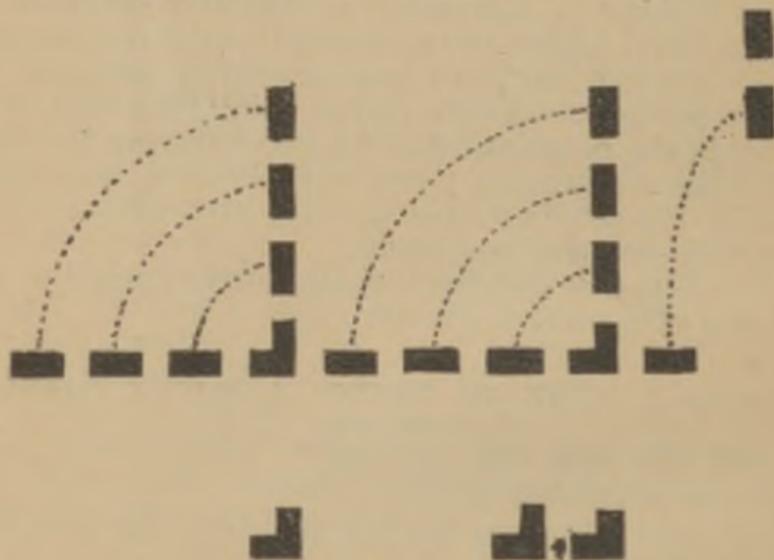
Each man advances the left shoulder and marches in the new direction.

BEING IN LINE TO MARCH BY THE FLANK, IN COLUMN OF FOURS.

24. 1. *Fours right (or left),* 2. **MARCH.**

Each four wheels ninety degrees to the right on a fixed pivot, the pivot man turning strictly in his place; the man on the marching flank maintains the full step, moving on the arc of a circle with the pivot man as the

center; the men dress on the marching flank, shorten their steps according to their distance from it, and keep their intervals from the pivot. Upon the completion of the wheel, each four takes the full step, marching in a direction parallel to its former front; the second four is one hundred inches from the first four, and so on to the rear of the column; the right and left guides place themselves forty-four inches in front and rear respectively of the left file of the leading and rear fours; the file closers face to the right and maintain their relative positions.



Par. 24. FOURS RIGHT.

The officer commanding in columns of fours, twos, and files is by the side of the leading guide on the flank opposite the file closers; he takes this position at the command *march*.

The leading and rear guides in columns of fours, twos, and files are in front and rear respectively of the leading or rear file on the side opposite the file closers.

The file closers march two paces from the flank of the column and see that the fours maintain their distances.

In all changes by fours from line into column and column into line, or from column of fours into twos, files or the reverse, and in all wheels about by fours, either in line or column, the officer commanding and guides take their proper places in the most convenient way as soon as practicable.

All wheels by fours, except in changing direction, are executed on a fixed pivot.

These rules are general.

BEING IN LINE TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS AND HALT.

25. 1. *Fours right (or left)*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Detachment*, 4. HALT.

The command *halt* is given as the wheel is completed; all dress toward the marching flank.

In column of fours, the ranks dress toward the side of the guide.

In all wheelings by fours, the forward march is taken upon the completion of the movement, unless the command *halt* be given.

At the command *halt*, given as either foot is coming to the ground, the foot in rear is brought up and planted without shock by the side of the other.

MARCHING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO CHANGE DIRECTION.

26. 1. *Column right (or left)*, 2. MARCH.

The leading four wheels on a movable pivot; the pivot

man takes steps of ten inches in quick time, and twelve inches in double time, gaining ground forward so as to clear the wheeling point; the wheel completed, the full step is taken; the man on the side of the guide follows forty-four inches in rear of the guide; the other fours move forward and wheel on the same ground. If the change of direction be toward the side of the guide, he shortens his step and wheels as if on the pivot flank of a rank of four; if the change be to the side opposite the guide, he wheels as if on the marching flank of a rank of four.

Column half right (or half left) is similarly executed each four wheeling forty-five degrees.

TO PUT THE COLUMN OF FOURS IN MARCH AND CHANGE DIRECTION AT THE SAME TIME.

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

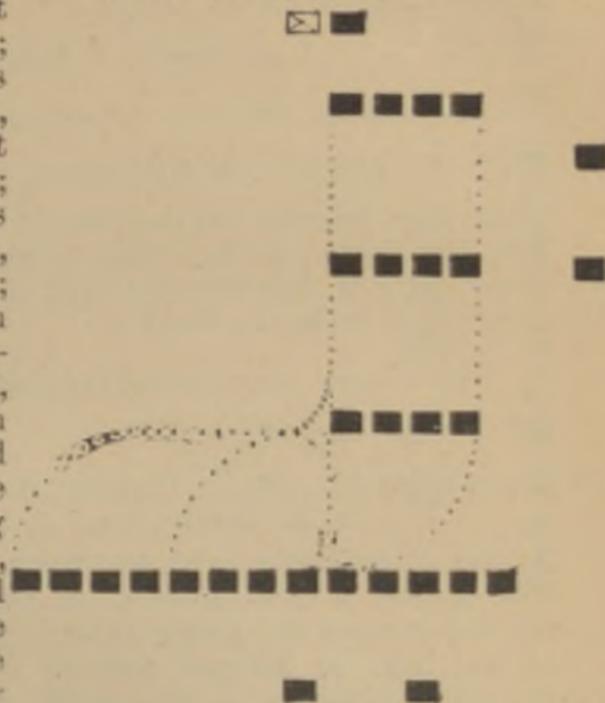
BEING IN LINE, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS AND CHANGE DIRECTION.

28. 1. *Fours right (or left)*, 2. *Column right (or left)*; or, 2. *Column half right (or half left)*, 3. MARCH.

BEING IN LINE, TO MARCH IN COLUMN OF FOURS TO THE FRONT.

29. 1. *Right (or left) forward*, 2. *Fours right (or left)*, 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the right guide places himself in front of the left file of the right four; the right four moves straight to the front, shortening the first three or four steps; the other fours wheel to the right, each on a fixed pivot; the second four when its wheel is two-thirds completed, wheels to the left on a movable pivot and follows the first; the other fours having wheeled to the right, move forward, and each wheels to the left on a movable pivot, so as to follow the second.



Par. 29. RIGHT FORWARD, FOURS RIGHT.

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO CHANGE THE FILE CLOSERS FROM ONE FLANK OF THE COLUMN TO THE OTHER.

30. 1. *File closers on left (or 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.

TO OBLIQUE IN COLUMN OF FOURS, AND TO RESUME THE DIRECT MARCH.

31. 1. *Right (or left) oblique*, 2. MARCH.

Each four obliques as prescribed (Par. 18).

To resume the direct march :

1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH.

TO MARCH IN COLUMN OF FOURS TO THE REAR.

32. 1. *Fours right (or left) about*, 2. MARCH.

Each four wheels 180 degrees to the right.

The file closers do not pass through the column, but gain the space to the right or left necessary to preserve their interval from the flank.

TO FORM LINE FROM COLUMN OF FOURS.

33. To the right or left:

1. *Fours right (or left)*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide right (or left)*; or, 3. *Detachment*, 4. HALT.

At the command *march*, the fours wheel to the right.

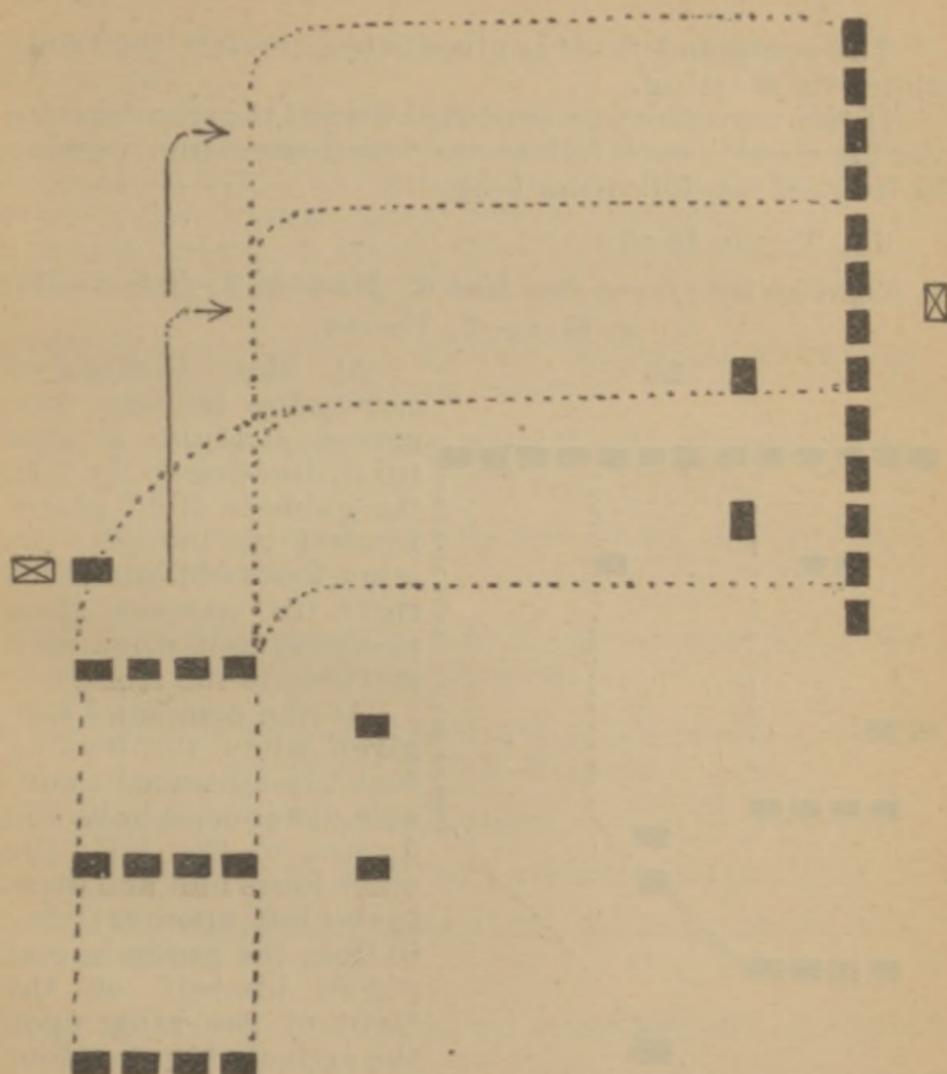
The guide is announced, or the command *halt* is given, the instant the fours unite in line.

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 command *march* dart through the column.

34. On right or left:

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

At the command *march*, the leading four wheels to the right on a movable pivot and moves forward, dressing to the right; the guide places himself on its right; each of the other fours marches a distance equal to its front beyond the wheeling point of the four next preceding, wheels to the right and advances as explained for the first four; the rear guide places himself on the left of the rear four after it halts.



Par. 34. ON RIGHT INTO LINE.

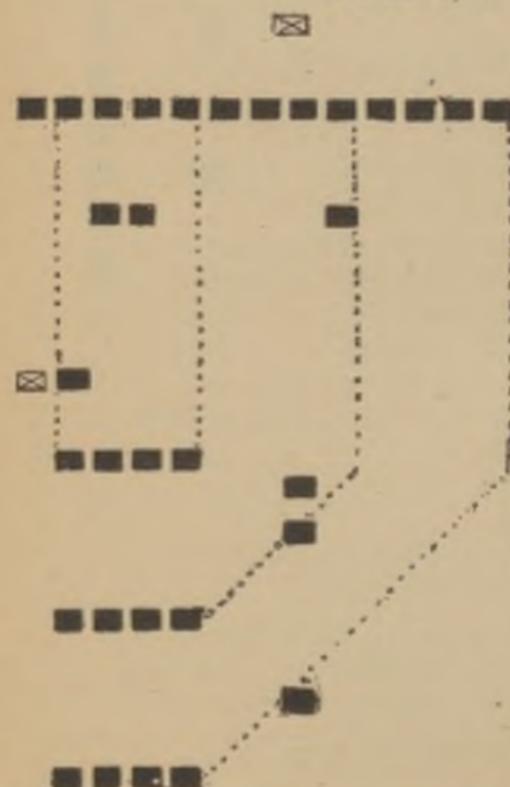
At the command *halt*, given when the leading four has advanced a suitable distance in the new direction, it halts and dresses to the right; the other fours successively halt and dress upon arriving in line.

The command *front* is given when the left four completes its dressing.

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

35. To the front:

1. *Right (or left) front into line*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Detachment*, 4. HALT, 5. FRONT.



Par. 35. RIGHT FRONT INTO LINE.

At the command *march*, the leading four moves straight to the front, dressing to the left; the guide in front places himself on its left; the other fours oblique to the right till opposite their places in line, when each marches to the front.

At the command *halt*, given when the leading four has advanced a suitable distance, it halts and dresses to the left; the other fours halt and dress to the left upon arriving in line; the guide in rear places himself on the right of the rank upon the arrival of the last four in line; the command *front* is given when the last four completes its dressing.

If the movement be made 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*, the command *guide left* is given immediately after the command *march*; the leading four moves to the front in quick time; the other fours oblique in double time, each taking the quick time and dressing to the left upon arriving in line.

BEING IN LINE, TO FACE TO THE REAR AND TO MARCH
TO THE REAR.

36. 1. *Fours right (or left) about*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Detachment*, 4. HALT; or, 3. *Guide right (or left)*.

The fours wheel about; the file closers dart through the nearest intervals.

37. The detachment at a halt, may be marched a few paces to the rear by the commands:

1. *Detachment*, 2. *About*, 3. FACE, 4. *Forward*, 5. *Guide right (or left)*, 6. MARCH;

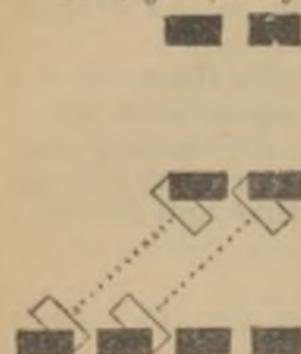
or, if in march, by the commands:

1. *To the rear*, 2. MARCH, 3. *Guide right (or left)*.

The file closers on facing about maintain their relative positions.

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS, TO FORM COLUMN OF TWOS.

38. This movement is always executed toward the file closers; it is used only for the purpose of reducing the front of the column to enable it to pass a defile or other narrow place, immediately after which the column of fours should be re-formed.

1. *Right (or left) by twos*, 2. MARCH.

Par. 38. RIGHT BY TWOS.

At the command *march*, the two files on the right of each four move forward; the two files on the left take the short step till disengaged, when they oblique to the right and follow the right files.

The distance between ranks in column of twos is forty-four inches; the guides take the same distance in front and rear of the column.

BEING IN COLUMN OF FOURS AT A HALT, TO FORM COLUMN OF FILES.

39. 1. *Right (or left) by file*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the right file of each four moves forward, followed in succession by the files on his left, who oblique to the right, the men keeping closed as nearly as possible to facing distance; the guides take the same distance.

If marching, the leading file continues the march; the others take the short step, oblique to the right and follow the leading file.

Column of files from column of twos is similarly executed.

40. A column of twos or files changes direction, is halted and put in march by the same commands as a column of fours.

The march in column of fours, twos, or files is always in quick time unless otherwise ordered.

41. A column of fours, twos, or files may be faced to the rear, or to a flank, and marched a short distance, but no other movements should be executed until the column is again faced to the original front. The officers and

noncommissioned officers face with the column and retain their positions.

BEING IN COLUMN OF TWOS OR FILES, TO FORM COLUMN OF FOURS.

42. These movements are always executed away from the file closers.

Marching in column of twos:

1. *Form fours*, 2. *Left (or right) oblique*, 3. MARCH.

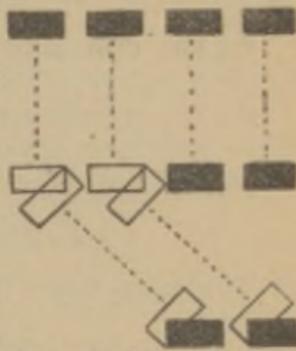
At the command *march*, the leading two of each four take the short step; the rear two oblique to the left until they uncover the leading two, when they move to the front, and the fours having united, all resume the full step.

Being in column of files:

43. 1. *Form fours*, 2. *Left (or right) oblique*, 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the leading file of each four halts; the other files oblique to the left and place themselves successively on the left of the leading file, the distance between the fours being one hundred inches.

Column of twos is formed from column of files on the same principles.



PAR. 42. FORM FOURS,
LEFT OBLIQUE.

THE RESTS.

