

FM 21-30

Military Hieroglyphs and Abbreviations



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.

FM 21-30

WAR DEPARTMENT BASIC FIELD MANUAL

CONVENTIONAL SIGNS, MILITARY SYMBOLS, AND ABBREVIATIONS

WAR DEPARTMENT + OCTOBER 1943

WAR DEPARTMENT BASIC FIELD MANUAL

FM 21-30

**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.



WAR DEPARTMENT • OCTOBER 1943

*UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1943*

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office
Washington, D. C. - Price 5 cents

200354

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON 25, D. C., 28 March 1944.

FM 21-30, Conventional Signs, Military Symbols, An Abbreviations, is published for the information and guidance of all concerned.

[A.G. 300.7 (30 Apr 44).]

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.

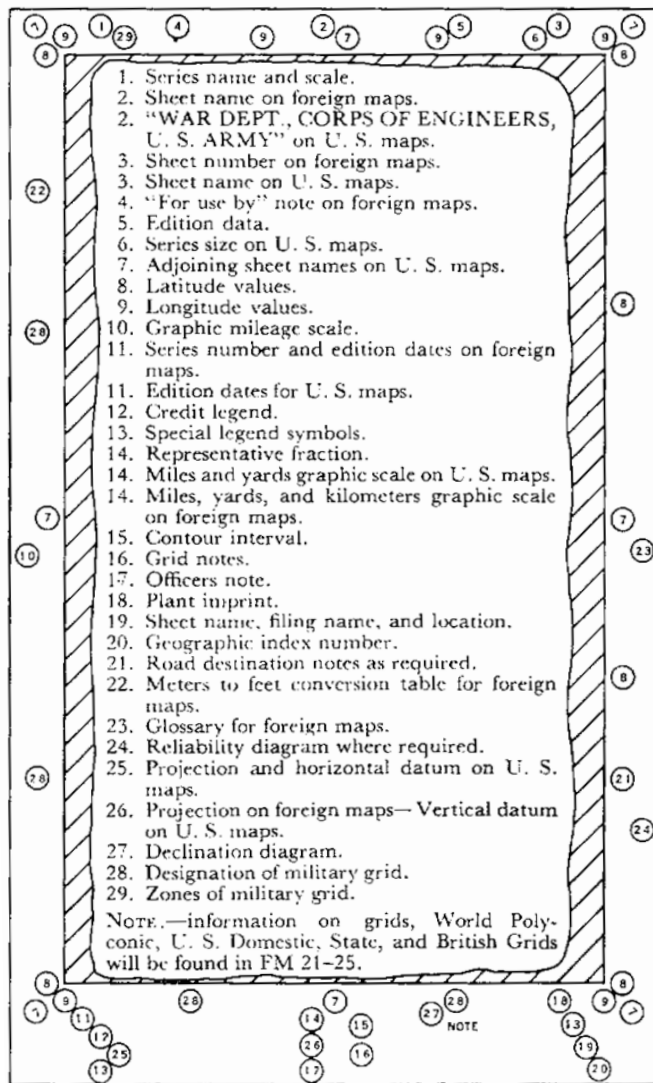


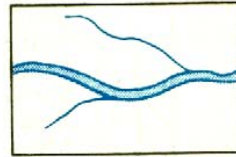
Chart 1.—Marginal data for maps, photomaps, and aerial photographs.

CHAPTER 2

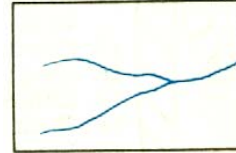
PRIMARY TOPOGRAPHIC SYMBOLS

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

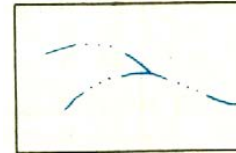
Perennial stream (large)



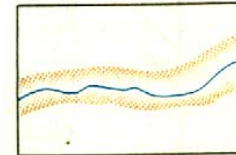
Perennial stream (small)



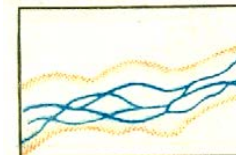
Intermittent stream



Stream with wash. Dark blue line indicates lim stream. Brown wash symbol indicates size of n channel. Intermittent stream in interior of wash no permanent stream exists.



Anastomosing of braided stream



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

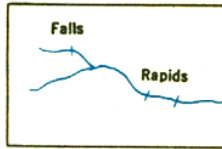
Anastomosing streams run in multiple channels that reconnect in a braided pattern.

Chart 2.—Drainage.

Falls and rapids—large scale map.



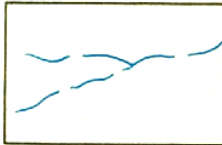
Falls and rapids—small scale map.



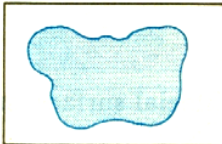
Waterhole.



