



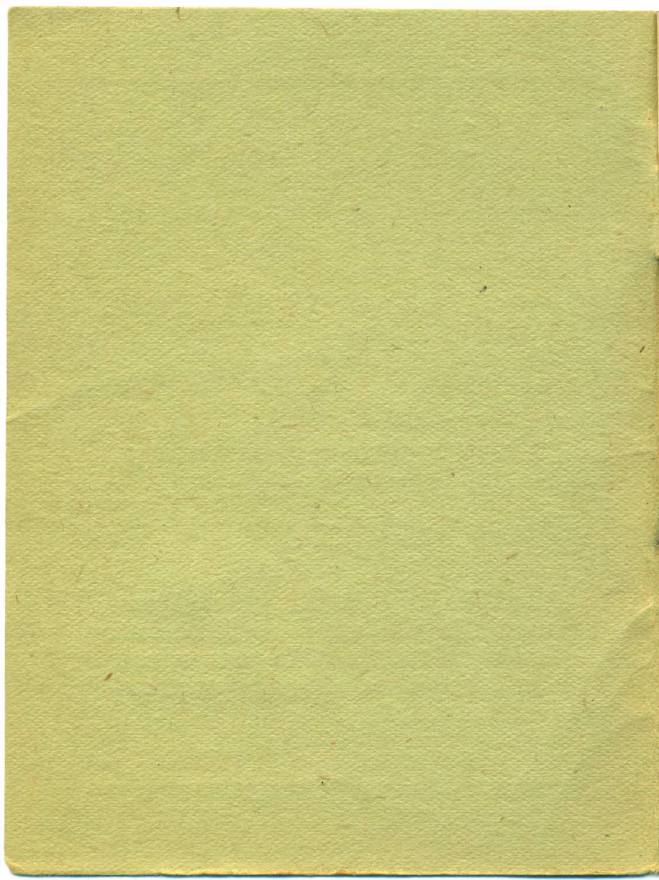
THIS



BOOK WAS ISSUED

To _____

It will be kept in his personal possession in his blouse or shirt pocket. The contents should be memorized. It will be inspected for by organization commanders.



GENERAL ORDERS FOR SENTINELS

The duties of a sentinel are expressed in the general orders which every sentinel is required to repeat whenever called upon to do so. Memorize these general orders now and never permit yourself to forget them. Think them over and you will see that they are clear and exact. They are meant to be strictly obeyed.

My General Orders are :

1. To take charge of this post and all Government property in view.

2. To walk my post in a military manner, keeping always on the alert and observing everything that takes place within sight or hearing.

3. To report all violations of orders I am instructed to enforce.

4. To repeat all calls from posts more distant from the guardhouse than my own.

sent arms. At the sounding of the last note he will resume walking his post. When "to the color" is sounded by the Field Music while the flag is being lowered the same respect will be observed as when the "Star-Spangled Banner" is played by the band, and in either case officers and enlisted men out of ranks will face toward the flag, stand at attention at the position of right-hand salute from the first to the last note of the music. If uncovered they will simply stand at attention.

SPECIAL ORDERS FOR SENTINELS AT THE POST OF THE GUARD

199. Sentinels posted at the guard tent will be required to memorize the following:

Between reveille and retreat to turn out the guard for all persons designated by the commanding officer, for all colors or standards not cased, and in time of war for all armed parties approaching

my post, except troops at drill and reliefs and detachments of the guard.

At night after challenging any person or party, to advance no one but call the corporal of the guard, repeating the answer to the challenge.

200. After receiving an answer to his challenge, the sentinel calls, "Corporal of the Guard (so and so)," repeating the answer to the challenge.

He does not in such cases repeat the number of his post.

201. He remains in the position assumed in challenging until the corporal has recognized or advanced the person or party challenged, when he resumes walking his post, or, if the person or party be entitled thereto, he salutes, and as soon as the salute has been acknowledged, resumes walking his post.

202. The sentinel at the post of the guard will be notified by direction of the commanding officer of the presence

in camp or garrison of persons entitled to the compliment. (Par. 224).

