This is an essential reference, but reproducing and editing it is a colossal pain in the gazoo. There is no useful facsimile online (that I have been able to discover) because existing PDF format copies in the various archives are all in black and white. Since much of the information, particularly in the map symbols chapters, rely on color, a lot of information is hidden in the PDF's. Reproducing this copy required days of scan, cut, and paste. The result is worth it for serious living historians.

Obviously, only the most ambitious and dedicated will have a need for more than a fraction of the information in the manual (hydrographic conventions, for example, have little application); but as we use military symbols on overlays and maps and sketches, we have a handy reference.
CONVENTIONAL SIGNS, MILITARY SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

This manual supersedes FM 21-30, 26 November 1941, including C 1, 9 May 1942, and C 2, 27 July 1942.

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BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

G. C. MARSHALL,

Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:

J. A. ULIO,

Major General,
The Adjutant General.

DISTRIBUTION:

B and H (5) ; R (10) ; Bn (5) ; 1 (10) ; C (10).

For explanation of symbols see FM 21-6.
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PART I

GENERAL MAPPING

CHAPTER 1 • GENERAL

1. PURPOSE. This manual gives in convenient form the abbreviations and general symbols which have been authorized for military use. It contains technical symbols and instructions for the map maker, and military symbols for the use of those in the military service. Persons engaged in the preparation of maps should also be guided by AR 300-15, TM 5-230, and Bulletin 788, Topographical Instructions of the United States Geological Survey. Those whose duties require them to read foreign topographic and military maps should consult FM 30-22.

Symbols other than those shown herein may be used provided they do not conflict with any authorized symbols and are explained in a legend.

2. SCOPE. Part I of this manual deals with general topographic, hydrographic, and air navigational symbols and abbreviations prescribed for use on all United States maps. Part II contains symbols of a military nature authorized by the War Department. Part III gives authorized military abbreviations.

3. SIZE. a. In general, topographical symbols resemble the objects which they represent. The symbols vary in size with the scale of the map. On small-scale maps, the symbols are reduced to their most elementary form and do not conform to scale. As the scale is increased, the symbols assume more nearly the shape and scaled size of the object represented.

b. The symbols in this book are generally of a size suitable for use on a map of scale 1: 62,500, unless otherwise noted.
4. **COLOR.** The symbols are shown in appropriate color for a four-color map. When less than four colors are used, the colors in the symbols shown in chapters 2, 3, and 5 which are not used will be executed in black ink.

5. **LETTERING.** Civil divisions are indicated by VERTICAL ROMAN type; natural water features by *SLANT ROMAN* type, or italic; natural land features by VERTICAL GOTHIC type; and works of man by *SLANT GOTHIC* type. On hastily prepared military maps, the lettering may vary considerably from these standards.

6. **MARGINAL DATA.** The data, shown on chart 1 are given, where practicable, in the margins of all maps, photomaps, or aerial photographs, and usually in the places indicated by the encircled figures. On military maps, overlays, and field sketches, only essential information concerning the kind of map, orientation, date of preparation, source, and scale are shown, and then not necessarily in the margins. For detailed information on marking aerial photographs see FM 30-21.
Chart 1.—Marginal data for maps, photomaps, and aerial photographs.
CHAPTER 2

PRIMARY TOPOGRAPHIC SYMBOLS

7. GENERAL. This chapter gives the symbols used on United States maps for drainage, relief, and land classification. For topographic abbreviations, see chapter 6.

Perennial stream (large) ................................

Perennial stream (small) ..............................

Intermittent stream .................................

Stream with wash. Dark blue line indicates limit of permanent stream. Brown wash symbol indicates size of normal maximum channel. Intermittent stream in interior of wash will be shown if no permanent stream exists.

Anastomosing of braided stream ........................

An intermittent stream is sometimes full, sometimes dry, depending on the season and local rainfall.

Anastomosing streams run in multiple channels that reconnect in a braided pattern.

Chart 2.—Drainage.
Falls and rapids—large scale map.

Falls and rapids—small scale map.

Waterhole.

Probable drainage, unsurveyed.

Lakes and ponds (permanent).

Lakes and ponds (intermittent).

Lake or pond (dry bed) and claypans
(with appropriate text).

Lakes and pans (salt-permanent).

*Chart 2.—Drainage*—Continued.
Lakes and ponds (salt-intermittent) ........................

Lakes and ponds (salt-dry) (saltpans)  
(with appropriate text) .................................

Spring .................................................

Wells and water tanks .................................

Glaciers, form lines showing flow .....................

Glacial surface moraine ...............................  

Snow field ..............................................

*Chart 2.—Drainage—Continued.*
Contours (blue if under water)  
Contours (approximate only)  
Form lines (no definite interval)  
Hachures  
Depression contours.  
Cuts.  
Fills (Where high railroad or highway embankments occur, the use of hachures to represent the bank or grade is recommended instead of extensive use of depression contours covering large areas of the sheet.)  
Mine dump (ore)  
Tailings  

*Chart 3.—Relief.*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bluffs</th>
<th>Rocky (or use contours)</th>
<th>Other than rocky (or use contours)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sand and sand dunes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lava</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moraine, or esker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Chart 3.—Relief—Continued.*
Overflowed land

Marsh (if peat bog add appropriate text)

Salt marsh

Cypress swamp

Woodland (or as shown below)

Woodland (or broadleaved trees)

Logged-off or burned-off areas

Dense woods or jungle growth

Chart 4.—Land classification.
Chart 4.—Land classification—Continued.
Vineyard

Grassland in general

Tall tropical grass

Cultivated fields in general (scale 1:31,600 and larger)

Cotton

Rice field

Sugarcane

Corn

Chart 4.—Land classification—Continued.
CHAPTER 3
HYDROGRAPHY

8. GENERAL. This chapter gives hydrographic and aids to navigation symbols used on United States Maps. These symbols are approved by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey. For hydrographic abbreviations, see chapter 6.

Shore lines
{ Surveyed. .................
Unsurveyed. .................

In general. ........

Rocky ledges. ..... 

Coral reefs. .......

Gravel and rocks. . .

Chart 5.—Hydrography, dangers, obstructions.
Chart 5.—Hydrography, dangers, obstructions.—Continued.
Wreck (any portion of the hull or superstructure above low water.

Sunken wreck (dangerous to surface navigation).

Sunken wreck (not dangerous to surface navigation).

Sunken wreck (not dangerous to surface navigation nor those over which the depth exceeds 10 fathoms).

Number of sunken wrecks.

Current, not tidal, velocity 2 knots. (Special usage)

Tidal currents

Flood, 1 ½ knots.
Ebb, 1 knot.

Flood, second hour.
Ebb, third hour.

No bottom at 50 fathoms.

Depth curves:

1-fathom or 6-foot line.
2-fathom or 12-foot line.
3-fathom or 18-foot line.
4-fathom line.
5-fathom line.
6-fathom line.
10-fathom line.
20-fathom line.
30-fathom line.
40-fathom line.
50-fathom line.
100-fathom line.

Chart 5.—Hydrography, dangers, obstructions.—Continued.
Chart 6.—Aids to navigation.
Radio station ....................................................... R.S.O
Radio direction-finder station (radio compass station) ...... R.C.O
Radio tower .......................................................... R.T.O
Radio beacon ......................................................... R.Bn.O
Pilot station .......................................................... P.I.L. STA.
Weather Bureau signal station .................................. W. B. SIG. STA.
Water gage .............................................................. \%
Anchorage \[ Of any kind (or for large vessel) \]
\[ For small vessels \]
Mooring .................................................................. \%'
Range or bearing line ...................................................\%
Track line ................................................................
Drydock ...................................................................... \%
Floating drydock ........................................................ \%
Patent slip ................................................................. \%
Leader cable .............................................................. \%
Dolphin ...................................................................... \%
Anchorage prohibited ................................................. |}

*Chart 6.—Aids to navigation.—Continued.*
CHAPTER 4

AERONAUTICAL CHART SYMBOLS

(To be reproduced in magenta)

9. GENERAL. The conventional signs for use on aeronautical charts differ from those used on topographic maps as follows:

a. All symbols are larger and more striking to the eye.

b. Those features on the ground which are easily identified from high altitudes are emphasized on aeronautical charts. Other features are subordinated or omitted entirely.

Airports
Unclassified .........................
Military field .......................
Joint military-civil ...................
Commercial or municipal .............

Flight strip (landing area adjacent to highway; symbol indicates direction of runway) ......................

Emergency landing field ............