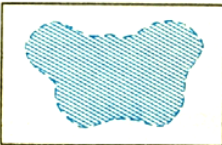
Probable drainage, unsurveyed.



Lakes and ponds (permanent).



Lakes and ponds (intermittent).



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



Lakes and pans (salt-permanent).

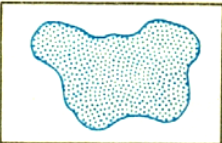
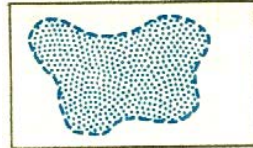
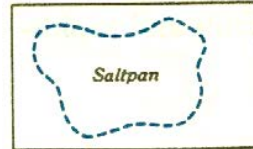


Chart 2.—Drainage—Continued.

Lakes and ponds (salt-intermittent)



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



Spring

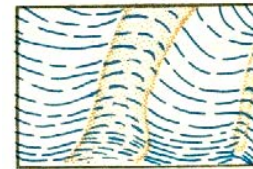


Wells and water tanks

Glaciers, form lines showing flow



Glacial surface moraine



Snow field

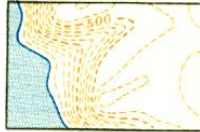


Chart 2.—Drainage—Continued.

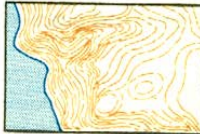
Contours (blue if under water)



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)



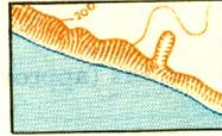
Tailings



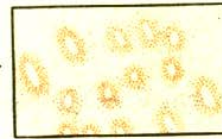
Chart 3.—Relief.

Bluffs

{ Rocky (or use contours)
Other than rocky (or use contours)



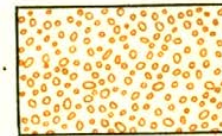
Sand and sand dunes



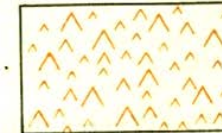
Washes



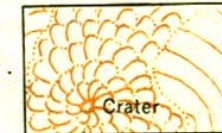
Gravel



Rocky land



Lava



Moraine, or esker

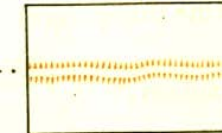
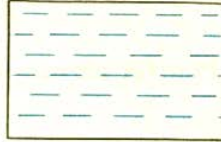
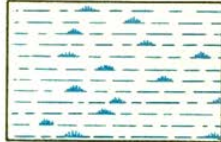


Chart 3.—Relief—Continued.

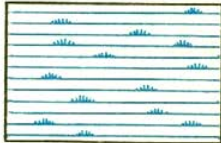
Overflowed land.



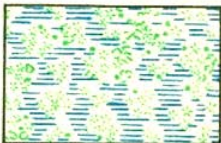
Marsh (if peat bog add appropriate text)



Salt marsh.



Cypress swamp.



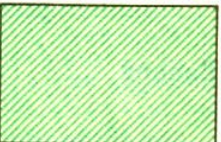
Woodland (or as shown below)



Woodland (or broadleaved trees)



Logged-off or burned-off areas.



Dense woods or jungle growth.

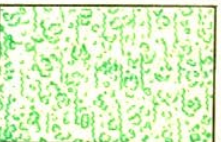
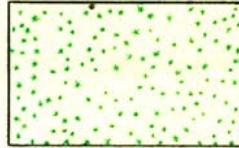
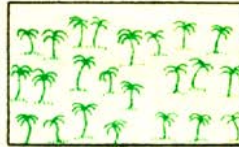


Chart 4.—Land classification.

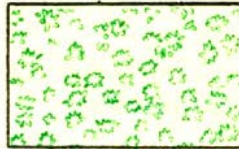
Pine (or narrow leaved trees)



Palm



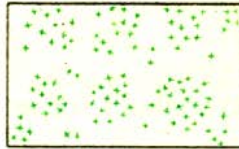
Palmetto



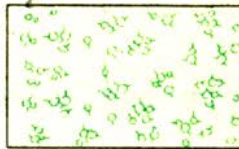
Mangrove



Bamboo



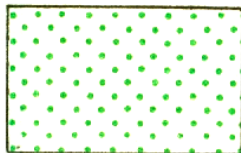
Cactus



Banana



Orchard



or

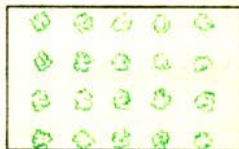
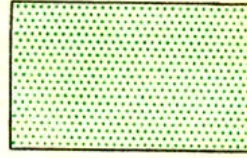
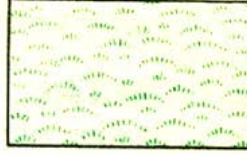


Chart 4.—Land classification—Continued.