44. Being at a halt, to rest the men:

FALL OUT; OR REST; OR AT EASE.

At the command *fall out*, the men may leave the ranks, but will remain in the immediate vicinity.

At the command *fall in*, they resume their former places.

At the command *rest*, the men keep one heel in place, but are not required to preserve silence or immobility.

At the command *at ease*, the men keep one heel in place and preserve silence, but not immobility.

45. To resume the attention:

1. *Detachment*, 2. ATTENTION.

The men take the position of the soldier and fix their attention.

46. 1. *Parade*, 2. REST.

Carry the right foot six inches straight to the rear, left knee slightly bent; clasp the hands in front of the center of the body, left hand uppermost, left thumb clasped by thumb and forefinger of right hand; preserve silence and steadiness of position.

To resume the position of the soldier:

1. *Detachment*, 2. ATTENTION.

TO DISMISS THE DETACHMENT.

47. Being in line at a halt, the officer commanding directs the senior noncommissioned officer: *Dismiss the detachment*. The officers return sword and fall out, the senior noncommissioned officer salutes, steps in front of the detachment, and commands: DISMISSED.

LITTER DRILL.

THE LITTER AND SLING.

48. The regulation hand litter consists of a canvas bed, 6 feet long and 22 inches wide, made fast to two poles $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and stretched by two jointed braces. The ends of the poles form the handles, 9 inches long, by which the litter is carried. The fixed iron legs are loop-shaped, 4 inches high and $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide. On the left front and right rear handles a half round iron ring is fixed, $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the end; between this and the canvas plays the movable ring of the sling. Two cross straps, each with a ring at one end and a snap at the other, play through staples fastened to the bottom of each pole beneath the canvas and near its free edges. When the litter is open the straps lie transversely under the canvas; when the litter is closed they are passed around it through the free loop of the slings and fastened to the snaps, thus securely closing the litter.

49. One pair of regulation slings is permanently attached to each litter. They are made of gray woolen webbing, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide, with a leather-lined loop at one end and a leather strap (with buckle) at the other, the strap passing through a steel swivel, itself attached to the movable ring on the handle.

50. Officers and noncommissioned officers at this drill will wear side arms, and the latter leggings. The instructor will require that the clothing of the men be clean and neatly adjusted; that the privates of the Hospital Corps fall in equipped with pouch, belt, knife, and leggings, and that the company bearers wear belts and brassards.*

51. For purposes of litter drill each set of four is a litter

* When practicable it is advisable to have the men who are to represent the wounded dressed in fatigue suits; they remain in the line of file-closers until needed.

squad. The litter squad is marched by the commands applicable to a set of four, substituting "litter" for "four."

52. No. 1 is the squad leader; he commands his squad and is responsible for it; in his absence, No. 4, and both Nos. 1 and 4 being absent, No. 3 commands.

With reduced numbers, No. 1 ordinarily assumes the duties of No. 3, and No. 4 of No. 2. No. 1 being absent, No. 4 assumes his duties and *vice versa*.

53. The instructor will make such changes in the personnel of the sets of four as he deems advisable. The selection of No. 1 should be determined by the intelligence and experience of the men; No. 4 should be as near in size as possible to No. 1, and No. 2 to No. 3. The fours are then counted again if necessary.

54. A litter is said to be *strapped* when folded, the canvas doubled smoothly on top, the slings placed parallel to each other thereon, and all secured by the cross straps. It is said to be *closed* when unstrapped, the two loops of the front sling upon the left handle, and of the rear sling upon the right, the bight of each sling embracing the opposite handle.

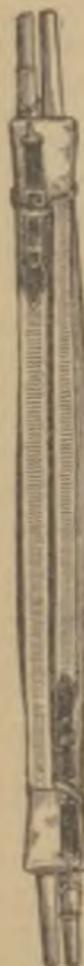
55. The foot of a *grounded* or *open* (unloaded) litter is the end farthest from the approaching squad, unless otherwise designated. The foot of a loaded litter is always the end corresponding to the feet of the patient.

MANUAL OF THE LITTER.

Having assigned the medical officers and the noncommissioned officers to appropriate duties, the instructor commands:

56. 1. *Procure litter*, 2. *Right* (or *left*) *face*, 3. **MARCH.**

At the first command the Nos. 3 step one



Par. 54.
THE
STRAPPED
LITTER.

pace to the front, at the second command they face as required, and at the third proceed in column of files, by the nearest route, to the (strapped or closed) litters. They each take one, placing it on the right shoulder at a slope of at least 45 degrees, canvas down, and promptly return in the same order, each man resuming his place by passing through his interval one pace to the rear, facing about and stepping into line.

If the litters are in front of the detachment, the Nos. 3 may be marched directly forward, converging towards them, and then back, diverging to their intervals.

This march should, if practicable, be supervised by a noncommissioned officer. It can be executed in double time.

With but one squad the commands are simply *procure* (or *return*) *litter*, MARCH; when the bearer proceeds and returns by the shortest practicable route.

57. In all motions from the *shoulder*, or to the *shoulder*, the litter should invariably be brought to the *vertical position* against the shoulder, one pole in front of the other, canvas to the left, both hands grasping the front pole, the left above the right, and the left fore-arm horizontal.

This position should likewise be taken in any formation or movement in which there may be danger of the lower or upper handles of the litter striking neighboring men, after which the *shoulder* is resumed without command.

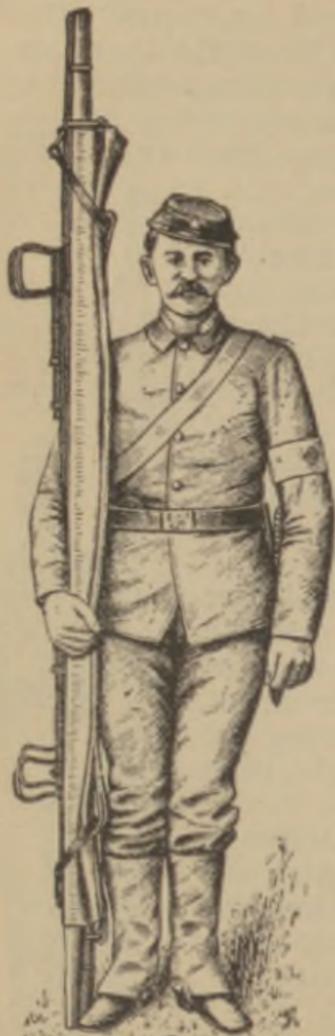
58. Being at the *shoulder*:

1. *Order*, 2. LITTER.

At *order*, the litter is brought to the vertical position; at *litter*, the lower handles



PAG. 57. THE VERTICAL POSITION.



PAR. 58. ORDER LITTER.



PAR. 59. SHOULDER LITTER.

are brought to the ground, outside the right foot, canvas to the left, the right arm naturally extended and the hand grasping the front pole; the left hand is dropped to the side.

59. Being at the *order*:

1. *Shoulder*, 2. LITTER.

At *shoulder*, the litter is raised to the vertical position; at *litter*, it is laid, canvas down, upon the shoulder (as in Par. 56), where it is supported by the right arm, the right hand grasping the left pole; the left hand is dropped to the side.

60. A stack consists of three litters, to which more may be added.

Being in line at the *shoulder*, the instructor designates the center squad and commands:

1. *Stack*, 2. LITTER.

At *stack*, each No. 3 brings his litter to the vertical position and steps one pace to the front; No. 3 of the designated squad stands fast; the other Nos. 3 facing toward the center close in upon him and face to the front.

At *litter*, Nos. 3 of the squads on right and left of the designated squad advance two paces, and facing each other, lock the upper handles of their litters together; No. 3 of the designated squad locks the upper handles of his litter between those of the other two squads, when all lower stack to the ground, spreading the foot sufficiently to make it stand securely. As soon as the stack is formed the other litters are laid on, and all take their posts.

61. Being at the *stack*:

1. *Take*, 2. LITTER.

At *take*, the Nos. 3 close in on the center as in previous paragraph.

At *litter*, they advance to the stack, grasp their

respective litters, break the stack, and resume their places in line.

62. Being in line, litters at the *shoulder*, or *order*:

1. *Carry*, 2. LITTER.

At *carry*, each No. 3 brings his litter to the vertical position; at *litter*, he drops the upper handles forward and downward until the litter is in a horizontal position canvas to the left; meanwhile the other numbers step directly to the front, No. 2 until he is opposite the front handles, which he seizes with his left hand, and Nos. 1 and 4 until they are opposite the center of the litter. Nos. 2 and 3 take hold by passing the left and right hands respectively outside the handles and grasping the lower one, the litter resting against the hip. The guides step forward and place themselves in line with the front bearers.

63. Being at the *carry*.*

1. *Ground*, 2. LITTER.

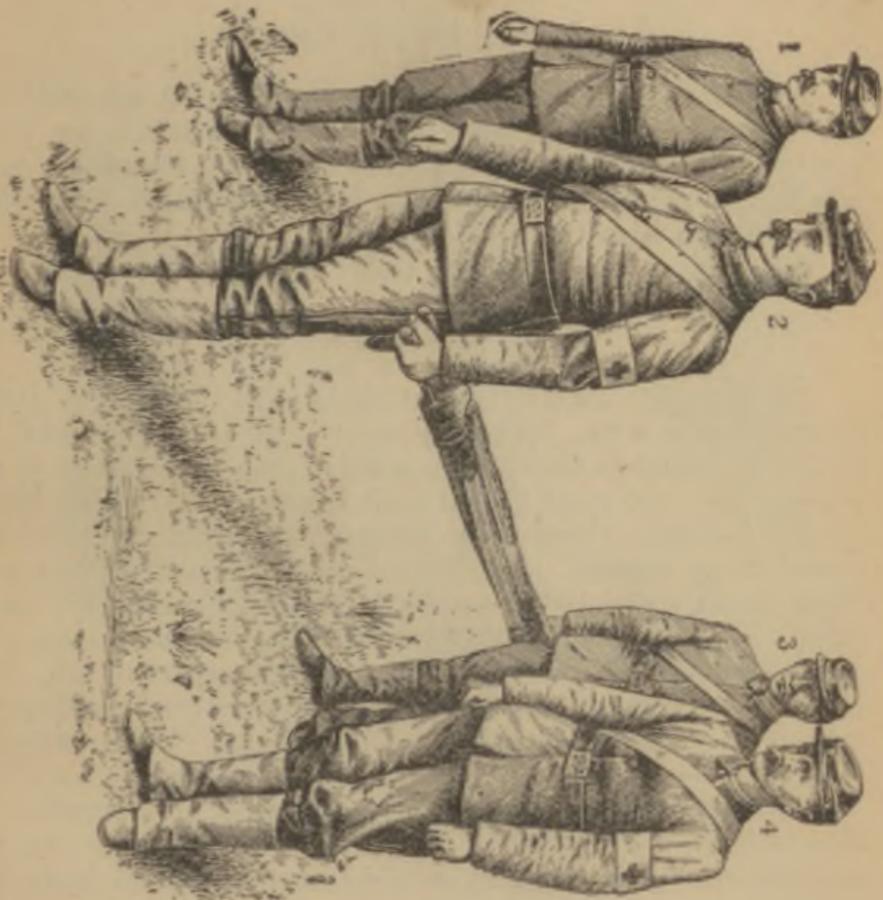
At *ground*, the Nos. 2 and 3 face inward; at *litter*, they stoop and lower litter to the ground, lengthwise between the files, canvas up, then standing erect they face to the front.

64. Being at the *ground*:

1. *Carry*, 2. LITTER.

At *carry*, Nos. 2 and 3 face inward; at *litter*, they stoop,

*A line of litters at the *carry*, or *lift*, may be aligned as follows: At the command *right* (or *left*) *dress*, all cast their eyes to the right; No. 1 extends his left arm and hand laterally, his fingers touching the fingers of No. 4, who in like manner extends his right arm and hand, and at the same time places his left hand above his hip. All then *dress* as directed, Nos. 2 and 3 bringing the center of the litter under the hands of Nos. 1 and 4. At *front*, all cast their eyes to the front, and drop the hands.



grasp handles with both hands and raise the litter from the ground to the *carry*.

65. Being at the *carry*:

1. *Shoulder*, 2. LITTER.

At *shoulder*, No. 3 reaches forward with his left hand and grasps the litter near its center; at *litter*, he brings it to the vertical position and then to the *shoulder*; meanwhile, the other numbers step backward and align themselves upon him in regular order.

66. Being at the *carry*, litter *strapped*:

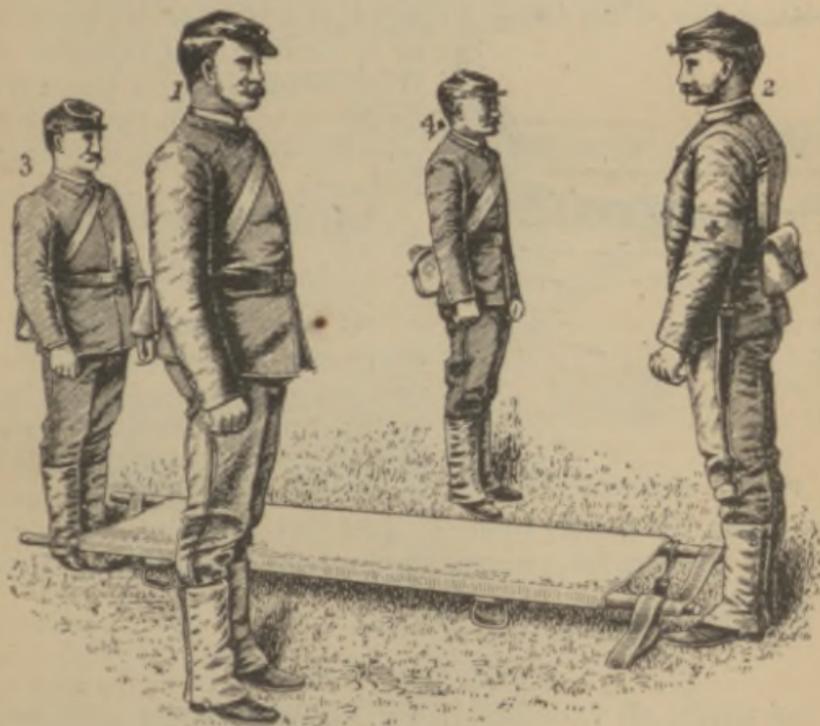
1. *Open*, 2. LITTER.

At *open*, all face litter; at *litter*, No. 4 supports litter at center, canvas up, by grasping a pole in each hand, Nos. 2 and 3 unfasten the straps and slip the free loop of each sling upon the ring handle, the bight embracing the opposite handle; they then grasp the right handles with their right hands, and Nos. 1 and 4 resume their posts. This leaves the litter suspended longitudinally, canvas to the left. They then extend the braces, and supporting the litter horizontally by the handles, canvas up, lower it to the ground, and resume the attention standing between the handles, facing the litter. With only two bearers, the *strapped* litter is first *grounded*.

A strapped litter may be unstrapped by arresting the execution of *open litter*, as above described, by the commands *Carry* LITTER given when the slings have been looped around the handles.

If the litter be merely *closed* at *open*, Nos. 2 and 3 face the litter and grasp the upper handles with the right hands. At *litter*, they drop the left pole, extend the braces, lower the litter, and take position as before.

67. To *secure slings*, the litter being *lowered*:



Pars. 66 and 71. AT LITTER POSTS WITH OPEN LITTER.

1. *Secure*, 2. SLINGS.

Nos. 2 and 3 each slips off the bight of his sling, drops the doubled end over the free handle and brings it up around it between the inner edges of the sides of the sling, and slips the bight over the end of the handle, thus making the sling taut. The slings will be secured when

it is desired to prevent them from dragging on the ground, or from being in the way when passing obstacles, loading ambulance, etc.

68. Being at the *open*:

1. *Close*, 2. LITTER.

At *close*, Nos. 2 and 3 step respectively outside the right front and left rear handles and face inward; at *litter*, they stoop and with their right hands raise the litter by the right handles;

FIG. 67. SLING SECURED.