203. The following examples illustrate the manner in which the sentinel at the post of the guard will turn out the guard upon the approach of persons or parties entitled to the compliment (Pars. 224, 227 and 228): "TURN OUT THE GUARD, GENERAL OFFICER;" "TURN OUT THE GUARD, COMMANDING OFFICER;" "TURN OUT THE GUARD, GOVERNOR OF A TERRITORY;" "TURN OUT THE GUARD, NATIONAL COLORS;" "TURN OUT THE GUARD, ARMED PARTY," etc.

At the approach of the new guard at guard mounting the sentinel will call "Turn out the guard, armed party."

204. Should the person named by the sentinel not desire the guard formed, he will salute, whereupon the sentinel will call "Never mind the guard."

205. After having called "Turn out the guard," the sentinel will never call

“Never mind the guard,” on the approach of an armed party.

206. Though the guard be already formed he will not fail to call “Turn out the guard,” as required in his special orders, except that the guard will not be turned out for any person while his senior is at or coming to the post of the guard.

207. The sentinels at the post of the guard will warn the commander of the approach of any armed body and of the presence in the vicinity of all suspicious or disorderly persons.

208. In case of fire or disorder in sight or hearing, the sentinel at the guardhouse will call the corporal of the guard and report the facts to him.

OUTPOSTS AND PATROLLING

The outpost is a covering detachment detailed to secure the camp or bivouac against surprise and to prevent an attack upon it before the troops can prepare to resist.

The outposts will generally be divided into three parts. These, in order from the main body, are the reserve, the line of supports, and the line of outguards.

The outguards constitute the line of small detachments farthest to the front and nearest to the enemy. For convenience they are classified as picket, sentry squads and cossack posts. They are numbered consecutively from right to left in each support.

A picket is a group of two or more squads, ordinarily not exceeding half a company, posted in the line of outguards to cover a given sector. It furnishes patrols and one or more sentinels, double sentinels, sentry squads, or cossack posts for observation.

Pickets are placed at the more important points in the line of outguards, such as road forks. The strength of each depends upon the number of small groups required to observe properly its sector.

A sentry squad is a squad posted in observation at an indicated point. It posts a double sentinel in observation, the remaining men resting near by and furnishing the reliefs of sentinels. In some cases it may be required to furnish a patrol.

A cossack post consists of four men. It is an observation group similar to a sentry squads, but employs a single sentinel.

The term patrols is used to designate small detachments employed for a variety of purposes, the name of the detachment indicating its duty as visiting, connecting, combat, etc., patrols.

Visiting patrols are small patrols which visit the outguards and other parts of the outpost for the purpose of verifying the presence and security of the various groups or detachments and to insure that the entire outpost is on the alert. These patrols proceed to one flank of the group to be visited, going

beyond the line of outguards, then pass along the front line until the group is encountered, inspect it, and, on returning, proceed by way of the flank opposite in direction from that in which they came.

OUTGUARD LINE OF COSSACK POSTS

Interval between posts, 300 yards. One sentinel in observation. Three men in concealment 10 to 15 yards in rear of sentinel.

The Manual of Interior Guard Duty, United States Army, 1914, will be in every organization and at every guard tent.

Officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard are responsible for the instruction of their own part of the guard.

The officer of the guard will see that the guard is informed as to what persons in camp are entitled to compliments from the guard.

* * * * *

Discipline is the foundation of military success.

One of the first essential marks of good discipline is a proper rendering of the military salute.

Observe these things:

The salute is properly rendered only when marching or standing AT ATTENTION.

The man saluting looks in the eyes the man saluted.

The head, not the eyes, is turned to do this.

The hand is returned completely to the side after the salute.

The salute in passing is rendered at six paces:

A less distance will not permit a proper return of the courtesy.

Smartness and energy rather than the mere motions mark the spirit of the salute.

The salute is the soldier's symbol of masonry—it means that the soldier offers to his superior an instantaneous and voluntary desire to carry out orders. Without this attitude no man can be a good soldier.

As a member of the Thirty-Sixth Division, show to the world that you have this essential qualification.



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