Seaplane ports:
Base with complete facilities ........
Anchorage with complete facilities ..
Protected anchorage with no facilities ....

Beacons:
Rotating, with flashing code beacon ................
Rotating, with course lights and code ............
Flashing code ................................

Flashing ................................

Chart 7.—Aeronautical chart symbols
Obstruction (center of symbol marks location) ..............................
Prominent elevation (numerals indicate height in feet) ..........................

Mooring mast ..........................................................
Night lighting facilities (place under field name) ............................
Marine navigation light (with characteristic) ..............................

Lines of equal magnetic declination .................................
Prominent transmission line ..............................................

Civil airways:
   With flight levels indicated ............................
   Controlled .....................................................
   Uncontrolled ...................................................

Air navigation hazards (United States only):

   Danger area ....................................................
   Caution area ....................................................

Prohibited area .....................................................

Air defense zone or vital defense area
   (United States only) ..........................................

Air routes as shown on radio direction-finding charts of the United States:

*Chart 7.—Aeronautical chart symbols—Continued.*
Radio:
- Radio fan marker
- Radio fan marker beacon (without voice)
- Radio fan marker briefing (with voice)
- Nondirectional radio beacon (type H)
- Warning note
- Radio range
- Radio range note (at neat line)
- Radio range (without voice)
- Radio range (with voice)
- Radio range (simultaneous)
- Control zone of intersection
- Airport control tower
- Radio direction finder station

**Chart 7.—Aeronautical chart symbols**—Continued.
Chart 7.—Aeronautical chart symbols—Continued.

Radio—Continued.

Radio beacon

Radio communication station

Radio communication station
(with radio beacon facility)

Radio communication station
(with direction-finder facility)

Radio broadcasting station

Railroads (if abandoned, label):

Single track

Two or more tracks

Interurban (electric)

Highways:

Superhighway (dual or four lanes and more)

Main road

Secondary road

Trails

City or large town

Town or village

Landmark

Mine

Lookout tower

Danger curve

Coast Guard station

Dam or dam with lock

Race track
CHAPTER 5

WORKS OF MAN

10. GENERAL. This chapter gives the symbols used on maps to indicate the works of man.

Larger than 1:200,000

1:200,000 and smaller

Primary highways
Secondary highways
Other surfaced roads
Dirt roads

Descriptions of the surface and widths shall be indicated, if known, for each road classification. See paragraph 25 and chart 19.

Trails
Poor pack trail or footpath
National or U. S. Route
Provincial or state route

(Date of road in formation shown in margin of all maps.)

On ground or poles
Underground
Submarine

Electric power transmission line
Tunnel (railroad or road)
Railroad station of any kind

Chart 8.—Roads, railroads, wire communication.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Larger than 1:200,000</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wide gage</strong></td>
<td>Single track</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Double track</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Normal gage</strong></td>
<td>Single track</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Double track</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Narrow gage</strong></td>
<td>Single track</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Double track</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electric</strong></td>
<td>Single track</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>passenger only</strong></td>
<td>Double track</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**—Railroads under construction may be shown either broken or solid, with appropriate notation.

**Railroad crossings on maps larger than 1:250,000**

**Grade, RR above, RR beneath.**

**General crossing symbol for maps**

**1:250,000 and smaller.**

*Chart 8.—roads, railroads, wire communications*—Continued.
Chart 9.—River works.
Breakwater, dock, and jetties.

Earth wall, or levee.

Levee (optional for War Department).

Revetment (optional for War Department).

Dikes.

River gage.

Canal, ditch, or open aqueduct.

Canal, abandoned.

Buried aqueduct or water pipe.

Aqueduct or canal in tunnel.

Canal lock (point upstream).

Canal lock (large scale).

A river (or stream) gage is a marker for measuring stage or water level.

**Chart 9. — River works**—Continued.
1:200,000 and smaller

City, first importance. ..............................
   (actual shape)

City, second importance. ............................
   (actual shape)

City, third importance. ..............................

Town, large. ...........................................

Town, small. .......................................... 

Village. ..............................................

Sample combination showing city, town, or village, scales larger than 1:200,000.

NOTE:—Large urban areas may be shown in gray tint with important buildings and street system in black.

Buildings in general. ..............................

Hospital. .............................................

Schoolhouse or university. ........................

Windmill. .............................................

Ruins. ..................................................

Church or place of worship. ........................

Fort. ....................................................

Cliff dwellings. ......................................

Chart 10.—Buildings, urban areas.
Cemetry (cross symbol to be used in U. S. only).

Mine or quarry of any kind (or open cut).

Prospect.

Shaft.

Mine tunnel
  - Opening.
  - Showing direction.

Oil or gas wells.

Tanks.

**NOTE:** Scales larger than 1:50,000 show wells and tanks. Scales 1:50,000 and larger and larger than 1:200,000, show well and tank farms with three or four symbols. Scales 1:200,000 and smaller omit wells and tanks. No pipe lines are shown on maps of any scale.

Coke ovens.

Fences
  - Fence of any kind (or board fence).
  - Stone.
  - Worm.
  - Wire.
  - Hedge.

**Chart 11.—Miscellaneous.**
Chart 12.—Boundaries, marks, and monuments.

Note: The tint for boundaries does not copy well from the original manual; hence the boundaries appear orange or yellowish umber. The actual map tint is pink.
CHAPTER 6
GENERAL MAPPING ABBREVIATIONS

SECTION 1
TOPOGRAPHIC ABBREVIATIONS

11. GENERAL. The abbreviations listed below are prescribed for general use on all United States maps. Besides those listed in this section, those abbreviations listed in section II and also in chapter 10 are used when appropriate:

A. Arch or arroyo
abut. abutment
b. brick
bot. bottom
Br. branch
br. Bridge
C. Cape
cem. cemetery
con. concrete
cov. covered
Cr. creek
cul. culvert
DS. drug store
E. east
Est. estuary
f. fordable
Ft. fort
gir. girder
i. iron
I. island
Jc. junction
kp. king-post
L. lake
Lat. latitude
Ldg. landing
LSS. life saving station
LH. lighthouse
Long. longitude
Mts. mountains
N. north
nf. ..........................  not fordable
p. ..........................  pier
pk. ..........................  plank
PO. ..........................  post office
Pt. ..........................  point
qp. ..........................  queen post
R. ..........................  river
RH. ..........................  round house
RR. ..........................  railroad
2d. ..........................  second
S. ..........................  south
s. ..........................  steel
Sch. ..........................  schoolhouse
Sta. ..........................  station
St. ..........................  stone
str. ..........................  stream
TG. ..........................  tollgate
3d. ..........................  third
Tres. ..........................  trestle
tr. ..........................  truss
WT. ..........................  water tank
WW. ..........................  waterworks
W. ..........................  west
w. ..........................  wood
SECTION II
ABBREVIATIONS USED WITH HYDROGRAPHIC SYMBOLS

12. GENERAL. The following abbreviations, for use with hydrographic symbols, are authorized for all United States nautical maps and charts. These abbreviations are approved by the Federal Board of Surveys and Maps and are used by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey and Hydrographic Office.

13. RELATING TO LIGHTS.

AERO ................. aeronautical
Alt. .................. alternating
Bu. .................... blue
D. ..................... destroyed
ev. .................... every
Exper. ................ experimental
F ....................... fixed
F Gp Fl. ................ fixed and group flashing
F FL. .................. fixed and flashing
FL ..................... flashing
G ....................... green
Gp ...................... group
Gp FL .................. group flashing
Gp Occ. ................ group occulting
Hor ..................... horizontal
I Qk ................... interrupted quick
Irreg ................... irregular
Lt. ..................... light
Lt Ho. .................. lighthouse
m ....................... nautical mile
min ..................... minutes
OBSC .................. obscured
Occ ..................... occulting
Priv maintd ............. Private light (maintained by private interests; to be used with caution)
Qk FL .................. quick flashing
R ....................... red; range
REF .................... reflector
Rev ..................... revolving
sec ..................... seconds
SEC ..................... sector
S-L ..................... short-long
Temp. ......................... temporary
(U) ......................... unwatched
VB. ......................... vertical beam
Vert. ......................... vertical
vis. ......................... visible
W. ......................... white

14. RELATING TO FOG SIGNALS.
DFS ......................... distance finding station
FB ......................... fog bell
FD ......................... fog diaphone
FG ......................... fog gong; fog gun
FH ......................... fog reed; fog horn
FN ......................... fog nautophone
FS ......................... fog siren; fog signal station
FT ......................... fog trumpet
FW ......................... fog whistle
SB ......................... submarine fog bell (mechanical)
SFO ......................... submarine fog oscillator

15. RELATING TO DANGERS.
Bk ......................... bank
cov ......................... covers
D ......................... doubtful
ED ......................... existence doubtful
Obstr ......................... obstruction
PA ......................... position approximate
PD ......................... position doubtful
Pos ......................... pos
rep ................. reported
Shl ......................... shoal
uncov ......................... uncovers
Wk ......................... wreck
Wks ......................... wreckage

16. RELATING TO TIDES AND CURRENTS.
HW ......................... high water
HHW ......................... higher high water
LW ......................... low water
LLW ......................... lower low water
MHW ......................... mean high water
MHHW ......................... mean higher high water
MLW ......................... mean low water
MLLW ......................... mean lower low water
MSL ......................... mean sea level
MTL ......................... mean tide level

17. RELATING TO QUALITY OF BOTTOM.
Why all this attention to the bottom of the sea? Actually, things like this are important to detailed navigation and ocean survey, and before GPS were even more so.