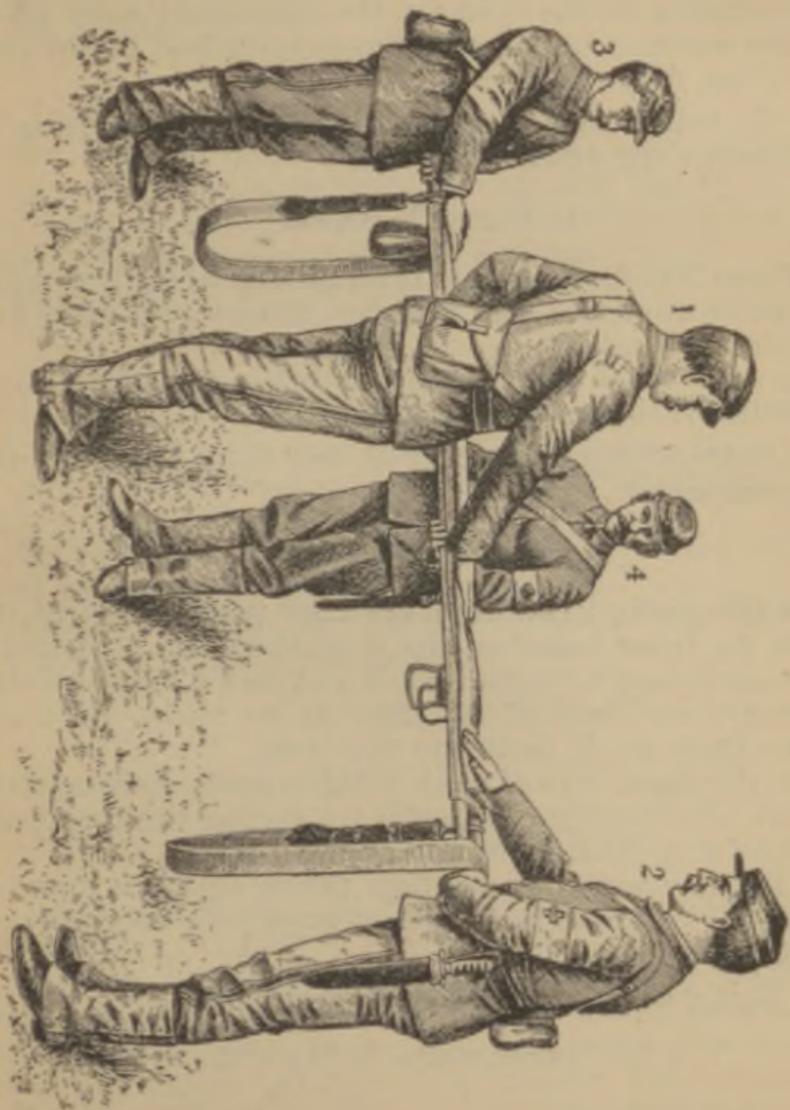
they then fold the braces, and bringing the lower pole against the upper, canvas to the left, support the litter at the *carry*.

69. The litter being *closed*:

1. *Strap*, 2. LITTER.

At *strap*, all face the litter; at *litter*, No. 4 supports the litter at the center, bringing the canvas up; Nos. 2 and 3, assisted by No. 1, fold canvas by doubling it smoothly on top of poles, release free loops of slings, and place slings lengthwise of the litter on the canvas, buckles out, and neatly secure all by the cross-strap at each end, passed around poles and through loops of slings, when all take their posts at the *carry*. With only two bearers the *closed* litter is first *grounded*.

In the field, the litter should habitually be carried *strapped* or *closed*, and only *opened* on reaching the patient.



PAT. 69, STRAP LITTER.

The litter may in like manner be *closed* and then *strapped*, being at the *open*, at the command *strap litter*, when the motions begin with those described under *close litter*. [Par. 68.]

70. To bring the squad into line, the litter being at the *ground* or the *open*:

1. *Form*, 2. RANK.

At *form*, No. 2, if facing litter, faces about; at *rank*, he advances one pace, and all align themselves upon him in regular order.

This movement permits the marching of the squad, without litter, to any desired point.

71. Posts at the litter may at any time be recovered by the commands :

1. *At litter*, 2. POSTS.

If at the *ground*, the numbers take posts, No. 2 on the right of the front handles, No. 3 on the left of the rear handles and close to them, and Nos. 1 and 4, respectively, on the right and left of the litter at its mid-length and one pace from it, all facing to the front.

If at the *open*, Nos. 2 and 3 take posts between the front and rear handles, respectively, facing the litter, and Nos. 1 and 4 as with litter at the *ground*.

This is the invariable position taken by each number at the above commands, whatever may have been his previous position or duty.

72. Being *at litter posts*, to change posts :

1. *Change posts*, 2. MARCH.

No. 1 takes No. 3's post, and No. 4 No. 2's, while Nos. 3 and 2 step to the left and right of the litter, respectively,

into the vacated positions, all thus describing part of a circle in the same direction around the litter.

73. Being in line :

1. *Change posts*, 2. MARCH.

No. 2 stands fast; Nos. 1 and 3 back step and oblique to the left of No. 4, who closes against No. 2; the order now being 2, 4, 1, 3. Posts are resumed by the same commands, the movements being reversed.

74. Being at the *carry* in marching :

1. *Change bearers*, 2. MARCH.

Nos. 1 and 4 step to the right rear and left front of the litter, respectively, and grasp the handles relinquished by Nos. 3 and 2, who step to left and right center, respectively.

75. The squad leader continues to exercise command from whatever position he may occupy.

76. To resume the original positions the movement is reversed by the commands :

1. *At litter*, 2. POSTS.

77. Being at the *open* :

1. *Prepare to lift*, 2. LIFT.

At the first command Nos. 2 and 3 stoop and seize each the free loop and bight of sling, No. 2 with right and left hands, No. 3 with left and right hands, respectively, slip them off the handles, retaining hold, and (No. 2 facing right about) each places the sling over the shoulders, slips the loop upon the free handle and grasps both handles. At the second command they rise slowly erect, when No. 4 advances to side of No. 2, and No. 1 steps

obliquely backward to side of No. 3, adjust slings, lengthening or shortening, if necessary, to level litter, and observe that everything is right, when they resume their posts.

78. At the commands :

*1. *Forward*, 2. MARCH,

the bearers step off, No. 2 with the left, No. 3 with the right foot, taking short sliding steps of about 20 inches, to avoid jolting and to secure a uniform motion to the litter. Nos. 1 and 4 step off with the left foot.

79. Being at the *lift* :

1. *Lower*, 2. LITTER.

At *litter*, Nos. 2 and 3 slowly lower the litter to the ground. They then seize, each, the free loop and bight of sling, No. 2 with the right and left hands, No. 3 with left and right hands, respectively, slip off loops and remove slings from shoulders, when (No. 2 facing left about) each drops the bight over the free handle and places the loop upon the ring handle, avoiding any twist of the sling.

80. When the litter is to be moved but a few paces, it may be lifted and marched without slings by prefixing *without slings* to the commands : *prepare to lift, lift*.

81. The *open* litter should be lifted and lowered slowly and without jerk, both ends simultaneously, the rear bearer moving in accord with the front bearer, so as to maintain the canvas horizontal ; in fact, the open litter should be handled for purposes of drill as if it were a

*The so-called single step, which is by far the easiest for the patient, but which is acquired with difficulty, may also be practiced ; No. 2 steps off with the left foot, and No. 3 follows with his right an instant later, and before No. 2 has planted his right ; No. 2's right foot next touches the ground, and is immediately followed by No. 3's left.

loaded litter, and as soon as the men are familiar with its manual, the drill should, whenever practicable, be with loaded litter.

82. Being in line at the *shoulder* :

1. *Return litter*, 2. *Right (or left) face*, 3. MARCH.

At the first command, the Nos. 3 bring the litter to the vertical position and step one pace to the front; at the second they face as required and bring the litter to the shoulder, and at the third proceed in column of files, by the nearest route, to the place designated for the litters, where they leave them, and, returning in the same order, resume their positions by passing through their intervals one pace to the rear and facing about into line. If the place designated is in front of the detachment (or if there be but one squad,) the Nos. 3 proceed as described in Par. 56. When practicable this movement should be supervised by a noncommissioned officer. It can be executed in double time.

MARCHINGS WITH LITTER.

83. The intervals between litters are ordinarily sufficient for the execution of all movements, in line or column, but if it becomes necessary to extend them, the litters, if in line, are first wheeled into column [Par. 88], when the commands are given:

1. *To two (or more) paces, extend*, 2. MARCH.

The first squad advances forward in quick time and the other squads take the short step and successively gain the increased distance; if in march the first squad maintains the quick time, while the other squads take the short step as above.

84. The column is closed by the commands:

1. *Litters*, 2. *Close*, 3. MARCH ;

when the first squad stands fast (if at a halt), or takes the short step (if in a march), and the other squads successively close up.

85. The line, or column of litters, is marched by the commands already given [Par. 24 and following], substituting "*litters*" for "*fours*."

The following movements require special notice or description:

BEING IN LINE, TO TURN AND HALT.

86. 1. *Detachment*, 2. *Right* (or *left*), 3. MARCH, 4. FRONT.

The first litter halts, and taking the short step, wheels to the right on its own ground; the other litters half wheel to the right and place themselves successively upon the alignment established by the right litter [Par. 21].

BEING IN LINE, TO TURN AND ADVANCE.

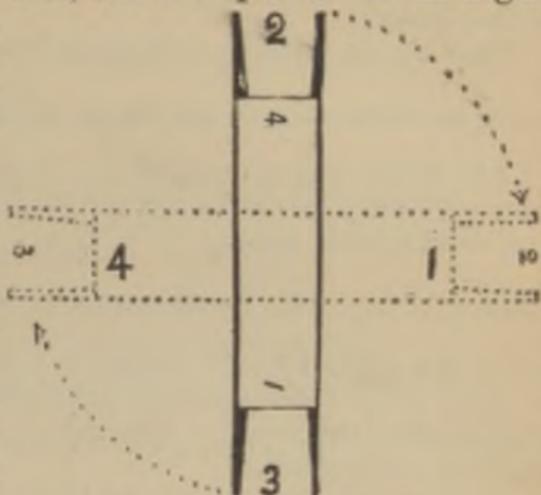
87. 1. *Detachment*, 2. *Right* (or *left*) *turn*, 3. MARCH.

The first litter takes the short step and wheels to the right on a movable pivot, followed by the others as in Par. 22.

BEING IN LINE OF LITTERS, TO MARCH BY THE FLANK IN COLUMN OF LITTERS.

88. 1. *Litters*, 2. *Right* (or *left*), 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, No. 2 steps off to the right and No. 3 to the left, both describing a quarter of a circle, so as to make the litter revolve horizontally on its center until both face to the right, when they take the full step in the new direction; Nos. 1 and 4 maintain their relative positions opposite the center of the litter. The right guide places himself one pace in front of the first litter, and the left guide one pace in rear of the last litter.



PAR. 88. LITTERS RIGHT.

BEING IN LINE, TO MARCH IN COLUMN OF LITTERS TO THE FRONT.

89. 1. *Right (or left) forward*, 2. *Litters right (or left)*, 3. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the right litter moves straight to the front; the other litters wheel to the right and then to the left in column. [Par. 29.]

To form line from column, — see Par. 33 and following.

BEING IN LINE OR COLUMN, TO MARCH TO THE REAR.

90. 1. *Litters about*, 2. MARCH.

Nos. 2 and 3 step off as in Par. 88, but continue the movement until both face to the rear, the other numbers

maintaining their relative positions opposite the center of the litter.

The about with the litter is always to the right.

TO MARCH TO THE REAR WITHOUT WHEELING.

91. This movement, which may be occasionally necessary, can only be executed with strapped or closed litters. The commands are:

1. *To the rear*, 2. MARCH;

when the squad faces about, No. 2 left, the others right, the two bearers meanwhile transferring the handles from one hand to the other. On halting, the squad faces about without command.

MOVEMENTS BY SECTIONS.

92. A *section* consists of two litter squads in line.

93. *To form column of sections from line:*

1. *Sections right (or left)*, 2. MARCH, 3. FRONT;

when each section turns, as in Par. 86; or,

94. 1. *Sections*, 2. *Right (or left) turn*, 3. MARCH, 4. *Forward*, 5. MARCH, 6. *Guide right (or left)*; when each section turns, as in Par. 87.

95. The advantage of this formation is that it permits the shortening of the column, at the *carry*, without increasing its front, by the commands:

1. *Sections*, 2. *Close*, 3. MARCH;

when the sections close up to one pace, and the litters oblique towards each other until close against the inner free bearers (1 and 4), the outer free bearers, meanwhile, closing in on their respective sides. In this manner the front is reduced to that of a column of litters.

96. The normal formation is resumed by the command:

1. *Sections*, 2. *Extend*, 3. MARCH.

Line is re-formed by the same commands used to form column.

97. *To form single column from column of sections:*

1. *Right (or left) by litter*, 2. MARCH;

when the second litter of each section takes the short step and obliques to the right behind the first.

98. *To form column of sections from single column:*

1. *Form sections*, 2. *Left (or right) oblique*, 3. MARCH;

when the first squad of each section takes the short step, until the second squad, obliquing to the left, is in line with it.

ROUTE STEP.

99. The column of strapped litters at the *carry* (Par. 62) is the habitual column of route. The rate is three to three and a half miles per hour.

Marching in quick time:

1. *Route step*, 2. MARCH.

The men are not required to preserve silence nor keep the step. The litter squads preserve their distance.

If from a halt:

1. *Forward*, 2. *Route step*, 3. MARCH.

To resume the cadence step:

1. *Detachment*, 2. ATTENTION.

At the command *attention*, the cadence step in quick time is resumed.

Upon halting while marching in route step, the men come to the rest at the *ground*. [Par. 63.]

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

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

Marching at route step or at ease, at a halt, and at the rest, officers carry the sword in the scabbard.

THE LOADED LITTER.

101. For drill in loading litter, the "patients" are directed to lie down, at suitable intervals, near the line of litters, first with head and later with feet, towards it, and lastly in any position. Each squad may be separately exercised under its leader or an instructor, or several squads simultaneously.

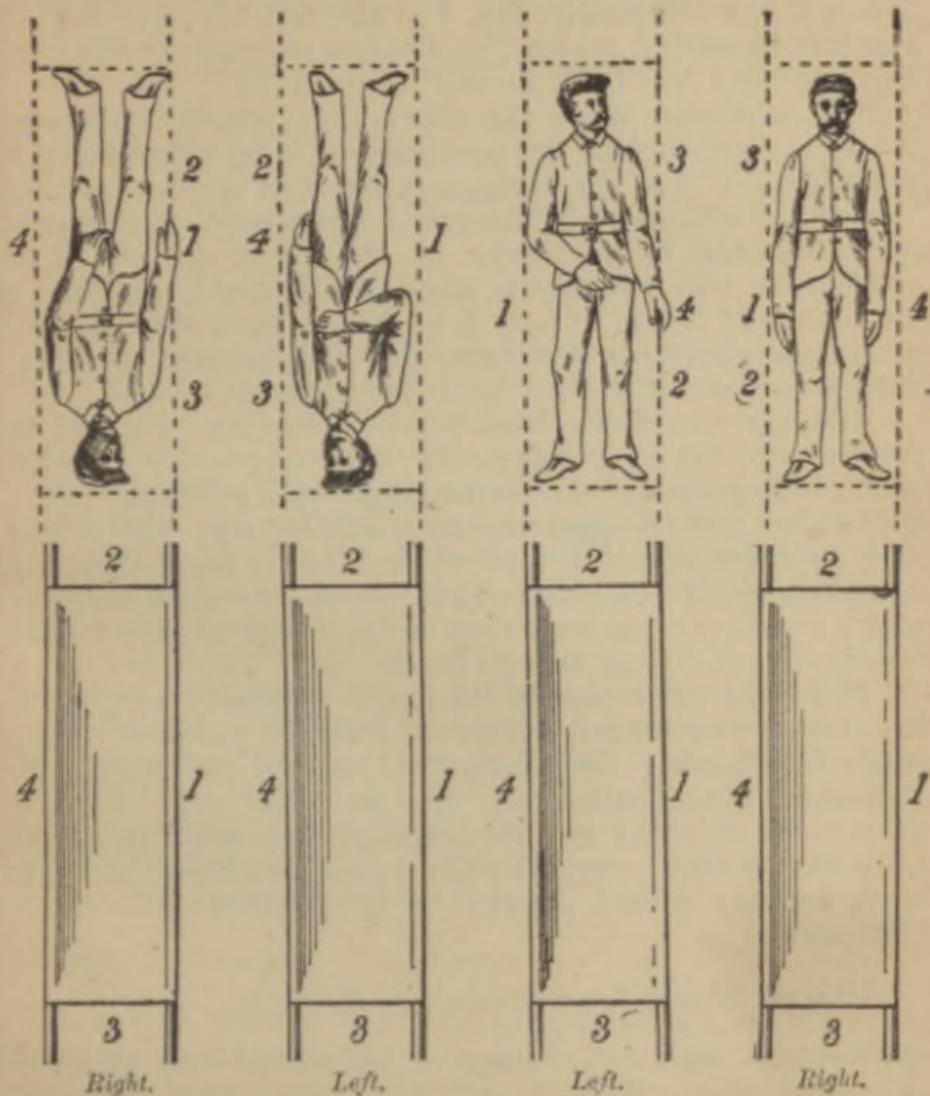
102. The litter being at the *carry*, at the commands:

1. *Take post to load*, 2. MARCH;

the squad advances toward its assigned patient, and as it approaches him the free bearers start ahead in double time and take posts by his side, No. 1 on the right and No. 4 on the left. The litter is halted and opened (by No. 3's command) as nearly as possible one pace from the patient's head and in a line with his body; after sufficient practice in this position, the litter is lowered at the feet, or in any other convenient position. The squad leader then commands:

103. 1. *At patient*, 2. *Right* (or *left*), 3. POSTS.