Navigation in the Old Days was tricky: determining latitude required a view of the sun, and longitude would be based on dead reckoning and "lunars" until the availability of very accurate chronometers. When surveying coast lines, mariners "took soundings": took samples from the bottom and assessed them (sand, shelly, etc., along with depth). When seamen visited that point again, they had an extra way of verifying they were in the right place by the quality of the bottom.
rd. ......................... red
wh.  ......................... white
yl.  ........................ yellow

18. RELATING TO BUOYS AND BEACONS.
B.  ........................ black
Bn.  ......................... beacon
Br.  ........................ brown
C.  ........................ can
Chec.  ....................... checkered
G.  ......................... green
HB.  ......................... horizontal bands
HS.  ........................ horizontal stripes
N.  ........................ nun
R.  ........................ red
REF.  ....................... reflector
VS.  ........................ vertical stripes
W.  ........................ white
Y.  ........................ yellow

19. RELATING TO STATIONS.
FP.  ........................ flagpole
FS.  ........................ flagstaff
F TR.  ........................ flag tower
LOOK TR.  ................ lookout tower
LSS.  ........................ lifesaving station
NRC.  ....................... naval radio direction-finder (radio compass station)
NRS.  ........................ naval radio station
PIL STA.  ................ pilot station
R Bn.  ....................... radio beacon
RS.  ........................ radio station
R Tr.  ........................ radio tower
SIG STA.  ................ signal station
S PIPE.  .................... standpipe
STA.  ........................ station
WB SIG STA.  ............ Weather bureau signal station

20. GENERAL ADJECTIVES.
aband.  .................... abandoned
abt.  ........................ about
anc.  ........................ ancient
approx.  .................... approximate
bet.  ........................ between
Cl.  ........................ clearance
concr.  ...................... concrete
conspic.  ..................... conspicuous
cor.  ........................ corner
discontd.  ................... discontinued
dist. distance
elec. electric
estab. established
exper. experimental
fl. flood
gt. great
lrg. large
maintd. maintained
mid. middle
mod. moderate
No. number
priv. Private, privately
prom. prominent
sml. small
std. standard
subm. submerged
21. **IDENTIFICATION.**

   a. The symbols in chart 13 are used to indicate military units or activities on maps, sketches, and overlays. Where the use of the identifying symbol of a military unit is impracticable, abbreviations are employed.

   b. These symbols are used either within a rectangle to indicate a military unit, a triangle to indicate an observation post, or a circle to indicate a supply point.

22. **SIZE.** The symbols in chart 14 are used to indicate the size of a military organization. They are used mainly with boundary symbols, or with rectangles, triangles, or circles in conjunction with the symbols in chart 13. See charts 17 and 26-40.

   Antiaircraft Artillery. .......................... 
   Armored Command. ............................
   Army Air Force. ............................... 
   Artillery, except Antiaircraft Artillery. .......

   ![Symbols](chart13.jpg)

   **Chart 13.**—Military Units—identification.
Cavalry (horse)

Mechanized.

Chemical Warfare Service.

Engineers.

Special (amphibian)

Infantry.

Medical Corps.

Military Police.

Ordnance Department.

Quartermaster Corps.

Signal Corps.

Tank Destroyer.

Transportation Corps.

Veterinary Corps.

NOTES.—1. Coast Artillery Corps uses the artillery symbol, with appropriate abbreviations, see chart 31
2. Airborne units are designated by combining a gull wing symbol with the arm or service symbol. Examples:

Airborne Artillery.

Airborne Infantry.

3. For units attached to the Air Forces, the arm or service symbol is placed over the Air Forces symbol. Examples:

Aviation signal unit.

Aviation ordnance unit.

Chart 13.—Military Units—Identification—Continued.
The following symbols are placed either in boundary lines (see chart 17) or above the rectangle, triangle, or circle inclosing the identifying arm or service symbol.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Squad</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>..</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platoon</td>
<td>...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company, troop, battery, or Air Forces flight</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion, cavalry squadron, or Air Forces squadron</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment or group; combat team (with abbreviation CT following identifying numeral)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigade, combat command of armored division, or Air Forces wing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division, or command of an Air Force</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corps or Air Force</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service command, department, or section of communications zone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications zone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Headquarters</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Chart 14.—Military Units—size.*
CHAPTER 8
MILITARY ACTIVITIES

23. GENERAL. a. This chapter contains symbols used for military purposes on maps, charts, and overlays. These symbols are authorized for all military use, but they are used mainly on large-scale maps. No departures from these symbols should be made unless none of these signs applies or when the scale of a map prevents their use.

   b. Special signs and symbols of a technical nature, such as signal wiring diagrams, construction blueprints, engineer construction symbols, or coast artillery fire-control maps may be found in Field and Technical Manuals of the arm or service concerned.

24. COLOR. When colors are used, military symbols representing objects in territory occupied or controlled by our forces are shown in blue, and those in territory occupied or controlled by the enemy are shown in red. The only exceptions are the following:

   a. Symbols for areas to be covered by friendly fire or gas, although generally located in enemy territory, are executed in blue.

   b. Symbols for gassed areas, wherever located, are always executed in red.

Military airdrome, general. ......................................

Commercial or municipal airfield. ............................

Army Air Forced air base or service center. .................

Chart 15.—Air activities.
Chart 16.—Air activities—Continued.
Balloon barrage area

Antiaircraft defended area

Searchlight belts.

Combined antiaircraft and searchlight area

Restricted flying area

Prohibited flying area

Bomb line

Free bombing area

Antiaircraft ship (top of mast placed at exact location)

Antiaircraft ship, defended area (circle shows radius of effective action)

Convoy (arrow indicates direction; point of arrow is at position of convoy)

Chart 16.—Air activities—Continued.
Submarine (arrow indicates direction; top of tower is at position)

Rendezvous point

Rally point

Example, for separate units: 91st Fighter Squadron

Targets:

Primary

Alternate

Last resort

Aircraft patrol area

Chart 15.—Air activities—Continued.
Aircraft unit symbol ........................................... 
Balloon .............................................................. 
Barrage balloon ascension point .......................... 
Searchlight ......................................................... 
Radio detector (radar) ............................................ 
Searchlight with radio detector ............................ 
Searchlight at principal control point ................. 
Searchlight at subcontrol point .......................... 
Spread-beam searchlight ..................................... 
Self-propelled antiaircraft artillery ..................... 
50-caliber antiaircraft gun ................................. 
4.7-inch antiaircraft gun ...................................... 
3-inch antiaircraft gun ........................................ 
90-mm antiaircraft gun (etc., caliber on right) ....... 

Chart 16.—Antiaircraft artillery activities activities—Continued.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Type</th>
<th>Symbol</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Squad</td>
<td>⋅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Section</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platoon</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Company or similar unit</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Battalion or similar unit</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regiment or similar unit</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brigade</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corps</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service command, department, or section of communications zone</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications zone</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear boundary of theater of operations</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Front line</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighter aviation (limit of radius of action)</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observation aviation (limit of zone of reconnaissance)</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit of wheeled traffic by day</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limit of wheeled traffic by night</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line beyond which lights on vehicle are prohibited</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpost line</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Main line of resistance</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regimental reserve line</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limiting point</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line of communication</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Line of departure</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Straggler line</td>
<td>⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoner of War inclosure, IV Corps</td>
<td>FW</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chart 17.**—**Boundaries and delimited areas.**
Defense areas (consist of boundaries broken by unit symbol):
- Squad
- Section
- Platoon

Demolitions

Gas (see also chart 18)
- Area to be avoided
- Area to be gassed, nonpersistent
- Area blanketed by smoke (time effective)

Target areas (indicate caliber; draw symbol to scale)
- Primary, 60-mm mortar (50 yards square)
- Primary, 81-mm mortar (100 yards square)
- Secondary, 60-mm mortar (50 yards in diameter)
- Secondary, 81-mm mortar (100 yards in diameter)
- Normal, Battery B, 105-mm howitzer (100 by 200 yards)
- Emergency, Battery B, 105-mm howitzer (100 by 200 yards)

Note: "100 yards square" does NOT mean "100 square yards"; it means a square 100 yards on a side (10,000 square yards).

Chart 17.—Boundaries and delimited areas—Continued.
Arsenal (chemical warfare) ..............................

Building, gasproof. .................................

Demolitions, vesicant contaminated
(show agent, time, and date) .....................

Dugout, gasproof. .................................

Gas:
Area to be avoided (show agent, time,
and date) ...........................................

Area to be blanketed by smoke (show time
effective and date) ..............................

Area to be gassed, nonpersistent (show
agent, time, and date) .........................

Area to be gassed, persistent (show
agent, time, and date) .........................

Mines:
Chemical land mine. ..............................

Chemical land mine barrier (mines
emplaced but unfired) .........................

Road-block obstacle, contaminated (show agent,
time, and date) ...............................

Chart 18.—Chemical warfare activities.
25. ROAD AND BRIDGE CLASSIFICATION. On topographic maps, road classification is as shown in chart 8. Military traffic control symbols are shown in chart 24. For military field sketches and topographic reconnaissance, the classification description described in this paragraph is used. The characteristics of roads and bridges are indicated by the following symbols and abbreviations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Physical characteristics</th>
<th>Type of surface</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>All weather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paved: such as concrete, bituminous, brick, or other pavement.</td>
<td>Improved:¹ such as gravel, crushed rock, stabilized soil, select granular material, or other wearing material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good road (gentle grades, gradual curves, smooth surface, good foundation.</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor road (steep grades, sharp surface, or poor foundation.</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Includes roads of these materials which have had treatment to lay dust or which are covered by a bituminous surface treatment of seal coat.
b. General characteristics of roads and bridges.

(1) Traffic lanes.

1, 2, 3, etc. Placed after road type symbol to indicate roadways suitable for continuous traffic in one, two, three, etc., lanes respectively.

1+ One-lane roadway having occasional passing locations, and suitable for very light two-way traffic.

1½ One-lane roadway having frequent passing locations, and suitable for light two-way traffic.

2 Two-lane roadway having occasional one-lane defiles, and suitable for moderate two-way traffic.

(2) Information.

W Followed by numeral indicates clearance width in feet provided at most critical locations. Symbol is preceded by numeral to indicate more than one such lane (for example, 2 W 9 indicates two separate lanes, each of which provides a clearance width of 9 feet.)

C1 Followed by numeral indicates clearance height in feet between surface of roadway and overhead obstruction.

T Preceded by numeral indicates tonnage limitation (bridges).

Mi Distance in miles.

I Followed by numeral indicates average interval of time (time-distance) in minutes requires by motor vehicles during daylight to travel section of road shown.
c. Engineer characteristics of roads and bridges.

(1) Roads.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Type</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bituminous pavement, heavy duty</td>
<td>bt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brick or block pavement</td>
<td>br</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bituminous surface treatment, except on concrete,</td>
<td>bs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brick, or block pavement, bituminous stabilized</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sand or gravel, or other bituminous type not</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suitable for heavy duty</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crushed rock or macadam</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gravel</td>
<td>g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stabilized soil, sand-clay, shell, cinders,</td>
<td>sm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disintegrated granite, or other select material</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Earth</td>
<td>ea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(2) Bridges.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Material Type</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Concrete, slab or beam</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concrete arch</td>
<td>ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel beam</td>
<td>sb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel truss</td>
<td>st</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Steel girder</td>
<td>sg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone arch</td>
<td>sa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood trestle</td>
<td>wo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wood truss</td>
<td>wot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Length</td>
<td>l</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Height above stream bed</td>
<td>ht</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panel length (trusses)</td>
<td>p</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Condition (state as &quot;excellent,&quot; &quot;good,&quot; &quot;fair,&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or &quot;poor.&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

d. Example (see chart 19). Sketch between villages X and Y with good, all-weather, three 9-foot lanes, concrete road, 12 miles long, and a multiple bridge 140 feet long consisting of 45 feet of wood truss, and 20 feet of concrete beam and 75 feet of steel truss with 15-foot panels; 18-foot roadway width, 20 feet above stream bed, 15-foot clearance, capable of carrying 10 tons, in good condition.
Special engineer landing craft:

- Command and navigation, or patrol, boat
- Landing craft, mechanized (LCM)
- Salvage boat
- Landing craft, vehicle-personnel (LCVP)

*Chart 19. — Engineer symbols.*

- Trench for one squad
- Isolated dugout
- Dugout in trench system
- Gasproof dugout

*Chart 20. — Field and permanent fortifications.*
Surface shelter. .................................................
(personnel capacity indicated)

Underground shelter. .....................................
(personnel capacity indicated)

Surface shelter in trench system. .................

Underground shelter in trench system. ...........

Gasproof surface shelter. ............................

Fort, general. .............................................

Pillboxes:
Concrete. ...................................................

Steel turret. .............................................

Machine guns, direction of fire unknown. ........

Antitank guns, direction of fire unknown. .......

Direction of fire known, caliber unknown. .......

Machine guns, direction of fire known. ...........

Antitank guns, direction of fire known. .........

Fortified area, general. ...............................
Demolitions.  

Entanglements:
- Barbed wire, general.
- Four-strand fence (protective wire).
- Double-apron fence.
- Low-wire fence.
- High-wire fence.
- Combination band.
- Loose wire rolls.
- Dannert wire or concertina.
- Concealed wire.

Gas (see also chart 18):
- Area to be avoided.
- Area to be gassed, nonperistent (indicate date and hour—see chart 18).
- Area to be blanketed by smoke (time effective).

Mines and mine fields:
Land mines:
- Single string of antitank mines.
- Activated antitank mine.
- Double antitank mine.
- Double activated antitank mine.
- Pressure type antipersonnel mine.
- Trip-wire type antipersonnel mine.

Chart 21.—Obstacles.
Mines and mine fields—continued.

Land mines—continued.

Booby trap. ...........................................

Mine detector. ........................................

Mine fields.—The color green should be used to designate mine field areas, demolitions, road blocks, and other engineer obstacle activities. The color green is to be used for no other military activity. When the color green is not available, the symbol will be executed in black.

To be reproduced in green
(in black if green is not available)

Mine belt; numerals in rectangle indicate number of mines in belt. D in rectangle represents dummy mine field. Mines in definite pattern; boundaries drawn to scale to indicate actual extent of belt. ...........

Boundary of mine field unfenced. ............... ........................

Boundary of mine field indefinite, unfenced. . .

Boundary of mine field, fenced with barbed wire. Numerals indicate number of strands in fence. .........................

Examples of symbols in mine field. Scattered mines between boundaries and between belts are indicated schematically by small circular marks. .........................
Chart 21.—Obstacles—Continued.

Marine mines, controlled. ........................................
(This symbol indicates one 19-mine group, and a separate symbol is used for each group. As it appears here, the upper edge of the page is assumed to be seaward, and on the charts the symbols should be correspondingly placed. The length of a mine group being 1,800 feet, the symbol is drawn to scale. Its position represents the contemplated disposition of the mine group.)

Leader gear. ........................................
(An energized cable to aid vessels through free passages in marine mine fields. Symbol is used on chart to show exact location.)

Chemical land mine. ........................................

Marine nets:
Torpedo net (with gate) ......................
Antisubmarine net (with gate) ..............

Obstacle, general:

Individual. ....................
Road block. ...................
Bridge out. ...................

Tank barrier. ....................
Tank trap. ......................

Chart 21.—Obstacles—Continued.
Chart 22.—Signal facilities.