If the command is *right*, Nos. 2, 1, and 3 take positions, No. 2 at the right ankle, No. 1 at the right hip, and No. 3 at the right shoulder, while No. 4 takes position by the left hip opposite No. 1, all facing the patient.



PAT. 103. POSTS AT PATIENT.

If the command is *left*, Nos. 2, 4, and 3 take position, No. 2 at the left ankle, No. 4 at the left hip, and No. 3 at the left shoulder, while No. 1 takes position at the right hip opposite No. 4, all facing the patient.

It will be seen from the above that, whether the command is *right* or *left*, the positions of Nos. 1 and 4 are invariable, No. 1 at the right hip, No. 4 at the left hip, and that the positions of Nos. 2 and 3 are always at the ankle and shoulder, respectively, on the right or left of the patient, as the command may be; if *right*, they are on each side of No. 1; if *left*, they are on each side of No. 4.

These positions are taken by the bearers, whatever may have been their previous positions or duties.

104. In the field, Nos. 1 and 4 having reached the patient and taken position on their respective sides, remove his arms and accouterments and examine him to determine the site and nature of the injury; they administer restoratives, if required, and apply such dressings or splints as are needful or available. As soon as Nos. 2 and 3 reach the patient, they help, as far as may be necessary, in rendering this first aid.

105. The drill should be made as nearly as possible like service in actual warfare. For this purpose a diagnosis tag having been attached to the clothing of the "wounded," indicating the site and character of the injury to be dressed before loading, they are directed to take positions at variable distances, in or out of sight, such as they would occupy on the battlefield. At the commands:

106. 1. *Search for wounded*, 2. MARCH;

each leader assumes charge of his squad and proceeds independently. Nos. 1 and 4 at once start ahead to search, but without losing sight of the litter; which follows in quick time, taking the double time as soon as a

patient is discovered. The litter having been opened and the injury dressed, No. 1 commands:

107. 1. *At patient*, 2. *Right* (or *left*), 3. *Posts*.

As a rule, the command should be right or left, according as the right or left side of the patient is injured, so that by having the three bearers on that side a better support may be given to the wounded parts.

108. 1. *Prepare to lift*, 2. *LIFT*.

At the first command all the bearers kneel on the knee nearest the patient's feet (right knee if on the right of the patient, and on the left knee if on his left); No. 2 passes both fore-arms under the patient's legs, carefully supporting the fracture, if there be one; Nos. 1 and 4 pass their arms under the small of his back and thighs, not locking hands; No. 3 passes one hand under his neck to the further arm pit, with the other supporting the nearer shoulder.

At the second command all lift together slowly and carefully and place the patient upon the knees of the three bearers. As soon as he is firmly supported there, the bearer on the free side (No. 1 or 4) relinquishes his hold, passes quickly and by the shortest line to the litter, which he takes up by the middle, one pole in each hand, and returning rapidly places it under the patient and against the bearers' ankles.

109. 1. *Lower*, 2. *PATIENT*.

The free bearer, No. 1 or 4, stoops and assists the other numbers in gently and carefully lowering the patient upon the litter. The bearers then rise and at once resume their positions *at litter posts*. [Par. 71.]

110. In the field, when the ground on which the



PAT. 108. THE PATIENT LIFTED.

patient lies is such that the litter can not be placed directly under him, it should be placed as near him as possible, and preferably in a direction parallel to, or in line with him, when it will be necessary to carry the patient to the litter, instead of the litter to the patient. In such case, the bearers having brought the patient upon their knees, as described in Par. 108, at the command *rise*, take firm hold of him and rise, and at *march*, carry him head or feet first, as directed. From this position he is first lowered to the knees of the bearers, and thence placed upon the litter or ground.

111. At the command: 1. *Cease*, 2. *Drilling*, the squads re-form in line and lower litters, when the patients, if still upon the litters, are then directed to rise and resume their posts, after which the litters are strapped.

POSITION OF PATIENT ON THE LITTER.

112. The position of a patient on the litter depends on the character of his injury. An overcoat, blanket, knapsack, or other suitable and convenient article, should be used as a pillow to give support and a slightly raised position to the head. If the patient is faint, the head should be kept low. Difficulty of breathing in wounds of the chest is relieved by a sufficient padding underneath. In wounds of the abdomen the best position is on the injured side, or on the back if the front of the abdomen is wounded, the legs in either case being drawn up, and a pillow or other available object placed under the knees to keep them bent.

In an injury of the upper extremity, calling for litter transportation, the best position is on the back, with the injured arm laid over the body or suitably placed by its side, or on the uninjured side, with the wounded arm laid over the body. In injuries of the lower extremity the patient should be on his back, or inclining toward the

wounded side; in cases of fracture of either lower extremity, if a splint can not be applied, it is always well to bind both limbs together.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

113. In moving the patient either with or without litter, every movement should be made deliberately and as gently as possible, having special care not to jar the injured part. The command *steady*, will be used to prevent undue haste or other irregular movements.

114. *The loaded litter should never be lifted or lowered without orders.*

115. The rear bearer should watch the movements of the front bearer and time his own by them, so as to insure ease and steadiness of action.

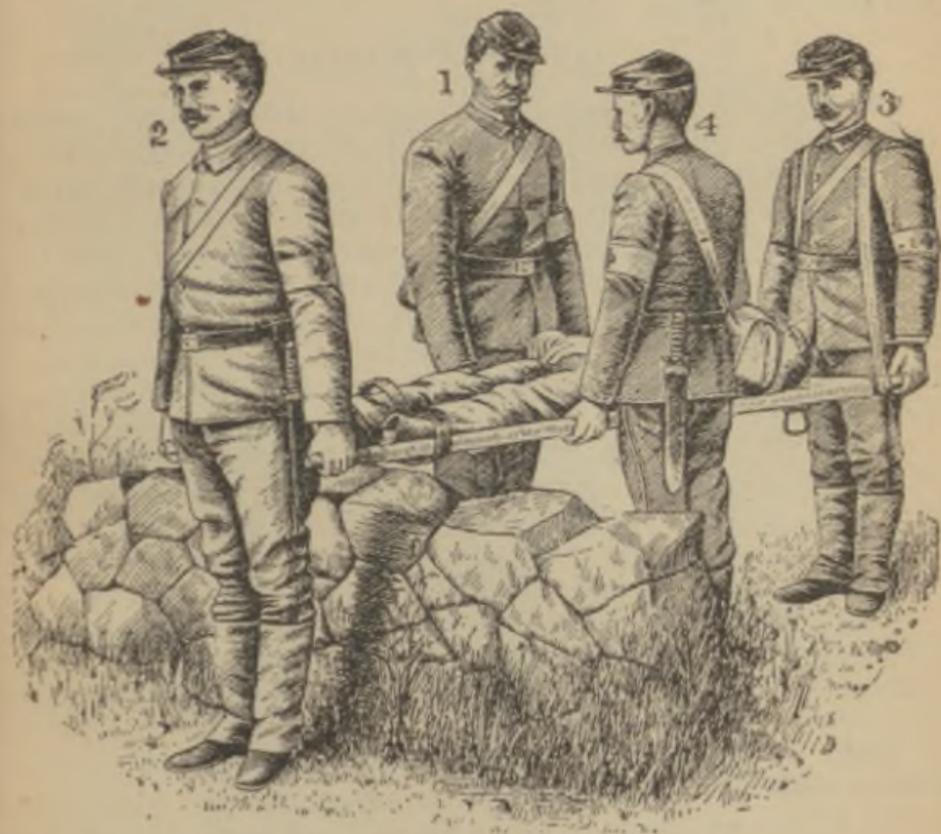
116. The number of steps per minute will depend on the weight carried and other conditions affecting each individual case.

117. The handles of the litter should be held in the hands at arm's length and supported by the slings. Only under the most exceptional conditions should the handles be supported on the shoulders.

118. The bearers should keep the litter level notwithstanding any unevenness of the ground.

119. In making ascents or descents, the rear or front handles should be raised to bring the litter to the proper level, Nos. 1 and 4 supporting the poles on their respective sides. With only three bearers, the free bearer takes hold of the handle on his side.

120. As a rule the patient should be carried on the litter feet foremost, but in going up hill his head should be in front; in case of fracture of the lower extremities, he is carried up hill feet foremost, and down hill head foremost; to prevent the weight of the body from pressing down on the injured part.



PAR. 121. PASSING AN OBSTACLE.

TO PASS OBSTACLES.

121. A breach should be made in a fence or wall for the passage of the litter, if there be no gate or other opening, but should it be necessary to surmount the obstacle the commands are given:

1. *Obstacle*, 2. MARCH.

At *obstacle*, Nos. 1 and 4 close in to side of litter, grasp poles with both hands and support it; at *march*, No. 2 slips sling from shoulders (dropping it upon the canvas) and climbing over, receives litter as it advances (facing to the front); Nos. 1 and 4 then pass the obstacle and resume their places at the poles when the litter is carried over; No. 3, slipping off his sling, now also climbs over and takes his place between the handles; the slings having been adjusted without halting, Nos. 1. and 4 resume their posts.

122. The passage of a narrow cut or ditch is effected in a similar manner; Nos. 1 and 4 bestride or descend into the cut, support and advance the litter until No. 2 has crossed and resumed his hold, when the litter is carried over; No. 3 then crosses and all resume their places.

123. If the cut or ditch be wide the litter is halted and lowered with the front handles (or feet) near the edge, when, the slings being *secured*, if necessary, the movement proceeds as in Par. 127.

124. In crossing a running stream, or broken or otherwise difficult ground, or going up or down a hill, Nos. 1 and 4 give support on their respective sides of the litter at the command *obstacle*. [Par 121.]

125. When it is necessary or advisable that the four bearers should carry the litter while marching, the commands are:

1. *By four*, 2. *Carry*, 3. LITTER.



Par. 125. BY FOUR, CARRY LITTER.

At *litter*, No. 1 steps backward to right rear, No. 4 forward to left front, and each grasps the handle nearest him relinquished by Nos. 2 and 3 respectively, who without changing their places grasp the other handles.

126. The squad being in position *by four, carry, litter*, to surmount an obstacle over five feet high, the commands are given:

1. *Raise*, 2. LITTER;

when the litter is carefully raised to the level of the obstacle and passed half-way over, where it is rested; Nos. 2 and 4 cross the obstacle and resume hold of their handles on the other side; the litter is then advanced until only the rear handles rest upon the obstacle, when Nos. 1 and 3 get over and resume hold of their handles; the litter is then lowered. In this movement the slings when freed should be thrown over the patient's head and feet respectively.

127. If desirable the litter may be lowered before passing a high or low obstacle when at the commands:

1. *By four*, 2. *Prepare to lift*, 3. LIFT.

Nos. 2 and 3 may take posts outside (instead of inside) the right front and left rear handles respectively, Nos. 4 and 1 being outside the opposite handles; the litter is then lifted and raised, or lowered.

TO CARRY A LOADED LITTER UPSTAIRS.

128. A loaded litter is usually carried upstairs head front, and downstairs feet front, as follows: The litter is marched to the foot of the stairs in the usual manner, wheeled about and halted, when the commands are given:

1. *Prepare for stairs*, 2. MARCH.

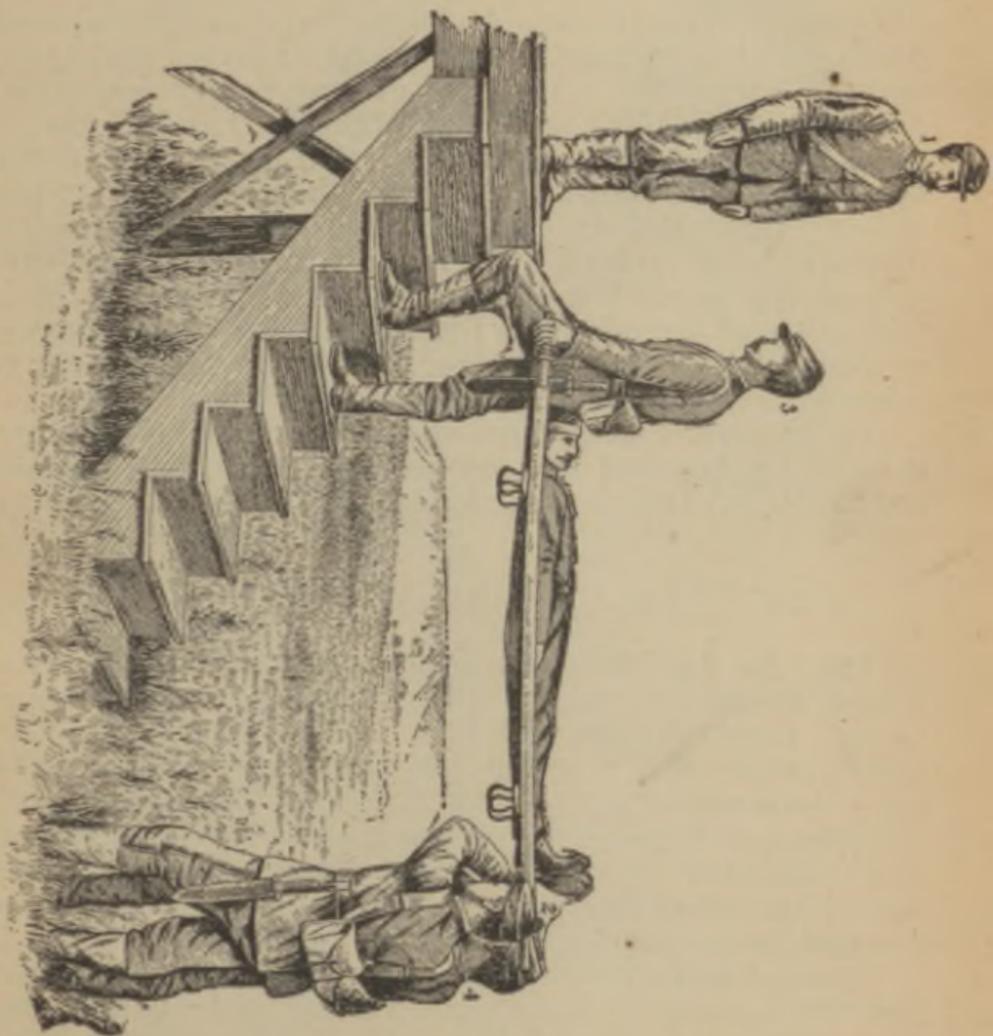


FIG. 128. CARRYING A LOADED LITTER UP STAIRS.

At the first command Nos. 1 and 4 face inward, advance to center of litter and support it by each grasping a pole with both hands; Nos. 2 and 3 slip free loops of sling off handles, face about, readjust slings, and grasp handles; No. 4 now steps to the handle nearest him at the foot of the litter, which he grasps firmly with both hands, while No. 2 grasps the opposite handle. At the second command the litter is carried up by Nos. 3, 2, 4, the rear bearers (Nos. 2 and 4) keeping it as level as possible by raising their end, and, if necessary, resting the handles on shoulders. They must carefully watch the patient, to prevent accident. In this movement No. 1 falls out and accompanies litter, to render any assistance required. With three bearers only, the litter must be lowered before the first command is given.

If the litter is to be carried any considerable distance, it must be lowered as soon as possible after the stairs are mounted, and the usual positions resumed.

TO CARRY A LOADED LITTER DOWN STAIRS.

129. As the litter approaches the stairs, the command, *Prepare for stairs* is given, when No. 4 advances to left front handle, which he grasps firmly with both hands, while No. 2 grasps the opposite handle. The front bearers, as the descent proceeds, bring handles to shoulders, if necessary, to keep the litter as level as possible; the rear bearer carefully observes patient to see that no accident happens to him. When the level is reached the usual positions are resumed.