Filter center. ...........................................
Information center. ...................................
Message center. .......................................  Msg Cen or
Point on axis of signal communication (probable future location of command post) ....................
Examples:
  Artillery. ..................................................  
  Cavalry. ..................................................  
  Infantry. ...................................................
Radar station. ..........................................  (Type No.
Radio intercept station. ..............................
Radio station (transmitting and receiving) .........
Radio direction—finder station, mobile. ............
Radio direction—finder station, portable. ..........  
Switching central (located at command post) ....
Switching central. ......................................
Commercial switching central. .....................
Teletypewriter central. ...............................  
Test station or cable terminal. .....................
Visual signal. ..........................................  

NOTE.—For special symbols used in signal communication for wiring diagrams, line route maps, traffic diagrams, and signal operation maps, see FM 24-5 and TM 11-462.
Military post or station; command post or headquarters. 

(Lower end of staff terminates at military post or station or at an easily recognizable terrain feature near a command post or military headquarters.)

Troop unit. 

(On large-scale maps where troop units can be shown to scale, this symbol may be modified as follows so as to show the area occupied by units in column or line and direction in which they are facing):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Column</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Arsenal.

Arsenal (chemical warfare).

General hospital.

Laboratory, experimental center, or proving ground.

Point, any located (suitable description).

Posts:

Observation, general.

Fixed underwater, listening.

Visual signal.

Reception center.

Replacement training center.

Training center.

Weather station.

Chart 23.—Special buildings, posts, and centers.
Debarkation or embarkation point.

Supply points:
- Occupied.
- Proposed.

Examples:
- Railhead.
- Class I supplies.
- Ammunition (Class V supplies).
- Artillery ammunition.
- Small-arms ammunition.
- Class III supplies.
- Water.
- Engineer (arm or service symbol in circle).

Procurement district, headquarters.

Railroad center.

Supply:
- Ammunition, all classes.
- Ammunition, artillery.
- Ammunition, small arms.
- Class I.
- Gasoline and oil.
- Water.
- Remount service.

Chart 24.—Supply, transportation, traffic.
Petroleum supply:
- Gas wells
- Oil wells
- Oil-well derrick
- Petroleum tank
- Bulk storage petroleum products
- Surface cable
- Submarine cable
- Submarine pipeline
- Gas pipeline
- Oil pipeline
- Petroleum products pipeline, general

Trains (supply, motor)
- Animal-drawn
- Pack
- Railway

Traffic and traffic control:
- Railroad grade crossing
- Railroad above road
- Railroad beneath road

Chart 24.—Supply, transportation, traffic
Chart 24.—Supply, transportation, traffic—Continued.
Automatic rifle.

Automatic rifle (position prepared but not occupied).

Machine guns (arrow points in principle direction of fire):
- Caliber .30, water-cooled, heavy.
- Caliber .30, air-cooled, light.
- Caliber .50.
- Antiaircraft.

Sector of fire of single machine gun (arrows indicate sector of fire; heavy solid portion on solid arrow shows danger space when fire is placed on final protective line).

Sector of fire of machine gun section (two guns).

Rifle, firing antitank grenade.

Rocket launcher, antitank.

Antitank gun, 75-mm (caliber specified on right).

75-mm antitank gun in position with principal direction of fire.

37-mm antitank gun in position with principal direction of fire.

37-mm antitank gun emplacement, showing principal direction of fire.

Chart 25.—Weapons.
Gun.
Gun battery.
Howitzer or mortar.
Howitzer or mortar battery.
4.2-inch chemical mortar.
Tanks:
  Light.
  Medium.
  Heavy.
Self-propelled guns:
  Howitzer (tank-chassis mounted; indicate caliber).
  Mortar (indicate caliber).
  Gun (indicate caliber).
Ammunition carrier.

Chart 25.—Weapons—Continued.
CHAPTER 9

ILLUSTRATIONS OF MILITARY SYMBOLS

16. UNIT DESIGNATIONS.—This chapter contains examples to illustrate the method of combining basic symbols and abbreviations in order to show the desired information. The following are general rules governing the application of these symbols to rectangles, triangles, or circles representing, respectively, troop units, observation posts, and supply points:

a. The basic symbol is placed in the center. (See chart 13.)

b. The symbol for the size of the unit is placed above.

c. Army and air force are shown by a number spelled out.

d. Corps and air force command are shown by Roman numerals.

e. When the symbol represents either an army or a corps in its entirety, the numeral designation is placed inside the box. When the symbol pertains to a unit within an army or corps, the army or corps numeral is placed on the right, outside the box.

f. Numbers designating battalions in a regiment are shown on the left, in Arabic numerals.

g. Numbers designating separate battalions are shown on the right, in Arabic numerals.

h. Numbers designating divisions, brigades, groups, regiments, separate companies; or similar separate units are placed on the right, in Arabic numerals.
i. Letters designating companies, troops, or batteries are in capitals and are shown on the left.

j. Companies, troops, batteries, or platoons. (not separate), and other elements of a unit which are designated by name instead of by letter (for example, "Antitank Company" or "Headquarters and Service Troop"), are designated by the use of the proper abbreviation on the left.

k. Abbreviations for explanatory purposes are shown on the right (see ch. 10).

l. Abbreviations are used instead of symbols to show information that cannot be indicated by a single symbol.

m. Calibers are shown by numbers placed under the symbol and the unit of measure is omitted.

17. APPLICATION OF SPECIAL SYMBOLS. The following examples illustrate the method of combining basic symbols and abbreviations in order to show the desired information. These are only a few of the possible combinations. The following diagram illustrates how these symbols are built up:

This is a troop unit.
This makes it infantry.
This makes it a battalion of infantry.
This makes it a battalion of airborne infantry.
This makes it a parachute battalion of airborne infantry.
This tells us what battalion of parachute infantry it is.
Chart 26.—Examples—Antiaircraft Artillery.

- 88th Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade
- 3d Antiaircraft Artillery Group
- 302d Antiaircraft Balloon Battalion (low altitude)
- 101st Antiaircraft Balloon Battery (separate) (very low altitude)
- Headquarters Battery, 401st Antiaircraft Gun Battalion
- Battery C, 228th Antiaircraft Searchlight Battalion
- 2d Platoon, Battery C, 119th Airborne Antiaircraft Battalion
- Battery D, 441st Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic Weapons Battalion (mobile)
- Battery A, 105th Antiaircraft Artillery Automatic weapons Battalion (self-propelled)
I Armored Corps. .................................................................

1st Armored Division. ....................................................

Combat Command A, 1st Armored division. ......................

1st Armored Division Trains. ...........................................

Transportation Platoon, Headquarters Company,
1st Armored Reconnaissance Battalion ..............

Assault Gun Platoon, Headquarters Company, 1st
Battalion, 1st Armored Regiment ...........

Company A, 1st Armored Regiment. .........................

1st Tank Group. ............................................................

742nd Tank Battalion (light) ....................................

6th Armored Artillery Group. .....................................

16th Armored Engineer Battalion. ............................

Medical Detachment, 16th Armored Engineer
battalion. .................................................................

6th Armored Infantry Regiment. ..............................

Assault gun platoon, Headquarters Company, 1st
Battalion, 6th Armored Infantry Regiment. ...........

Treatment Platoon, Company A, 47th Armored
Medical Battalion. .......................................................

Company A, Supply Battalion, 1st Armored
Division. .................................................................

Operations Platoon, 47th Armored Signal
Company. ..............................................................

**Chart 27.—Examples—Armored.**

As most are aware, the CC replaced the Armored
Regiment early in the war. A CC is really a brigade, and is
the ancestor of modern divisional brigades.

A problem: this symbol (1st Tank Group) represents an
ad hoc combination of separate tank battalions, but
the symbol is identical to 1st Armored Regiment. The only
difference is that in the latter case, the division information
would also be shown.

Note that the designation "armored" and the little tank
tread does not necessarily mean the specific unit is
"armored"—only that is organic to an armored unit.
First Air Force

IV Fighter Command

18th Fighter Wing

4th Reconnaissance Group

5th Bombardment Squadron

54th Troop Carrier Group

66th Service Squadron

12th Glider Squadron

88th Reconnaissance Squadron

Air Support Control B, 8th Air Support Communications Squadron

5th Photo Reconnaissance Squadron

16th Depot Repair Squadron, 15th Air Depot Group

20th Air Base Security Battalion

23d Signal Company, Wing

Company C, 321st Engineer Aviation Battalion

Chart 28.—Examples—Army Air Forces.
Machine gun platoon, Troop A, 5th Cavalry.

Caliber .50 Machine Gun Section, Troop A, 5th Cavalry.

1st Platoon, Weapons Troop, 14th Cavalry.

Mortar Platoon, Weapons Troop, 14th Cavalry.