When, for any reason, it is necessary to carry a patient feet first upstairs or head first downstairs, the bearers are simply reversed, in the former case No. 2 becoming front bearer, and in the latter No. 3.



FIG. 129. CARRYING A LOADED LITTER DOWN STAIRS.

TO LOAD WITH REDUCED NUMBERS.

130. In loading with reduced numbers, No. 2 or 3 (absent) is ordinarily replaced by No. 4 or 1, respectively, while Nos. 1 and 4 replace each other. [Par. 52.]

With three bearers the litter is placed as usual, and at the prescribed commands the bearers take their proper positions. The patient having been lifted by the three bearers, is supported on the knees of the two on one side, while the third (No. 1 or 4) places the litter in position under him.

131. Another method for three bearers, when it is necessary to carry the patient to the litter, is as follows: Two bearers take their positions on the same side opposite the knee and hip, while the third stands by the opposite hip. At the usual commands the two bearers at the hips stoop, and raising the patient to a sitting position, place each one hand and arm around the back and interlock the fingers of the other hand, palms up, under the upper part of the thighs. The patient, if able, clasps his arms around their necks. The third bearer (No. 2 or 4) supports the lower extremities with both arms passed under them, one above, the other below the knee.

132. If only two bearers are available (e. g. Nos. 2 and 3), the patient is necessarily always carried to the litter. No. 2 proceeds by the right and No. 3 by the left, and take position on opposite sides of the patient near his hips. They lift the patient as directed (Par. 150), the legs remaining unsupported, and carry him feet foremost over the near end of the litter.

In case of fractured lower extremity, the two bearers kneel on the injured side, raise the patient upon their knees, and take firm hold of him, No. 2 supporting both lower extremities, while No. 3 supports the body,



PAR. 131. CARRYING BY THREE BEARERS.

the patient clasping his arms around his neck, when they rise.

TO UNLOAD THE LITTER.

133. To unload with four or three bearers, posts are taken at patient as in loading. At the commands:

1. *Prepare to lift*, 2. LIFT [Par. 108],

they raise him upon the knees, the free bearer removes the litter, and at *lower patient*, they lower him carefully to the ground.

134. With two bearers, they form a two-handed seat [Par. 150], and lift the patient off the litter. In the case of fracture, they stand on the same side, and kneeling [Par. 132], lift him upon their knees, then rise and take two steps backward to clear the litter, when they lower him to their knees, and then to the ground.

TO TRANSFER PATIENT FROM LITTER TO BED OR ANOTHER LITTER.

135. *From litter to bed:* With four or three bearers the litter is placed at the foot of the bed, as nearly as possible in line with it; the bearers taking their positions (all on one side if only three), lift the patient upon their knees, then, at the command *rise*, taking firm hold of him, they rise, and, moving cautiously by side steps to the bedside, lower him upon the bed.

With two bearers, the patient is likewise first lifted upon their knees, then carried by side steps to the bed.

136. *From litter to litter:* The patient is lifted upon the knees of the bearers, the litter removed and replaced by the other litter.

IMPROVISATION OF LITTERS.

137. Many things can be used for this purpose:

Camp cots, window shutters, doors, benches, boards, ladders, etc., properly padded.

Litters may be made with sacks or bags of any description, if large and strong enough, by ripping the bottoms and passing two poles through them and tying cross pieces to the poles to keep them apart; two, or even three, sacks placed end to end on the same poles may be necessary to make a safe and comfortable litter.

Bedticks are used in the same way by slipping the poles through holes made by snipping off the four corners.

Pieces of matting, rug, or carpet, trimmed into shape, may be fastened to poles by tacks or twine.

Straw mats, leafy twigs, weeds, hay, straw, etc., covered or not with a blanket, will make a good bottom over a framework of poles and cross sticks.

Better still is a litter with bottom of ropes or rawhide strips whose turns cross each other at close intervals.

138. But the usual military improvisation is by means of rifles and blankets.

Each squad should be supplied with two rifles and bayonets, carried by Nos. 3 and 4 (at the *carry*), who assure themselves that the rifles are unloaded, and a regulation blanket rolled up, and carried by No. 2, over right shoulder, the ends being secured by strap and hanging at left side.

The detachment being in line, the commands are given:

1. *Squads*, 2. *Right by twos*, 3. MARCH, 4. HALT.

The command *halt* is given when the left two of each squad has obtained its position in rear of the right two.

1. *Squads to 3 paces interval*, 2. *Right (or left) step*,
3. MARCH, 4. HALT.

The left (or right) squad standing fast, the command *halt* is given as the squads gain the prescribed interval.

1. *Prepare*, 2. BLANKET LITTER.

Nos. 1 and 2 face about; No. 2 unbuckles strap, slips it under his belt, seizes blanket roll with right hand at right shoulder, brings it to the front and passes one end to No. 1, when Nos. 3 and 4 seize free edge of blanket (with free hands) as near the corners as possible; Nos. 1 and 2 step backward till the blanket is unrolled, when all stoop and place blanket smoothly on the ground. Nos. 3 and 4 (after pulling out ramrods 12 inches, in the absence of bayonets) lay rifles under edges of blanket, muzzles towards 1 and 2, somewhat converging, hammers in, when all bearers roll blanket tightly about rifles, an equal number of turns on each piece, until the space between them measures 20 inches, hammers down, and stand erect.

139. The commands are then given :

1. *By four*, 2. *Prepare to lift*, 3. LIFT.

At the first command the bearers take positions on the outside of each rifle, facing each other, Nos. 1 and 3 opposite the butts, Nos. 2 and 4 opposite the muzzles. At the second command they all stoop and grasp the rifles firmly with both hands; at *lift*, they rise slowly with the litter.

The litter may now be carried in any direction, and all movements of loading, unloading, etc., are executed as laid down for the hand litter.

When no longer required, the commands are given:

140. 1. *Take apart*, 2. BLANKET LITTER.

The bearers, having resumed their original positions, face the litter, stoop and unroll blanket on their respective sides; Nos. 3 and 4 take up the rifles, and having returned ramrods (if used), stand at the *order*; Nos. 2 and 1 fold the blanket lengthwise, then roll it tightly, when No. 2 brings the ends of the roll together and secures them with the strap; he then passes the roll over his head, slips left arm through it, and brings the strap to the left side; all stand facing to the front in columns of two.

1. *Form fours*, 2. *Left oblique*, 3. MARCH,

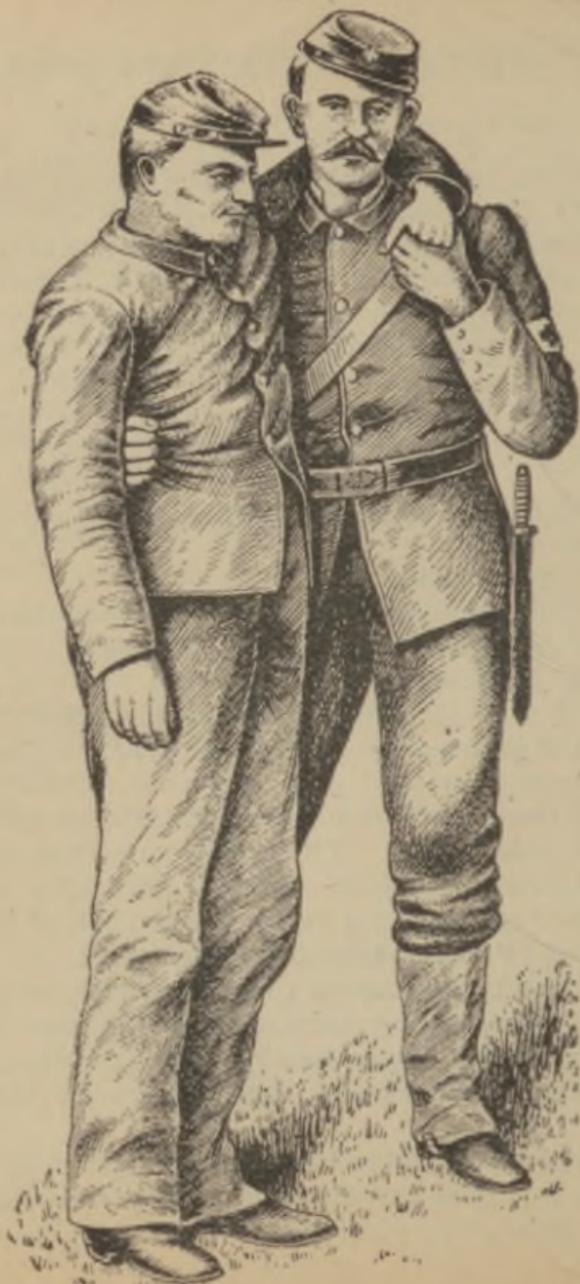
when line is re-formed.

141. Should it be desirable, by reason of the patient's condition, or because of reduced numbers of the squad, the following method may be used:

One-half of the blanket is rolled lengthwise into a cylinder, which is placed along the back of the patient, who has been turned carefully on his side. The patient is then turned over upon the blanket and the cylinder unrolled on the other side. The rifles are then laid down and rolled tightly in the blanket; each a like number of turns, until the side of the body of the patient is reached, when they are turned hammers downward.

142. A litter may also be prepared with two rifles and two or three blouses, by turning the blouses lining out, and buttoning them up, sleeves in, when the rifles are passed through the sleeves, the backs of the blouses forming the bed.

Two bearers may carry the wounded man in these improvisations, but it is better, whenever possible, that four men should do so, two on each side.



PAG. 144. LIFTING THE PATIENT ERECT.

METHODS OF REMOVING WOUNDED WITHOUT LITTERS.

FOR ONE BEARER.

143. While it is not desirable that one bearer should, ordinarily, be required or permitted to lift a patient unassisted, emergencies may arise when a knowledge of proper methods of lifting and carrying by one bearer is of the utmost value.

A single bearer may carry a patient in his arms, on his back, or across his shoulder.

To bring the patient into any of these positions, the first steps are as follows:

144. To lift the patient erect.

The bearer, turning patient on his face, steps astride body, facing towards the head, and with hands in his armpits lifts him to his knees, then clasping hands over the abdomen, lifts him to his feet; he then with the left hand seizes the patient by the left wrist and drawing the left arm about his (the bearer's) neck holds it against his left chest, the patient's left side resting against his body, and supports him with his right arm about the waist.

145. From this position the bearer proceeds as follows:

To lift the patient in arms.

The bearer, with his right arm behind patient's back, passes his left under thighs and lifts him into position.

To place patient astride of back.

146. The bearer shifts himself to the front of patient, back to him, stoops, and grasping his thighs, brings him well up on his back.

As the patient must help himself by placing his arms around the bearer's neck, this method is impracticable with an unconscious man.

To place patient across back.

147. The bearer with his left hand seizes the right wrist of the patient and draws the arm over his head and down upon his left shoulder, then shifting himself in front, stoops and clasps the right thigh with his right



arm passed between the legs, his right hand seizing the patient's right wrist; lastly, he, with his left hand, grasps the patient's left and steadies it against his side, when he rises.

To place patient across shoulder.

148. The bearer clasps his hands about the patient's waist, shifts himself to the front, facing him, and stooping places his right shoulder against the abdomen; he passes his right hand and arm between the thighs—securing the right thigh—and with his left grasps patient's right hand, bringing it from behind under his (bearer's) left armpit, when, the wrist being firmly grasped

FIG. 147. PATIENT ACROSS BACK.
er's) left armpit, when, the wrist

by his right hand, he rises. This position leaves the left hand free.

149. In lowering patient from these positions the motions are reversed. Should a patient be wounded in such manner as to require these motions to be conducted from his right side, instead of left, as laid down, the change is simply one of hands—the motions proceed as directed, substituting right for left, and *vice versa*.

FOR TWO BEARERS.

By the two-handed seat.

150. The patient lying on the ground, the commands are given:

1. *Form two-handed seat,*
2. *Prepare to lift,*
3. **LIFT.**

At the first command the two bearers take position facing each other on the right and left of the patient near his hips.



Par. 148. PATIENT ACROSS SHOULDER.



Par. 150. TWO-HANDED SEAT.

At the second command they raise the patient to a sitting posture, pass each one hand and arm around his back, while the other hands are passed under the thighs, palms up, and the fingers interlocked.

At *lift* both rise together.

In marching the bearers should break step, the right bearer starting with the right foot, the left bearer with the left foot.

By the extremities.

151. This method requires no effort on the part of the patient; but it is not applicable to severe injuries of the lower extremities. One bearer stands by the patient's head, the other between his legs, both facing towards the feet. At *prepare to lift*, the rear bearer having raised the patient to the sitting posture, clasps him from behind around the body under the arms, while the front bearer passes his hands from the outside under the flexed knees. At *lift*, both bearers rise together.

By the rifle seat.

152. A good seat may be made by running the barrels of two rifles through the sleeves of an overcoat, buttoned as in Par. 142, so that the coat lies back up, collar to the rear. The front bearer rolls the tail tightly around the barrels and takes his grasp over them; the rear bearer holds by the butts, hammers down.

153. A stronger seat is secured when the gun-slings are used, a seat 20 inches wide and two feet long being formed on which the patient sits with his back against the rear bearer, his legs hanging over outside, and the hollow of his knees resting upon the barrels. A bearer takes in each hand a rifle, with slings fully extended and trigger-guard to the front; he passes the butt and sling of the piece held in the right hand through the sling of the piece held in the left hand; he then raises the rifle held in the left hand and passes its butt through the

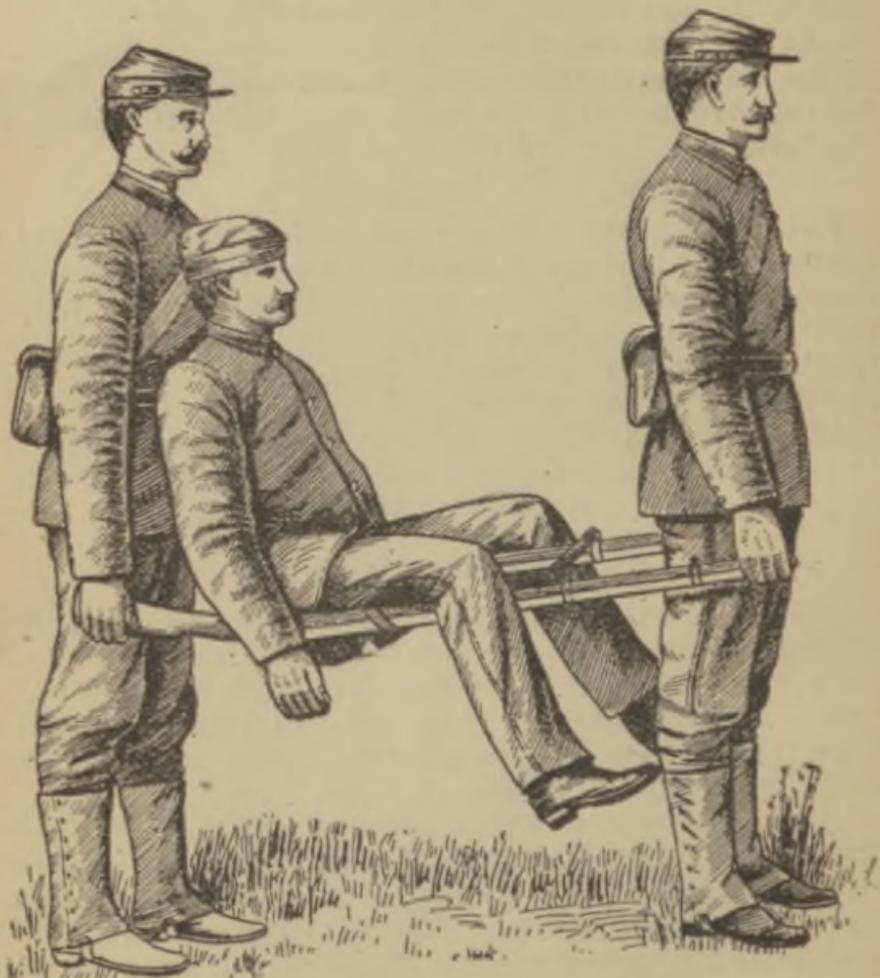


FIG. 153. THE RIFLE SEAT.

sling of the other piece taking care that the turn of the slings comes above the hammers. In carrying this seat the bearers take position between the pieces, No. 2 in front and No. 3 in rear.

To take apart the rifle seat reverse the movements, beginning with the piece held in the left hand.

TO PLACE A SICK PATIENT ON HORSEBACK.