Troop E, 1st Reconnaissance Squadron, Mechanized.

2nd Platoon, Troop A, 4th Cavalry, Mechanized.

Antitank Platoon, Headquarters Troop, 2d Cavalry Brigade.

1st Tank Platoon, Troop E, 1st Reconnaissance Squadron.

5th Cavalry Group, Mechanized.

89th Cavalry Mechanized Reconnaissance Squadron:
  Acting alone.
  Acting as part of 5th Cavalry Group.

Reconnaissance Troop (Mechanized) 9th Cavalry Division.

1st Cavalry Division.

Command Post, 5th Cavalry.

Observation Post, 9th Cavalry.

Park, Mechanized Cavalry Group.

"5th Cavalry" means "5th Regiment, US Cavalry"—"regiment" is assumed for color-bearing organizations. Hence, "3rd Infantry."

The terms "brigade" and "Group" overlap confusingly. The 14th Cavalry, for example, was reinforced by units of other branches (Artillery, Antiaircraft Artillery, armored Infantry, for example) and designated "14th Cavalry Group". I'm not certain how that differed from a Cavalry Brigade.

Over its short, intense, history, the 1st Cavalry Division has been a Cavalry Division (horse), an Infantry Division, an Airmobile Division, an experimental "TRICAP" division, and a heavy armored division. We finally gave up and just call it "the Cav."
2d Platoon, 1st Chemical Company, Service Aviation.

10th Chemical Company, Maintenance.

Company B, 2d Separate Chemical Battalion.

3d Battalion, 901st Chemical Regiment.

Proposed Chemical Warfare Supply Point, IV Corps.

Chemical Depot, 1st Army.

NOTE.—For Antiaircraft Artillery symbols, see chart 26.

Chart 30.—Examples—Chemical Warfare Service.

Searchlight Battery, 104th Coast Artillery, Harbor Defense, Type C.

912th Coast Artillery (Railway)

57th Coast Artillery (155-mm Gun)

4th Battalion, 241st Coast Artillery, Harbor Defense, Type C)

Command Post, Battery E, 248th Coast Artillery, Harbor Defense, Type B.

NOTE.—For Antiaircraft Artillery symbols, see chart 26.

Chart 31.—Examples—Coast Artillery Corps.
Company A, 2d Engineer Combat Battalion

8th Engineer Squadron

Company A, 16th Armored Engineer Battalion

Motorized Company, 126th Engineer Mountain Battalion

Company B, 905th Engineer Heavy Ponton Battalion

Parachute Company, 307th Airborne Engineer Battalion

2nd Platoon, Company B, 28th Engineer Aviation Battalion

2nd Platoon, 70th Engineer Light Ponton Company

Engineer Depot Number 2, First Army

Proposed Engineer Park, II Army Corps

2d Platoon, Company B, 84th Engineer Camouflage Battalion

2d Platoon, Photomapping Company, 660th Engineer Topographic Battalion

1st Platoon, 195th Engineer Dump Truck Company

2d Platoon, 391st Engineer Depot Company

Company B, 801st Engineer Water Supply Battalion

Second Boat platoon, Company A, 531st Engineer Boat and Shore Regiment

Pioneer Platoon, Company D, 591st Engineer Boat and Shore Regiment

*Chart 32.—Examples—Corps of Engineers.*
The 75-mm howitzer is called the "pack howitzer" because it can be broken down into several "pack loads" that can be carried by mules. Most surviving 75's are set in concrete pads in front of National Guard arsenals these days.
The mortars cited in Company D (the heavy weapons company in 1st Battalion of a Rifle Regiment—the other weapons companies being H and M (there is no J Company)—are the 81-mm kind. The machine guns in this case are the caliber .30 heavies.
Headquarters and Service Company, 1st Medical Regiment.
Clearing Company D, 8th Medical Battalion.
2d Platoon, Company A, 105th Medical Ambulance Battalion.
3d Platoon, Company A, 47th Medical Battalion Armored.
Clearing Platoon, Veterinary Troop, 1st Medical Squadron.
First Army Medical Depot.
1st Battalion Section, Medical Department, 175th Infantry.
Battalion Aid Station, 1st Battalion, 4th Infantry.
Ambulance Loading Post.
Collecting Station, 1st Division.
11th Evacuation Hospital.
Clearing Station, I Corps.
Hospital Train.
Veterinary Clearing Station, First Army.
5th Platoon, 12th Veterinary Company.
901st Veterinary Evacuation Hospital.

Yes, there is still an Army Veterinary Corps. The only horses and mules left are the caisson mounts at Arlington and the mule mascots at West Point. Now the Vets have two missions of note: they inspect meat purchased for mess halls, and they take care of lab animals used by the huge Army medical research efforts.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Description</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2d Ordnance Company, Heavy Maintenance (Army)</td>
<td>2d HM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d Ordnance Company, Heavy Maintenance (Tank)</td>
<td>3d HM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Service Section, 28th Ordnance Company (Medium Maintenance)</td>
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<td>Magazine Platoon, 51st Ordnance Company (Ammunition)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3d Platoon, 95th Ordnance Company, Railway Artillery Maintenance</td>
<td>95RA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Company B, 19th Ordnance Battalion (Armored)</td>
<td>19AB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headquarters and Supply Section, 105th Ordnance Company (Medium Maintenance)</td>
<td>105SM</td>
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<tr>
<td>Service Platoon, 73d Ordnance Company (Depot)</td>
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<tr>
<td>721st Ordnance Company (Aviation Air Base)</td>
<td>721A</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Ordnance Battalion (Medium Maintenance)</td>
<td>1MM</td>
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<tr>
<td>1st Platoon, 104th Ordnance Evacuation Company</td>
<td>104E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>319th Ordnance Maintenance Company, Antiaircraft</td>
<td>319AM</td>
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<td>7th Ordnance Maintenance Battalion, Motorized</td>
<td>7MM</td>
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<tr>
<td>61st Ordnance Maintenance Company, Airborne</td>
<td>61AM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>419th Ordnance Platoon, 531st Engineer Special Brigade</td>
<td>419ES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The magazine platoon in an Ordnance ammo company is the guys who lift and haul heavy things, often by hand, on and off trucks and rail cars and around the dump.

This symbol is in error; it should have two vertical lines on top, indicating a battalion.

Now the Ordnance Corps.
Class I Supply Point, Third Army, proposed.

Class III Railhead, Third Army, proposed.

Second Army Quartermaster Depot Number 1, (Class III).

Third Army Quartermaster Depot No. 2.

III Corps Quartermaster Park, proposed.

Truckhead, Class I Supply, Third Army, proposed.

Salvage Collecting Point, 3d Division proposed.

105th Quartermaster Car Company.

2d Platoon, Company K, 48th Quartermaster Regiment (Truck).

Pack Troop, 16th Quartermaster Squadron.

681st Quartermaster Battalion (Sterilization).

Company A, 203d Quartermaster Battalion (gasoline Supply).

Company D, 94th Quartermaster Battalion (Bakery).

Company A, Supply Battalion, 1st Armored Division.

For details, consult FM 100-5 and FM 100-10.

I have no idea what a sterilization battalion does, or why it is necessary to have a whole battalion doing it. Perhaps it would be better placed in the Veterinary Corps.
Headquarters Platoon, Company A, 51st Signal Battalion.


Teletypewriter Operation Platoon, Company B, 57th Signal Battalion.

59th Signal Construction Battalion.

Installation and Maintenance Platoon, Company B, 64th Signal Operation Battalion.

Command Post Section, Message Center Platoon, Headquarters Company, 59th Armored Signal Battalion.

Radio Intelligence Platoon, Company A, 318th Signal Battalion (Aviation), Air Support command.

Teletypewriter Operation Platoon, 263d Signal operation Company, separate.

83d Signal Troop, 1st Cavalry Division.

93d Signal Company, 421st Engineer Special Brigade.

365th Airborne Signal Company.

20th Signal Fixed Radio Station Company.

10th Signal Photographic Laboratory Unit.

3d Intercept Platoon, 318th Signal Radio Intelligence Company.

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Chart 38.—Examples—Signal Corps.
Mobile Direction Finding Section, Position Finding Platoon, 318th Radio Intelligence Company.

1st Combat Platoon, 281st Signal Pigeon Company.

105th Signal Photomail Company.

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Composite Battalion, 2nd Signal Aircraft Warning Regiment.

Chart 38.—Examples—Signal Corps—Continued.

Headquarters, 12th Tank Destroyer Group.