154. The help required to mount a disabled man will depend on the site and nature of his injuries; in many cases he is able to help himself materially. If he be entirely helpless, five men—if available—should be used to mount him, one to hold the horse, the others to act as bearers. The horse is, if necessary, blindfolded.

To load from the near side, the bearers take posts *at patient left*, lift the patient and at the command *prepare to mount* carry him to horse, his body parallel to that of the horse, his head towards the horse's tail. No. 1 stands on the off side of the horse ready to grasp the right leg of the patient when it is brought within his reach. When close to the horse's side, at the command *mount*, the patient is carefully raised and carried over the horse until his seat reaches the saddle, when he is raised into position.

When necessary to load from the off side the bearers take posts *at patient right*.

To mount with the assistance of three or two bearers the same principle is observed.

155. To dismount, at the commands,

1. *At patient*, 2. *Right (or left)*, 3. *Posts*, 4. *Prepare to dismount*, 5. **DISMOUNT**,

the movements are reversed.

156. The patient once mounted should be made as safe and comfortable as possible. A comrade may be

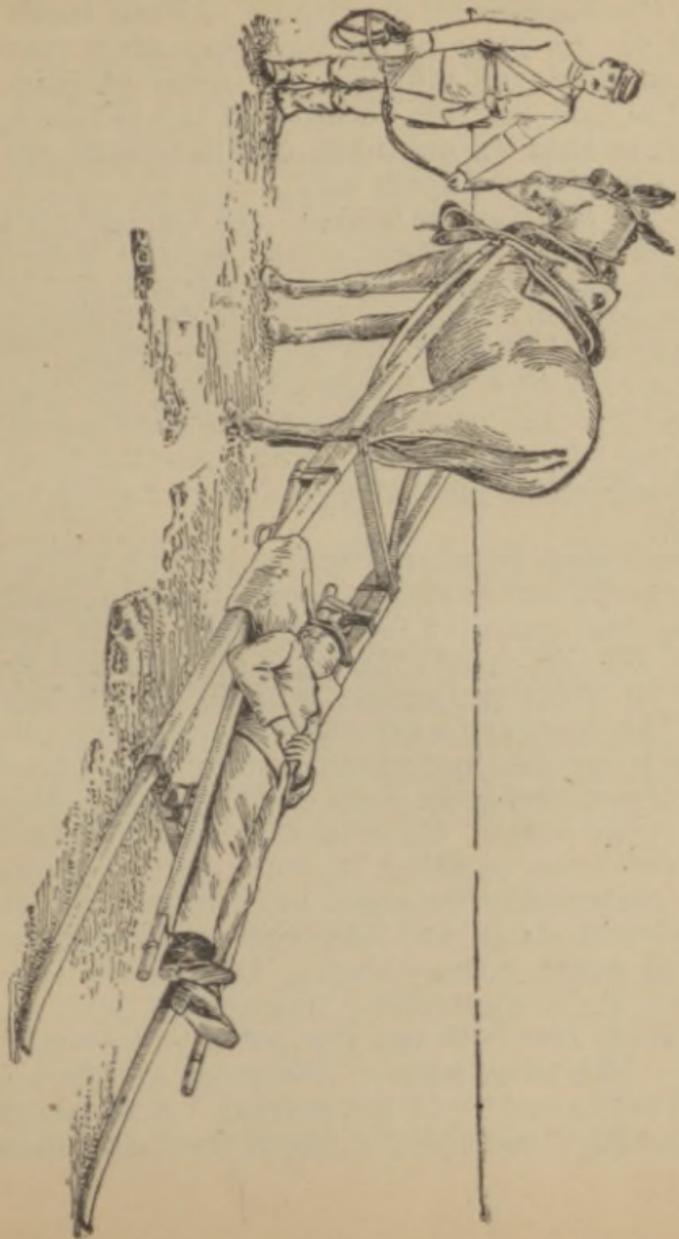
mounted behind him to hold him and guide the horse; otherwise, a lean-back must be provided, made of a blanket roll, a pillow, or a bag filled with leaves or grass. If the patient be very weak, the lean-back can be made of a sapling bent into an arch over the cantle of the saddle, its ends securely fastened, or of some other framework to which the patient is bound.

THE TRAVOIS.

157. The travois is a vehicle intended for transporting the sick or wounded when the use of wheeled vehicles or other means of transportation is impracticable. It consists of a frame, having shafts, two side poles and two crossbars, upon which a litter may be rested and partly suspended. When in use a horse or mule is attached to the shafts and pulls the vehicle, the poles of which drag on the ground. One pole is slightly shorter than the other, in order that in passing an obstacle the shock may be received successively by each and the motion be equably distributed.

To assemble the travois.—Nos. 2 and 1 on the right and 4 and 3 on the left, pass the shaft through the collar on the travois pole from rear to front, pulling them until they are snugly home. Then Nos. 2 and 4 pass the front crossbar over the ironed ends on the front of the travois poles, driving it home until its collars strike the front collar of each pole, while Nos. 1 and 3 pass the rear crossbar (keeping uppermost the surface on which are the flat bolts) over the rear ends of the poles, pushing it forward until it reaches the squared points intended for its place, and passes the bolt slots of the poles when they throw the barrel bolts into place.

To harness the travois.—The animal is placed between the shafts. If he has an ordinary wagon harness, the rings on the front end of the shafts are put over the iron



hook on the hames and the toggle of each trace chain is fastened to the ring of the corresponding travois pole. If he is saddled, the ring on the front of each shaft is fastened to that on the pommel of the saddle by means of the straps that belong there, and the shafts are secured by a surcingle passed over all.

To place a litter on the travois.—If the litter is loaded it is wheeled so that the head of the patient is towards the rear of the travois and two paces from it; it is then halted and lowered. No. 1 throws back the flat bolts on the rear travois bar while Nos. 2 and 3 secure slings. The litter is then carried by four lengthwise over the travois, and Nos. 4 and 2 set the litter legs into the mortises and secure them by the bolts, while Nos. 1 and 3 pass the leather loops on the front end of the travois poles over their handles of the litter.

A travois may be improvised by cutting poles about 15 feet long and 2 inches in diameter at the small end. These poles are laid parallel to each other, small ends to the front and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart; the large ends about 3 feet apart, and one of them projecting 8 or 10 inches beyond the other. The poles are connected by a crossbar about 6 feet from the front ends and another about 6 feet back of the first, each notched at its ends and securely lashed at the notches to the poles. Between the cross pieces the litter bed, 6 feet long, is filled in with canvas, blanket, etc., securely fastened to the poles and crossbars, or with rope, lariat, rawhide strips, etc., stretching obliquely from pole to pole in many turns, crossing each other to form the basis for a light mattress or improvised bed; or a litter may be made fast between the poles to answer the same purpose. The front ends of the poles are then securely fastened to the saddle of the animal. A breast strap and traces should, if possible, be improvised and fitted to the horse.

THE TWO-HORSE LITTER.

158. *The two-horse litter* consists of a litter with long handles used as shafts for carrying by two horses, or mules, one in front, the other in rear of the litter. It accommodates one recumbent patient. On a good trail it is preferable to the travois, as the patient lies in the horizontal position, and, in case of fractured limbs, they can easily be secured against disturbance. The great disadvantage of this litter is, that it requires two animals and at least three men for each patient, one or more to attend to the disabled man and the others to watch over and guide the movements of the animals. This litter may be improvised in the same manner as the travois, only the poles should be $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and the crossbars forming the ends of the litter bed should be fastened 5 feet from the front and rear ends of the poles. The ends are made fast to the saddles by notches, into which the fastening ropes are securely tied.

159. A patient is lowered upon or lifted from a horse litter or travois in the same general manner as upon or from a bed or other litter. The service of the travois requires three men, one to lead the animal, the others to watch the litter and be ready to lift its rear poles when passing over obstacles, crossing streams, or going up hill.

THE AMBULANCE.*

160. The regulation ambulance is a four-wheeled vehicle, drawn by two horses. It provides transportation for eight men sitting or two recumbent on litters, or four sitting and one recumbent. It is fitted with four removable seats, which, when not used as such, are hung, two against each side, thus answering the purpose of cushions. The floor is $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and 4 feet wide. Beneath the driver's seat is a box for the medical and surgical chests, and under the body are two water tanks; outside, on each side, are two brackets upon which litters are carried.

AMBULANCE DRILL.

161. The litters are said to be *packed* when they are strapped and placed upon the brackets. The seats are said to be *prepared* when they are horizontal, supported

* With the old pattern ambulance, which has a litter rest and special litters (the latter carried suspended each by two straps from the hand rails), and which will not accommodate the regulation litter, the bearers proceed as follows: After the seats are *packed*, No. 2 passes the two rear rollers to No. 3 and adjusts the two front rollers; they then, beginning on the right, unbuckle the straps, place the litter upon the rollers, and resume their posts. No. 1 then commands: *Procure litter, about face*, when the litter is brought to the *carry* and *opened*; after which the patient is transferred to the ambulance litter and *loaded*. After the patient is *unloaded* and transferred to the regulation litter, No. 1 commands: *At ambulance litter posts*, when the litter is *closed*, *shouldered* and *returned* to ambulance; he then marches his squad back to the regulation litter. *To prepare seats*, the litters are suspended, beginning on the right, the rollers are returned to their compartment, and the seats *prepared*.

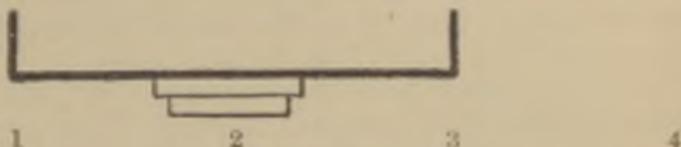
by the legs; and *packed* when they are hooked against the sides of the wagon

To take posts at ambulance.

162. Being in line.

1. *At ambulance*, 2. *Posts*.

The designated squad marches in column of files to the ambulance; when No. 1 takes post on the left, No. 2 in the center, and No. 3 on the right of the rear of the ambulance and close to it, No. 4 on the right of No. 3.



In the case of a litter lowered in rear of ambulance preparatory to loading, head of patient toward it, at the command *posts*, each No. faces about (except No. 2), and proceeds directly to his post.

This is the invariable position of the squad *at ambulance posts*; it may be taken from any position (the litter, if any, being *grounded* or *lowered*), and when disarranged, from whatever cause, the squad may be reassembled by these commands for service at the ambulance.

163. The ambulance having seats *packed* and the squad being *at ambulance posts*:

1. *Prepare*, 2. *SEATS*.

Nos. 1 and 3 raise the curtain, if necessary, and open the tail-gate; Nos. 2 and 3 enter the ambulance, No. 2 facing the front and No. 3 the rear seat of their respective sides. Each man seizes the lower edge of the seat about 6 inches from the ends with both hands and lifts

it carefully to free the hooks from the upper slots, and then slips them into the lower slots; he raises the legs and adjusts them to the seat, fastening the keepers, and tries the seat for firmness before leaving it. He then prepares in like manner the opposite seat. Nos. 3 and 2 now resume their places *at ambulance posts*.

164. The ambulance having seats *prepared*, and the squad being *at ambulance posts*:

1. *Pack*, 2. SEATS.

Nos. 1 and 3 raise the curtain, if necessary, and open the tail-gate, Nos. 2 and 3 enter the ambulance, No. 2 facing the front and No. 3 the rear seat of their respective sides. Each man having pushed aside the keepers covering the slots, releases the legs, then seizing the front of the seat with both hands, raises the seat to clear the hooks from the lower slots and slips them into the upper slots. He then packs in like manner the opposite seat. Nos. 3 and 2 now resume their posts at ambulance.

165. Seats can be *prepared* or *packed* on one side only, (leaving room on the packed side for one recumbent patient) by the commands: *Prepare* (or *pack*) *seats, right* (or *left*).

166. The litter being *lifted*, at the commands:

1. *Take post to load ambulance*, 2. MARCH;

the squad proceeds to the ambulance. No. 4, starting ahead in double time, lays the arms and accouterments of the patient (which he carries) on the ground by the right rear wheel; he then raises the curtain, if necessary, opens the tail-gate, observes the condition of the ambulance and (resuming his post at the litter) reports it to the squad leader. Upon approaching the ambulance the

litter is wheeled about so that the head of the patient is toward the rear of the ambulance and two paces from it, when the litter is halted and lowered. If it be necessary to prepare the ambulance before loading, the squad takes posts at ambulance, No. 4 remaining in charge of the patient; if ready for the reception of the litter the commands are given:

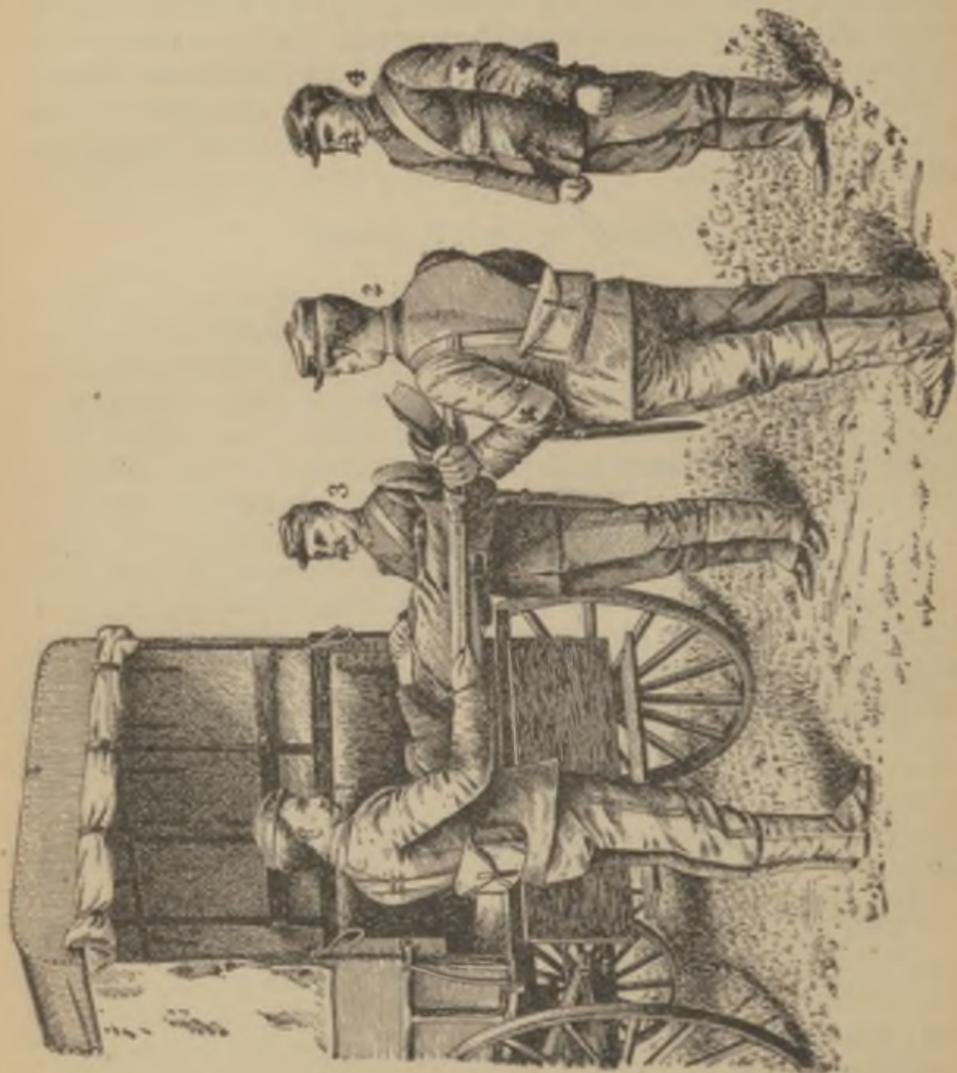
1. *Prepare to load*, 2. **LOAD.**

167. At the first command, the slings are *secured*; No. 2 stands fast; No. 3 steps around his left handle and takes post at the patient's left shoulder; No. 1 takes post opposite No. 3; all facing the litter stoop, No. 2 grasping his handles, and Nos. 1 and 3 their respective poles; No. 4 watches the patient and otherwise renders any needful assistance. At *load*, the bearers slowly raise the litter to the level of the floor of the ambulance and advance to it, being careful to keep the litter in a horizontal position; the legs are placed on the floor by Nos. 1 and 3, and the litter pushed in by No. 2, assisted by the others. When this is accomplished, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are in position *at ambulance posts*. No. 4 places the arms and counterments of the patient (if any) under the litter, and then takes his position on the right; Nos. 1 and 3 close the tail-gate and, if necessary, lower the curtain. The squad may then be faced in any desired direction and marched away.