Destroyer Platoon, Company A, 657th Tank Destroyer Battalion (Self Propelled).

827th Tank Destroyer Battalion (Towed).

Pioneer Platoon, Company D, 657th Tank Destroyer Battalion.

2d Reconnaissance Platoon, Company D, 657th Tank Destroyer Battalion.


Chart 39.—Examples—Tank Destroyer.

Recall that this is a 1943 Manual, and doctrine and TOEs for the tank destroyer force were still somewhat notional. I find no evidence of tank destroyer forces operating at group level, but separate battalions assigned to GHQ (theater command) reserve were commonly assigned to divisions as needed.
Chart 40.—Examples—Transportation Corps.
PART III
MILITARY ABBREVIATIONS
CHAPTER 10
LIST OF MILITARY ABBREVIATIONS

28. GENERAL. This chapter is concerned primarily with abbreviations found only in Army field work.

29. DATES AND HOURS. a. Dates. Dates are written with the day preceding the name of the month, thus: 15 Jan 1943.

   b. Time. Time is indicated according to the 24-hour clock system, in four-digit numbers, the first two digits representing the hour, the second two digits the minutes.

      Examples:
      0001 means 1 minute after midnight.
      0630 means 6:30 in the morning.
      1500 means 3:00 in the afternoon.

   c. Dates with hours. Dates with hour designations are written as follows:
      0630, 15 Jan 1943.

      A six digit number may be used, in which case the month is assumed to be the current one. The first two digits indicate the day of the month, and the last four the hour, as explained above. For example: 150630 means 6:30 in the morning of the 15th day of the current month.

   d. Greenwich time. If the time is based on Greenwich rather than on local time, the letter "Z" is placed after the hour designation. For example:
      0630Z
      150630Z

30. LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ITS USES. a. Kinds of abbreviations. This manual contains abbreviations authorized for use in field work, such as field orders, field maps, and messages. For abbreviations used in administrative work, see AR 850-150. In addition to those on the following list the Army is also authorized to use common abbreviations that are generally accepted, such as ft for foot.

   b. Capitalization. All abbreviations used in field work have a capitalized initial letter.

   c. Punctuation. All abbreviations used are written without periods.
### List

A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acting</td>
<td>Actg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adjutant (1st staff section, brigades</td>
<td>S-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>administrative</td>
<td>Adm (O)</td>
</tr>
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<td>advance</td>
<td>Adv</td>
</tr>
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<td>advance guard</td>
<td>Adv Gd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advance message center</td>
<td>Advance Msg Cen</td>
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<td>Aeronautic, aeronautical</td>
<td>Aero</td>
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<td>agent</td>
<td>Agt</td>
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<td>A</td>
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<td>air base</td>
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<td>A/B Comd</td>
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<td>AW (Co)</td>
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<td>air depot</td>
<td>AD</td>
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<td>airdrome</td>
<td>Adrm</td>
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<td>AFld</td>
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<td>A Int (Sec)</td>
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<td>Aprt</td>
</tr>
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<td>airship</td>
<td>Ash</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Support Command</td>
<td>ASPTC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air Support Control</td>
<td>A Spt Contl or AS Contl</td>
</tr>
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<td>alternate target</td>
<td>Alt T</td>
</tr>
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<td>ambulance loading post</td>
<td>alp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Expeditionary Forces</td>
<td>AEF</td>
</tr>
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<td>ammunition (train)</td>
<td>Am Tn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>ASP</td>
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<td>amphibian truck (company)</td>
<td>Amph Trk (Co)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Amph Comd</td>
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<td>animal-drawn</td>
<td>Anl-Dr</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antiaircraft Artillery Intelligence Service</td>
<td>AAAIS</td>
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<td>antiaircraft balloon</td>
<td>AA/B</td>
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<td>antimechanized</td>
<td>AMecz</td>
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<td>APers</td>
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<td>Antisub Comd</td>
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<td>Armr</td>
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<td>armor-piercing</td>
<td>AP</td>
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<td>A Engr Serv</td>
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<td>Army headquarters</td>
<td>AHQ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Army medical (laboratory) (service)</td>
<td>A Med (Lab) (Serv)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Army Postal Service</td>
<td>APS</td>
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Known in 1917-18 as the “Ass End Forward.”
<table>
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<th>Term</th>
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<td>Artif</td>
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<td>Arty (Brig)</td>
</tr>
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<td>Artillery (liaison officer)</td>
<td>(LnO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Attack</td>
<td>Atk</td>
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<td>Automatic</td>
<td>Auto</td>
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<td>Automatic weapons</td>
<td>AW</td>
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<td>Aviation gasoline</td>
<td>Agas</td>
</tr>
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<td>Aviation oil</td>
<td>Aoil</td>
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<td>Bag</td>
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<td>Bkry</td>
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<td>Base point</td>
<td>BP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Basic</td>
<td>Bsc</td>
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<td>BFM</td>
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<td>Browning automatic rifle</td>
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<td>Term</td>
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<td>center, central</td>
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<td>Coll (Co) (Pt) (Sta)</td>
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<td>C (Car) (Zone)</td>
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<td>combat team</td>
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<td>command and navigation boat</td>
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<td>Con Pty</td>
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<td>CW</td>
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<td>Contl</td>
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<td>Conv (Hosp)</td>
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<td>CoP</td>
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<td>C-Rcn</td>
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<td>CrC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>crossroads</td>
<td>CR</td>
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<td>Cur</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

"CW" is a mode of RF (radio frequency) transmission that yields an audio tone when ON and silence when OFF: Morse Code.
**D**
dead reckoning ........................................... D/R
delivered or delivery ...................................... Delv
demolition (squad) (officer) ........................... Dml (Sqd) (O)
depot .......................................................... Dep
deserted or desertion ...................................... Des
detail ........................................................... Dtl
direction finding ............................................ D/F
director .......................................................... Dir
direct support ................................................ D/S (DS)
distant ........................................................... Ds
distant surveillance section .............................. DS Sec
district engineer officer .................................. DEO (District Engineer)
district transportation officer ......................... DTO
division ammunition office ............................... DAO
division beachhead .......................................... DBH
division headquarters ...................................... DHQ
division service area ........................................ DSA
draftsman ....................................................... Drftm
drawn ............................................................. Dr
driver ............................................................. Dvr
duty officer ..................................................... DO

electrical or electrician ................................. Elec
element ......................................................... Elm
eliminate ........................................................ Elim
embarkation .................................................... Emb
emplacement .................................................. Empl
enemy aircraft ................................................ E/A
engine house company ..................................... Eng Hse Co
entrucking point ............................................. EP
erecting and machine shop company ............... Erect & Mach Sh Co
estimated time of arrival ............................... ETA
evacuation ...................................................... Evac
exclusive ....................................................... Excl

**F**
field laboratory ............................................ F Lab
field remount depot ....................................... F Rmt Dep
field train ..................................................... F Tn
fighter .......................................................... Fi
fighter control area ....................................... FCA
film strip ....................................................... FS
filter ............................................................. Fil
filter center .................................................. Fil Cen
final protective line ....................................... FPL
fire-direction center ...................................... Fdc (FDC)
first lieutenant ............................................. 1st Lt (1LT)
fixed ............................................................ Fxd
flash ranging ................................................ FR
forward interpretation unit. .................. FIU
from. ....................................... Fr
furnished. .................................. Furn

garage. ..................................... Gar
gas, nonpersistent. ......................... G-NP
gas, persistent. ............................. G-P
gasproof. .................................. G-Pf
general dispensary. ......................... Gen Disp
general hospital. ........................... Gen Hosp
general service schools. ..................... GSS
general service. ............................. Gen Serv
general support. ............................ G/S (GS)
geological survey. ........................... Geol Surv
glider. ..................................... Gli
grand division (railway) ..................... Gr Div (Ry)
graves registration (battalion) (company) H & RP
            (Bn) (Co)
ground. ..................................... Grd
ground control interception. ............... GCI
groupment. ................................ Gpmt
gun. ......................................... G

half-track. ................................. H-Trk
harbor. ...................................... Har
harbor boat service. ......................... HBS
harbor craft (company). ..................... Har Cft (Co)
headquarters. ............................... Hq (HQ)
headquarters and service (battery) (company) H&S (Btry) (Co) (Tr)
   (troop) ................................. H&S (Btry) (Co) (Tr)
   or Hq & Serv (Btry) (Co) (Tr) (HBB,
   HHC, HHT)
heavy weapons company. ................... Hv Wpn Co
highway. ................................... Hwy
highway transportation officer. .......... HTO
holding and reconsignment point. ....... H & RP
horizontal control operator. ............. HCO
horse. ...................................... H
horse-drawn. ................................ H-Dr
hospital. ................................... Hosp

impregnating. .............................. Impreg
include. .................................... Incld
inclusive. .................................. Incl
indicated air speed. ....................... IAS
information. ................................ Info
information center. ......................... IC
initial beachhead. ......................... IBH
initial point. .............................. IP
instrument. ................................ Inst
intelligence. .............................. Int (Intel)

Groupment is a French term for an ad hoc combination of units (e.g., “Groupment Mobile 100”). It is roughly equivalent to the American term task force.
"We can't find the primary target or the secondary target; let's shoot for the LRT so we don't have to jettison bombs in the channel."