168. The squad being *at ambulance posts*:

1. *Prepare to unload*, 2. **UNLOAD.**

At the first command, Nos. 1 and 3 raise the curtain, if necessary, open the tail-gate, and No. 2 takes hold of the projecting handles of the litter; at *unload*, No. 2 draws out the litter, assisted by Nos. 1 and 3, who, facing



PAT. 167. LOADING AMBULANCE.

inward, support the poles until the inner handles are reached. The litter, carefully supported in a horizontal position, is then lowered with the head of the patient two paces in rear of wagon; No. 4 closes the tail-gate, and all take posts at litter.

169. To load with two bearers, the litter being lowered in position for loading, at *prepare to load*, the bearers take posts on their respective sides, mid-length of the litter and facing it; they stoop and grasp each a pole firmly with both hands. At *load*, they lift the litter and push it into the ambulance.

At *unload*, each bearer grasping his handle, they partly withdraw the litter, then shifting their hands to their respective poles and facing each other they continue to withdraw it until the head reaches the rear of the ambulance, when they lift the litter out and lower it to the ground.

170. The right side of the ambulance is always loaded or unloaded first, unless otherwise ordered.

171. When necessary to load the feet first, at the commands: *By the feet, take post to load ambulance, march*, the litter is lowered with foot toward the ambulance, when the loading proceeds as above described, excepting that No. 3 remains between his handles, No. 2 takes post opposite the right ankle, and No. 4 opposite him.

172. At the conclusion of the drill with ambulances the detachment is re-formed in line.

TO PREPARE AND LOAD ORDINARY WAGONS TO TRANSPORT WOUNDED.

173. In active service, the use of the ordinary army or other wagons for transporting the sick and wounded is of everyday occurrence, and it is important that bearers should be practised in preparing, loading, and unloading such vehicles. Patients may be laid on straw or

other like material spread thickly over the bottom of the wagon, or on hand-litters placed on the bottom, or suspended by ropes or straps. The movements heretofore fully described, to *load* and *unload*, will, if thoroughly understood, meet the requirements of any emergency of this character. It must, however, always be remembered that such work demands a far greater amount of care on the part of the bearers, for the safety and comfort of their patients, than when the proper appliances are at hand.

INSPECTION AND MUSTER.

INSPECTION OF DETACHMENT.

174. Inspection is in such uniform as may be prescribed. The Hospital Corps pouch is worn with all uniforms, suspended from the left shoulder to the rear over the right hip, except with the knapsack, when it hangs in front to the right.

The detachment should be frequently inspected in the uniform and equipment for field service, which consist of the blouse, trousers, campaign hat, shoes, and leggings, the waist-belt and knife, the knapsack packed, the haversack and canteen suspended from the right shoulder to the rear over the left hip, and the tin cup hung from the loop at the bottom of the knapsack.

If required, a revolver is carried at the belt on the right side and a cartridge pouch on the left.

175. The detachment being formed, the senior non-commissioned officer salutes, reports, and takes his place on the right of the line of file closers. [Par. 3.]

The officer commanding, standing in front of the center of the detachment, then draws sword and commands:

1. *Open ranks,* 2. MARCH, 3. FRONT.

At the first command the senior noncommissioned officer steps one pace to the rear to mark the new alignment of the file closers; the medical officers above the rank of lieutenant stand fast during the inspection; the junior officers place themselves on the right and left of the rank; the officer commanding goes to the right flank

and verifies the position of the senior noncommissioned officer, then places himself facing to the left, three paces in front of the right of the detachment, and commands: MARCH. At this command the junior officers take post three paces in front of the detachment, distributing themselves equally along the line, in order of rank, from right to left; the rank (the left hand above the hip) dresses to the right; the file closers step backward to the line established by the senior noncommissioned officer, and dress to the right.

The officer commanding aligns the officers and the rank; the senior noncommissioned officer the file closers.

The officer commanding verifies the alignment of the file closers; the officers and file closers cast their eyes to the front as soon as their alignment is verified.

At the command *front*, the men cast their eyes to the front and drop the left hand.

176. The officer commanding takes post facing to the front, three paces in front of the right guide, and as the inspector approaches, he faces to the left, commands:

1. *Inspection*, 2. ARMS;

and facing to the front salutes him.

At the command *inspection*, each man armed with a knife grasps and slightly raises the scabbard with the left hand and seizes the grip with the right, thumb to the rear and against the guard; at *arms*, he draws the knife quickly and raises the arm to its full extent, at an angle of about 45 degrees, the knife in a straight line with the arm, then drops the arm naturally extended by the side, back of the blade to the front, point down; simultaneously the noncommissioned officers draw saber and bring it to the carry.

As soon as inspected, the officer commanding returns sword, and accompanies the inspector. When the latter

begins to inspect the rank, the junior officers face about and stand at ease, sword at the order.

Commencing on the right, the inspector now proceeds to minutely inspect the saber or knife, accouterments and dress of each soldier in succession. Each man, as the inspector approaches him, brings his saber or knife vertically to the front, raises the hand as high as the neck and six inches in front of it, guard at the height of the chin, edge to the left, thumb on the back of the grip; after a slight pause he turns the wrist outward to show the other side of the blade, and, as the inspector passes on, resumes the original position; after the inspector has passed he returns saber or knife without command.

177. To return knife, each man grasps the scabbard with the left hand, quickly raises up the right hand as high as the neck and six inches in front of it (as for inspection), then drops the point of the knife and sheaths the blade.

178. This inspection being completed, the junior officers come to attention, carry sword and face to the front; the officer commanding again takes his post on the right, draws his sword, and facing to the left commands:

1. *Open*, 2. *POUCHES*;

then facing to the front returns sword, and accompanies the inspector as before. At the last command the pouches are shifted under the right arm to the front, the flap opened and held by the left hand, fingers extended, palm against the body, so that the flap-strap covers the line of buttons, right hand at side. Simultaneously the non-commissioned officers take their dressing packets between the thumb and forefinger of the right hand, held to the front, forearm horizontal, palm up.

After the inspector has passed each man closes and replaces the pouch, or returns the packet.

179. If the detachment is equipped with knapsacks,* the officer commanding from his post as before commands:

1. *Unslung*, 2. KNAPSACK, 3. *Open*, 4. KNAPSACK.

At the first command each man unhooks the right-hand strap; at the second command he removes the knapsack and places it on the ground at his feet, flap inward; at the fourth command he opens it, and then stands at attention.

The knapsacks having been inspected, the officer commanding commands:

1. *Close*, 2. KNAPSACK, 3. *Sling*, 4. KNAPSACK.

At the second command each man repacks and closes his knapsack, and then stands erect, leaving his knapsack on the ground.

At the command *sling*, each man takes his knapsack and standing erect holds it by the straps, the flap next to the knees; at the command *knapsack*, he places it on the back.

180. The inspection being completed, the officer commanding commands:

1. *Close ranks*, 2. MARCH.

At the command *march*, the junior officers face about and resume their posts in line of file closers; the file closers close to two paces from the rank. The officer commanding may direct the junior officers to stand fast in front of the detachment.

181. If the detachment, or part of it, should be

*The word knapsack will be used in the commands for all patterns of packs.

mounted, or armed with revolvers, it will be inspected in this respect in accordance with cavalry drill regulations.

INSPECTION OF LITTERS.

182. The detachment being in line with strapped litters at the carry, the commands are given:

1. *Litters left*, 2. MARCH, 3. HALT.

1. *Inspection*, 2. LITTERS.

At litters No. 1 of each squad steps back in line with No. 3, the litters are opened, held suspended until inspected, and then lowered, when the squads take posts at litters.

INSPECTION OF AMBULANCES.

183. The ambulances being in line at intervals of ten paces, with seats packed, each with a squad at ambulance posts, the commands are given:

1. *Inspection*, 2. AMBULANCES;

when each squad steps back three paces in rear of its ambulance. The inspector first examines the animals and harness, then the ambulance and contents, after which he directs the seats to be prepared, or such other work to be done as he desires executed.

MUSTER.

184. All stated musters of the detachment are, when practicable, preceded by a minute and careful inspection.

The detachment being in line with ranks open, the officer commanding, upon intimation of the mustering officer, commands:

1. *Draw*, 2. KNIFE, 3. *Attention, to muster.*

[*Draw knife* is executed as in Par. 176.]

He then returns sword, and hands a roll of the Hospital Corps detachment, with a list of absentees, to the mustering officer. The latter calls over the names on the roll; each man, as his name is called, answers, "Here," and returns saber or knife; men without saber or knife, after answering, step forward one pace. The muster completed, the ranks are closed and the detachment dismissed.

After mustering, the presence of the men reported in the hospital or on duty is verified by the mustering officer, who is accompanied by the officer commanding.

APPENDIX.

185. The canvas of a field hospital consists of hospital tents, conical wall tents, and common tents. The hospital tents are intended for use as wards, the conical wall tents as dispensary, squad, and mess tents, and the common tents as latrine covers.

Tentage for medical officers is not included in that for the field hospital. Each medical officer is allowed one wall tent complete.

HOSPITAL TENT.

186. A hospital tent is 14 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 11 feet to ridge, the wall being $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet high; it furnishes comfortable accommodations for six patients, and requires to pitch it a ridge pole and two upright poles, seven long tent pins on each side for the guy ropes and two on each side for the long guys, eighteen in all. Twenty-four small pins are needed for the front, rear, and walls.

187. The hospital tents should always be pitched first in the field hospital.

Two squads (8 men) under direction of a noncommissioned officer:

1. *Take posts to pitch tent,* 2. MARCH.

1st squad: Posts, No. 1 right rear, No. 2 right front, No. 3 left rear, No. 4 left front (in position *by four, carry*).

Nos. 1 and 2 bring ridge and upright poles, unfasten them and place the ridge poles as directed by the non-

commissioned officer; they then place the upright poles in position on the ground, usually on the side opposite that from which the wind is blowing. Nos. 3 and 4 bring tent, unroll it, and all now open canvas and place it in position for pitching. Nos. 1 and 3 working in rear, Nos. 2 and 4 in front, fix the ridge pole and slip the pins of the upright poles through the ridge pole and tent, Nos. 2 and 3 going to the bottoms of the uprights and tapping them with a maul, if necessary, to drive them home. The fly (if used) is now placed in position over tent and the loops of the long guys over front and rear pole pins.

Nos. 1 and 4, at their respective ends, now raise the ridge pole to a convenient height, when Nos. 2 and 3 enter tent through openings and support upright at their respective ends until Nos. 1 and 4 enter, when the second squad having pinned down the corners, all lifting together raise tent by first carrying it towards the side opposite that on which the upright poles (usually placed on the leeward side) are and then bringing the upright poles vertical.

2d squad: Same posts as 1st squad and working simultaneously with it. Nos. 1 and 3 each take a maul, five large and six small tent pins. Nos. 2 and 4 each take a maul, four large and six small tent pins and place them at their respective corners of the hospital tent. No. 4 places a small pin, notch to front, in front of hospital tent ridge pole, to mark front opening; No. 1 places a small pin at rear end of hospital tent ridge-pole to mark rear opening. Nos. 1 and 2 work to right side of tent, Nos. 3 and 4 to left side. Nos. 1 and 4 place the front and rear door loops over the center pins already driven, No. 1 then quickly goes to right rear corner, No. 3 to left, No. 2 to right front corner, and No. 4 to left. All draw bottom of tent taut and square, front and rear being at right angles to ridge, and secure the corner loops with

pins. Each now steps two full paces directly out from side of tent at their respective corners and one pace to the right or left (front bearers to front, rear bearers to rear) at which points they each set a large pin, and slip their corner guy rope, fully extended, over it. They now set the guy pins in line with the corner guy pins at intervals of two feet (seven pins on each side), Nos. 1 and 2 working toward each other, as do Nos. 3 and 4.

As soon as tent is raised, which is never done until the corners are pinned down, they secure the guy ropes over their pins and then set the wall pins in line with the corner wall pins, beginning at the front and rear openings and working toward each other on their respective sides, No. 1 to No. 2 on the right, No. 3 to No. 4 on the left. All then fasten the long roof guy ropes on their respective sides and take their posts.

With two hospital tents the front one is pitched first, the 2d squad, if necessary, not setting the wall pins of the front tent until the rear tent is raised.

188. With one squad (4 men).

They take posts as in Par. 186, work proceeding as therein described until the canvas is spread, Nos. 3 and 4 in the meantime each getting two mauls, nine large and twelve small tent pins, which they drop at their respective ends of the tent; they then set the small pins to mark the rear and front openings. When canvas is spread, No. 1 secures center (door) loops over center pin in rear, and No. 4 in front, and each goes to his corner, No. 1 right rear, No. 2 right front, No. 3 left rear, No. 4 left front. All draw bottom of tent taut and square, the front and rear at right angles to the ridge, and fasten it with pins through the corner loops; then stepping outward two paces from the corner pins and one pace to the front (Nos. 2 and 4) or rear (Nos. 1 and 3), each securely sets a long pin, over which is passed the extended corner guy rope. Nos. 1

and 3 now go to rear, Nos. 2 and 4 to front pole and raise the tent to a convenient height from the ground, when Nos. 2 and 3 enter and seize their respective poles, and all together raise the tent by first carrying it as far as possible to the side opposite that on which the upright poles are, and then raising the upright poles vertical. While Nos. 2 and 3 support the poles, Nos. 1 and 4 tighten the corner guys, beginning on the windward side. The tent being thus temporarily secured, all set the guy pins and fasten the guy ropes, Nos. 1 and 2 right, Nos. 3 and 4 left, and then the wall pins, when all take their posts.

The tents having been pitched, they should be thoroughly ditched as soon as convenient.

189. A wall tent or common tent is pitched in the same manner as a hospital tent, by four bearers. Care must be taken that the tent is properly squared and pinned to the ground at the door and four corners before being raised.

CONICAL WALL TENT.

190. The conical wall tent is $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter and 11 feet to the peak. It is provided with a hood, and will comfortably accommodate ten men, and may be made to hold twice that number.

191. To pitch it requires a tripod, pole, and forty-eight tent pins.

One squad [posts as *at litter*]:

1. *Take posts to pitch tent*, 2. MARCH.

No. 1 procures tent; No. 4 tripod and pole, which he opens; Nos. 2 and 3 each twenty-four tent pins and a maul which they place near front and rear of tent respectively. Nos. 2, 3, and 4 unroll the tent and spread it out upon the ground near where it is to be pitched, top of tent at its center. No. 1 having taken a maul and two

pins steps off eight paces directly outward (right or left) from the front corner of the hospital tent, on a line with its front, and drives a pin to mark the door of the conical wall tent; he then measures with the tent pole from this pin directly backward, the far end of the pole determining the center of the tent, which he also marks with a pin; No. 4 places the tripod opened out flat, with ring over the center pin, and lays the pole on the ground, pin-end at center pin. All now being at their posts, bring the canvas over the tripod till its center comes to the center pin and door at the front pin, when No. 2 slips the wall loop at one side of door over front pin, and fastens the rope of the flap to the same pin. This is an important duty and upon its proper performance depends the proper pitching of the tent. The door is double.

Nos. 1 and 4 commencing at rear and front of tent respectively, and working to the right and left, scatter the pins and pull out the guy ropes. Nos. 2 and 3 take each a maul, and commencing front and rear respectively, work right and left of the tent, driving the guy pins, placing them about one yard from the edge of the tent, each on a line with a seam. As the pins are driven, Nos. 1 and 4 place the ends of the guy-ropes over them, working on their respective sides. When the pins are set, No. 2 crawls under the canvas, slightly raises the tent and places the pin of the pole through the plate attached to the chains at the top of the tent, and raising the pole, sets it in the ring of the tripod; No. 3 having, from the outside, placed the hood over the pole pin, enters the tent by crawling under, and assists No. 2 in raising the tripod, which being done, Nos. 1 and 4 tighten the guys; they then scatter the wall pins. The tent having been secured, Nos. 2 and 3 now take their posts outside and drive the wall pins, working as before, No. 2 toward the right rear,

and No. 3 toward the left front; Nos. 1 and 4 straighten the tent and fasten the hood guys. Upon the completion of the pitching the squad takes its posts.

In pitching, as soon as any man has completed his assigned work, he assists the others until all have finished.

192. To strike a tent: At the commands *take posts to strike tent, march*, the men take their posts; they first remove the wall pins, and then all the guy pins on their respective sides, except the four corner pins of the square tents, or the quadrant pins of the conical wall tents. Standing at their respective posts they remove the corner, or quadrant, guys from the pins and hold the tent until the command *strike* is given, when the tent is lowered to the indicated side. The canvas is then rolled up and tied by Nos. 1 and 4, while Nos. 2 and 3 fasten the poles, or tripod and pole, together, and collect the pins.

With two hospital tents the first squad strikes the front and the second squad the rear tent. All canvas of the field hospital, except the hospital tents, is usually struck before the "general" is sounded.

TO PACK KNAPSACK.

193. Contents:

- One (1) woolen blanket;
- One (1) undershirt;
- Two (2) pairs socks;
- One (1) pair drawers;
- One (1) blue flannel shirt;
- One (1) towel;
- One (1) pair shoes;
- Toilet articles;
- Tin cup (suspended underneath).

First. Fold woolen blanket from end to end, and then from side to side, and again from side to side; double the long end so that its edge comes even with the lower

edge of the stripe, and slip the doubled end into the knapsack so that the long end of the blanket is against the back of the knapsack; push the blanket well down to the bottom of the knapsack and smooth it out. This leaves a space between the sides of the doubled end of the blanket into which the clothing is slipped. The exposed end of the blanket is left to be tucked in over the clothing, and secured by the tapes on the knapsack.

Second. Fold the undershirt flat in the usual manner; place upon it, side by side and lengthwise with the shirt, two (2) pair of socks, folded flat; over these, place a pair of drawers, folded once lengthwise, and then in three crosswise; upon them a blue flannel shirt folded in the usual nanner, and lastly, at each lower angle (collar end of shirts) place a shoe, the "upper" of which is opened out and slipped over the package of clothing, the two shoes thus covering in the entire lower end and half of the sides of the package. Secure the package of clothing with tapes or twine, push it well down into the center space of the blanket, shoe end first, and, tucking in the exposed end of the blanket over the clothing, secure it with the tapes on the knapsack. Place the toilet articles [toothbrush, comb, soap, towel, etc.] in the compartment provided therefor. Then close the flap and secure it.

The tin cup is to be suspended from the tape at the bottom of the knapsack, and the overcoat, rolled in a half shelter tent, is to be secured by the coat straps on top of the knapsack.

To roll overcoat.—Turn one sleeve wrong side out, fold the overcoat right side out along middle back seam, sleeve laid straight, sleeve wrong side out underneath. Fold cape twice from side to side, lay it on coat, collar to collar. Turn edges of coat in so as to make sides parallel, so as to measure 12 inches wide at shoulder,

and 16 inches at bottom. Roll from collar down to within 20 inches of bottom, turn up bottom and pull one thickness of skirt over the roll, making all snug.

To roll shelter tent half.—Turn in the flap, bring front and rear edges together, then fold resulting front and rear edges until they meet in the middle, making the canvas 15 inches wide. Roll the overcoat in the shelter tent.

PACKING.

194. The pack equipment complete consists of—

- 1 combination halter and bridle, with leading line;
- 1 breast strap and chains;
- 1 breeching strap and chains;
- 1 pack saddle, with parts as follows, viz:
 - One (1) iron yoke frame;
 - Two (2) wooden side pieces;
 - Two (2) side pads of leather, lined with blanket and stuffed with hair;
 - Four (4) small straps to fasten saddle and pads together;
 - Two (2) pairs of quarter straps (each connected by a cross strap) with rings and two cincha (latigo) straps for each side;
 - Two (2) webbing cinchas;
 - One (1) surcingle (cargo cincha);
 - Two (2) pairs of sling ropes;
 - Two (2) saddle blankets.

The purpose of this equipment is to permit of the packing of the medical (No. 1) and surgical (No. 2) chests, in the event of wheeled transportation being impracticable.

It will be observed that the chests are so arranged

upon the saddle as to permit of immediate access to their contents, to facilitate which the animal carrying the pack must habitually be led.

One litter squad will be designated as packers, who will see that the equipment is accurately fitted to the animal, and will be responsible for its care and condition.

No. 1 brings the saddle and puts it on from the near side; No. 2 bridles and blindfolds the animal, and holds him, taking care that he is never moved without first removing the blinder. He will also assist No. 1 in saddling, working on the off side.

TO SADDLE.

195. Place the folded saddle blankets one above the other, so that their front edges will come $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in front of where the pommel end of the saddle is to rest; take the saddle by both yokes and place it squarely in position, a little in rear of its proper place; place the crupper under the dock and gently move the saddle forward into position, taking care not to disarrange or move the blankets; pass the latigo strap through the free end of the front cincha and tighten and secure it; then secure the rear cincha in the same manner, taking care that the rings of the cinchas, when cinched, are above the lower edge of the pads. Place the breast strap in position, and fasten the chains of the breast and breeching straps to the saddle. Pass the strap end of the cargo cincha, to its mid-length, under the yoke bars of the saddle, and throw both ends to the rear, off of the saddle, taking care that the bight of the cincha remains between the hooks of the saddle yoke.

TO LOAD.

196. Nos. 3 and 4 bring the chests, and, beginning with the medical (No. 1) on the near side, hang them upon the

saddle, suspended from the yoke hooks by two rings permanently fastened to the back of each chest.

No. 1 having steadied the saddle by supporting the medical (No. 1) chest until the surgical (No. 2) chest is in place, then secures the load as follows:

No. 4 from the off side takes the strap end of the cargo cincha, brings it over No. 2 chest, and passes it under the animal's belly to No. 1, who, in the meantime, has brought the buckle end of the cincha over No. 1 chest; No. 1 then passes the strap through the buckle, and, with the assistance of No. 4, draws the cincha snug and buckles it.

Anything other than medical and surgical chests are packed by means of the sling ropes.

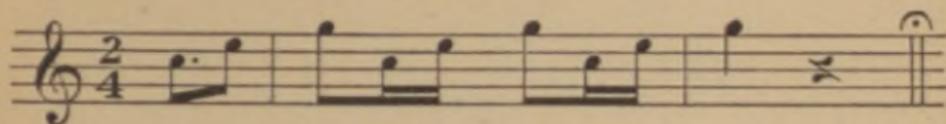
No. 1 passes the sling ropes over the saddle to the off side, until the cross-strap, placed mid-length of the ropes and joining them, comes parallel to the animal's spine; Nos. 3 and 4 place the off side pack well up on the saddle, where No. 3 supports it with the left shoulder, and throws the ends of the sling ropes over his right shoulder in readiness to pass them over the pack; No. 4 then passes to the near side and assists No. 1 to place near side pack well up on saddle, its edge, if possible, overlapping the upper edge of the off side pack, where he supports it; No. 1 takes the end of the front rope and slipping it through loop passed to him by No. 3, secures it, then passes to the off side, secures the rear rope, the loop of which is passed to him by No. 4. The packs having been slung, are balanced, when No. 1 secures them with the cargo cincha, passed over the pack and under the animal's belly.

197. SCHEME FOR PACKING MEDICAL OFFICER'S ORDERLY
POUCH.

<i>Rear portion (in loops).</i>				<i>(Top.)</i>
Esmarch's tourniquet.	1 measuring glass.			
2 sponges in bag.	1 bottle aromatic spirits of ammonia.	Scissors and hypo- dermic syringe.	1 bottle chloroform.	1 diagnosis tag book (in rear). 1 medicine case (in front).
				<i>(Bottom.)</i>
<i>Front portion.</i>				<i>(Top.)</i>
1 package boric wool.	2 roller bandages, 1 pus basin, 1 box vase- line, carbolat;d; 1 first aid packet; pins, assorted and safety.		1 package lint, sublimated.	
				<i>(Bottom.)</i>
Catheter, elastic.				

198. SCHEME FOR PACKING HOSPITAL CORPS POUCH.

<i>(Top.)</i>		<i>Rear portion.</i>			
In case, dressing forceps, scissors, jack knife; pins, assorted; pins, safety; needles and thread.	Candle and matches in tin case.	2 bandages, antiseptic.	1 bandage.	1 tourniquet, field.	
			Aromatic spirits of ammonia.	2 sponges in bag.	Iodoform sprinkler.
			Thread.	1 tourniquet, field.	
<i>(Bottom.)</i>					
<i>Front portion.</i>					
<i>(Top.)</i>					
1 package of sublimated lint.	1 first aid package (in rear), 1 bandage (on top of box), 1 box of adhesive plaster (in front).		1 package of boric wool.		
		<i>(Bottom.)</i>			
2 wire splints with six tapes.					

199. HOSPITAL CORPS BUGLE CALL:

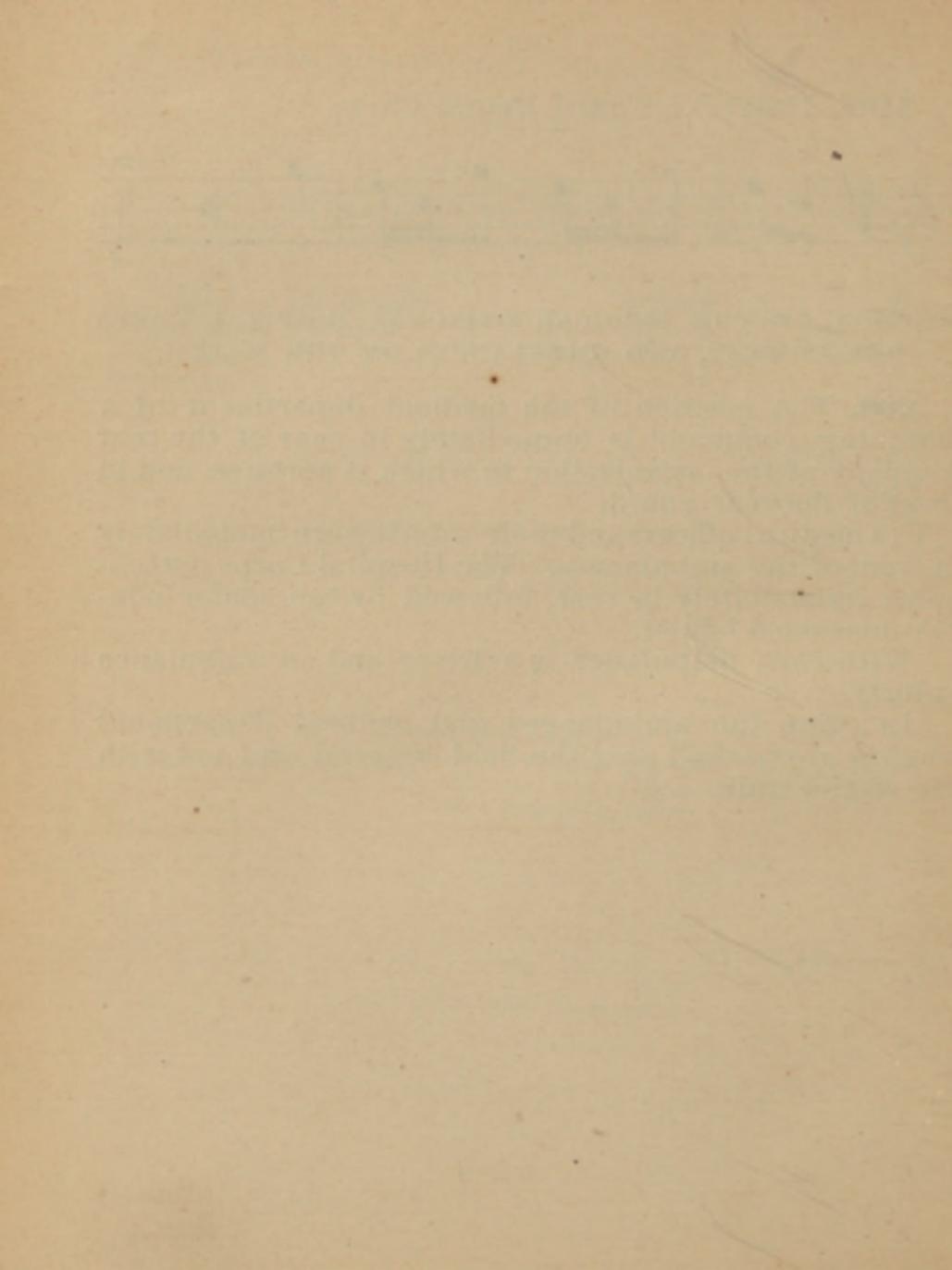
POSITION OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS, HOSPITAL CORPS DETACHMENT, AND AMBULANCES ON THE MARCH.

200. The position of the medical department of a marching command is immediately in rear of the rear company of the organization to which it pertains, and in front of the rear guard.

The medical officers and their orderlies are immediately in front of the ambulances. The Hospital Corps detachment immediately in rear, followed by the senior non-commissioned officer.

With each ambulance is a driver and an ambulance orderly.

In camp the ambulances and medical department wagons are parked near the field hospital, and not with the wagon train.



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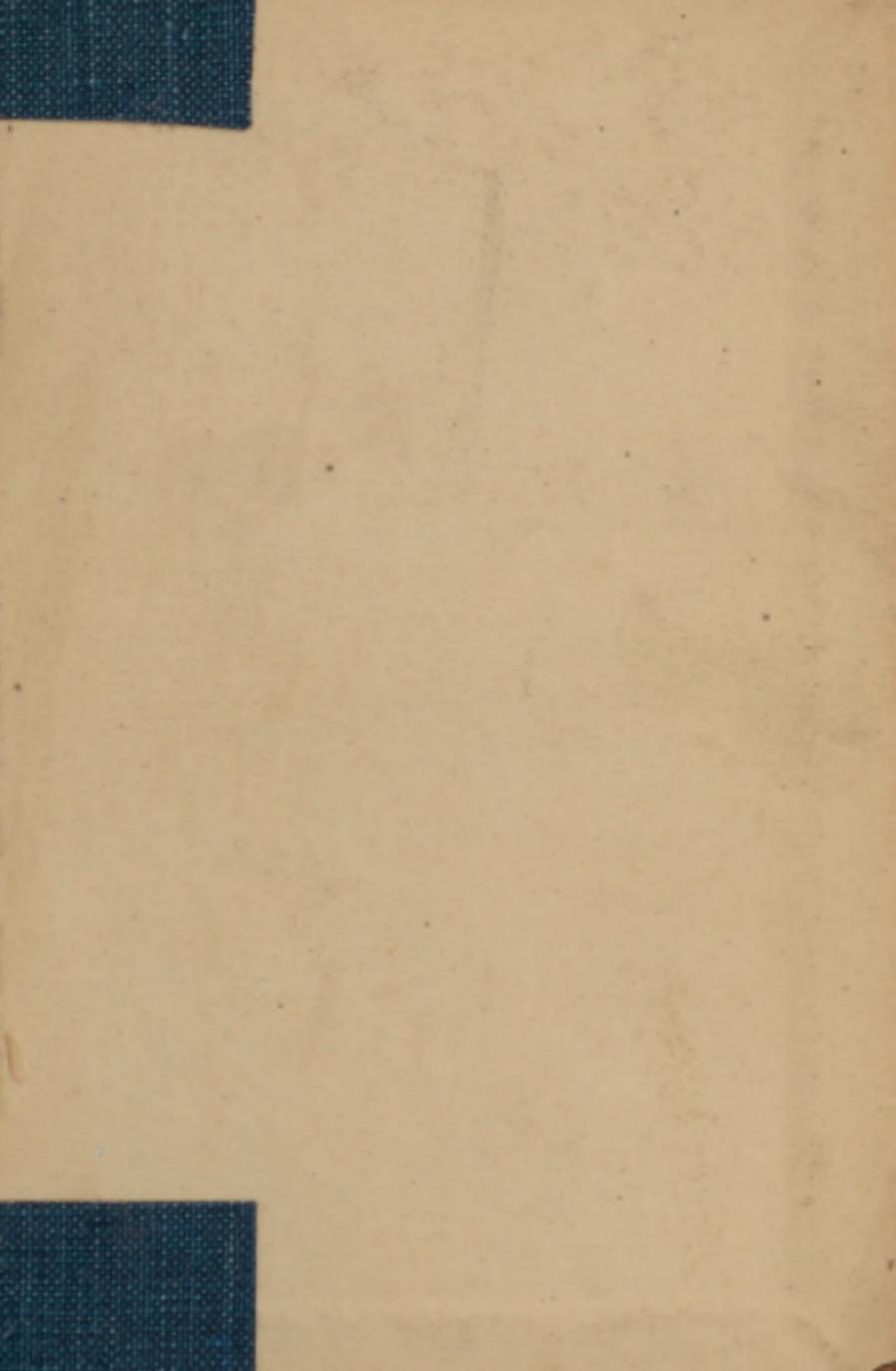
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