In the 1950's the US Army shifted from a linear defense to a defense in depth, owing largely to the emerging threat of tactical nuclear weapons. The MLR became the Forward Edge of the Battle Area, or FEBA.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>move</td>
<td>Mv</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>movement</td>
<td>Mvmt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>musician</td>
<td>Mus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>navigation (officer)</td>
<td>Nav (O)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>net control system</td>
<td>NCS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>not yet returned</td>
<td>NYT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>number</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observation post</td>
<td>OP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officer in charge</td>
<td>O/C (OIC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One-pounder</td>
<td>1 Pdr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operation</td>
<td>Opn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Operator</td>
<td>Opr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Order, orders</td>
<td>O</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orderly</td>
<td>Odly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpost line</td>
<td>OPL (COPL; combat outpost line)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpost line of resistance</td>
<td>OPLR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parachutist</td>
<td>Pchtst</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>park</td>
<td>Prk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>party</td>
<td>Pty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>patrol boat</td>
<td>PAT Bt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>photograph or photographic</td>
<td>Photo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pigeon</td>
<td>Pgn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pioneer and demolition section</td>
<td>P &amp; D section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plans and training officer</td>
<td>S-3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>platoon</td>
<td>Plat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>point</td>
<td>Pt</td>
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<tr>
<td>pontoon</td>
<td>Pon</td>
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<td>portable</td>
<td>Ptbl</td>
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<tr>
<td>port agency</td>
<td>PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port of debarkation</td>
<td>PD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port transportation officer</td>
<td>PTO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>postal (section)</td>
<td>Post (Sec)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>primary target</td>
<td>PT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>principal</td>
<td>Princ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>prisoner</td>
<td>Pris</td>
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<tr>
<td>proving ground</td>
<td>PG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quartermaster supply officer</td>
<td>QMSO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radio and panel section</td>
<td>R &amp; P Sec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radio detector equipment</td>
<td>RADAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>radio intelligence (company)</td>
<td>Rad Int (CO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>railhead</td>
<td>Rhd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>railhead officer</td>
<td>RHO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
railroad ................................................. RR
railroad transportation officer ..................... RTO
Railway Grand Division ............................. Ry GD
railway traffic officer ............................... RTO
range officer ........................................ Rg O
ration distributing point ............................. RDP
railway shop battalion (diesel) ..................... Ry Sh Bn (Dsl)
rear (echelon) (guard) .............................. Rr (Ech) (Gd)
received ............................................... Recd
reconnaissance (long range) (medium range) ...... Rcn (LR) (MR)
reconstruction park ................................... Recons Prk
recreation ............................................. Rec
reduce or reduced ..................................... Rd
Refrigeration .......................................... Ref
regimental adjutant ................................... Regtl S-1
regimental beachhead ................................. RBH
regimental headquarters ............................. RHQ
regimental intelligence officer ....................... Regtl S-2
regimental orders ..................................... RO
regimental plans and training officer .............. Regtl S-3
regimental supply officer ............................. Regtl S-4
regimental reserve line ............................... RRL
regimental supply officer ............................. Regtl S-4
regulating (station) .................................... R (Sta)
reinforced ............................................. Reinf
rejoined ................................................ Rejd
release point .......................................... Rel pt
rendezvous point ..................................... RDV Pt
repair shop company .................................. Rep Sh Co
replacement .......................................... Repl
report, reporting ...................................... Rpt
reproduction .......................................... Repro
rescinded ............................................. Resc
Reserve ................................................ Res
retired ................................................... Ret
rifle (company) ........................................ R (Co)
road bend .............................................. RB
road junction .......................................... RJ
road space ............................................. RS
rocket ................................................... Rkt
rocketeer ............................................... Rktr
rocket launcher ....................................... RL

S
Sales Commissary (Battalion) (Company) ........ Sales Comm (Bn)

Salvage .................................................. Salv
sanitary ................................................... Sn
schedule .................................................. Scd
scout ..................................................... Set
scout car ................................................ Set C
searchlight. SL
second lieutenant. 2d Lt (2LT)
self-propelled. SP
self-propelled mount. SPM
semiautomatic rifle. SAR
semimobile. Sem
sentence. Sent
sentenced. Sentd
shipment. Shipt
shipping ticket. S/T
shop (battalion) Sh (Bn)
short wheelbase. SWB
signal. Sig
signal operations instructions. SOI
small arms. SA
small boat (company) S BT (Co)
sound and flash (battalion) S & F (Bn)
sound locator. S-L
sound ranging. SR
specialist. Speci
special messenger. Sp Msgr
special troops. Sp Trs
staff. Stf
staging area (company) St Ar (Co)
stenographer (s) Steno
sterilization. Ster
stevedore. Stev
straggler line. Strag L
submarine. Subm
supply. Sup
supply point. SP
support. Spt
support line. SL
surgeon. Surg
surgical (hosp.) Surg (Hosp)
surrender or surrendered. Surr
survey. Surv
switchboard. Sb
switching central. Sw C

T
tactical. Tac
Tank Destroyer. TD
technical. Tech
telegram. Telg
telegraph printer. Tgp
teletypewriter. Tt
teletypewriter center. Ttc
theater headquarters. THQ
time lengths. TL
toolmaker. Tlmkr

*Tactical* is an adjective: e.g., "tactical deployment." Reenactors use it as a noun, and apply it to an activity that bears little similarity to anything the Army does.
topographic, topographical...................... Top or Topo
torpedo.............................................. Tor
tractor................................................ Trac
tractor-drawn....................................... Tr-Dr
traffic................................................ Traf
traffic control station............................ TCS
train commander.................................... Tn Co
training circular................................... TC
training film......................................... TF
training unit......................................... TU
transit storage..................................... TS
transport, transportation.......................... T or Trans
transportation company............................ T Co
trench mortar....................................... T Mort
troop (s)................................................ Tr (s)
troop carrier (squadron)........................... Tr Carr (Sq)
truck-drawn.......................................... Trk-Dr
truck head........................................... Trk Hd

U
unit of fire........................................... U/F
unit training center............................... UTC

V
vertical control operator............................ VCO
very low altitude.................................... VLA
visual................................................... Vis
volunteer............................................. Vol

W
warrant................................................ Wrnt
warrant officer...................................... WO
water supply......................................... W Sup
water tank (battalion) (train).................... W Tk (Bn) (Tn)
weapon carrier...................................... Wpn Carr
weapons (troop) (platoon)........................ Wpn (Tr) (Plat)
welder.................................................. Wldr
winch................................................... Wn
wrecker............................................... Wkr

Z
zone of fire........................................... Z/F
zone transportation officer....................... ZTO

"Train" in this context means the baggage train of a military unit of any size, not a railroad train.

A unit training center is a place (like Camp Toccoa in BoB) where units train from the ground up together; most training centers simply prepare individual replacements.
APPENDIX
LIST OF REFERENCES

Maps and Mapping. AR 300-15
Authorized Abbreviations and Symbols for
Orders Except Field Orders and Messages AR 850-150
Coast Artillery, Reference Data. FM 4-155
Engineer, Reference Data. FM 5-35
Obstacle Technique. FM 5-30
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Medical Department, Reference Data. FM 8-55
Reference Data. TM 11-462
Armored Field Force Manual, Tactics and
Technique. FM 17-10
List of Publications for Training. FM 21-6
Elementary Map and Aerial Photograph
Reading. FM 21-25
Advanced Map and Aerial Photograph
Reading. FM 21-26
Sketching. FM 21-35
Soldier's Handbook. FM 21-100
Infantry Drill Regulations. FM 22-5
Signal Communications. FM 24-5
Motor Transport. FM 25-10
Foreign Conventional Signs and Symbols. FM 30-22

Manuals and references in boldface are included in the reference library.