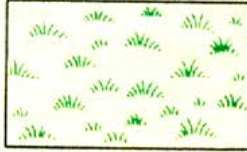
Vineyard.....



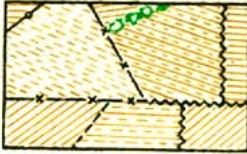
Grassland in general.....



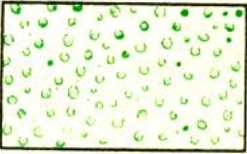
Tall tropical grass.....



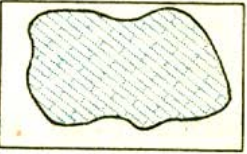
Cultivated fields in general (scale 1:31,600 and larger)



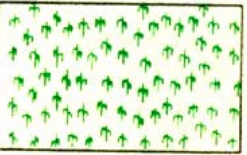
Cotton.....



Rice field.....



Sugarcane.....



Corn.....

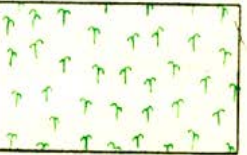


Chart 4.—Land classification—Continued.

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.

G&GS is now part of NOAA.

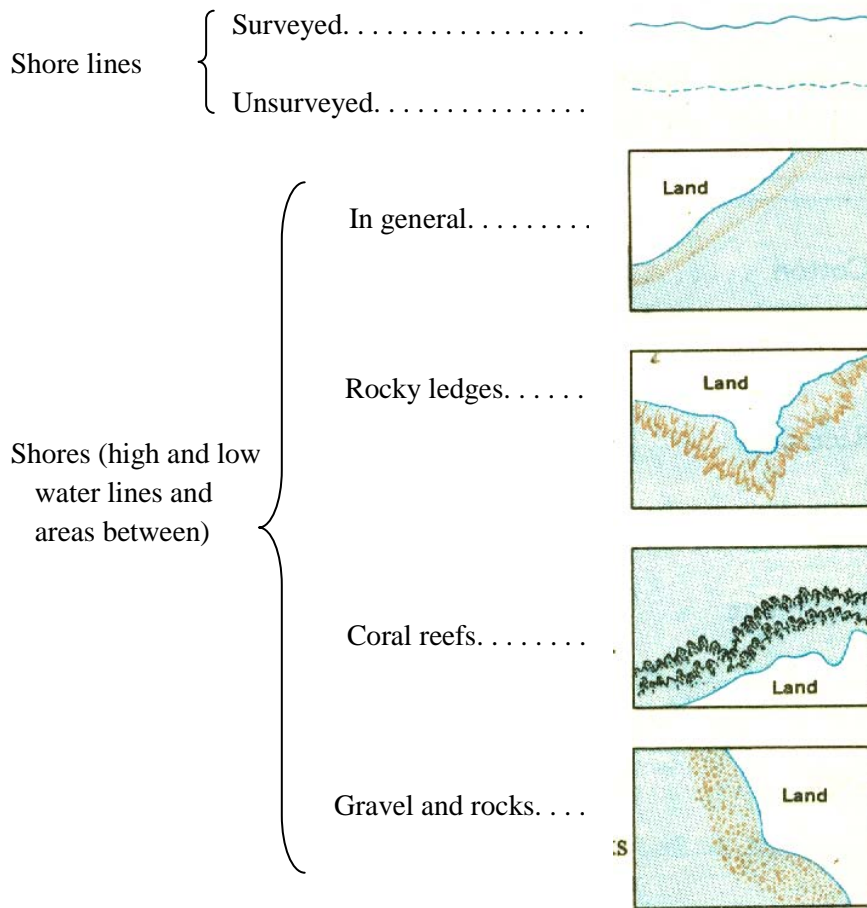


Chart 5.—Hydrography, dangers, obstructions.

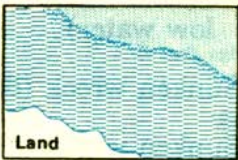


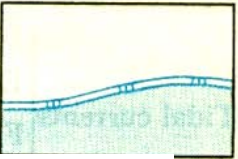


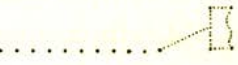
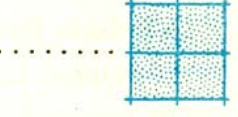



Shores (high and low waterlines and areas between—Con.	{ Mud. Tidal flats.	
		
Kelp or eel grass.		
Ice limits-shelf ice.		
Rock under water. +
Rock awash (at any stage of the tide)		*
Breakers along shore.		
Fishing stakes.		
Fish weir.		
Salt evaporator.		
Overfalls and tide rips.		
Limiting danger line.		
Whirlpools and eddies.		

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 1/2 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.



















Lifesaving station (in general)			L.S.S.
Lifesaving station (Coast Guard)			C.G. 165
Lighthouse			
Lighthouse on small-scale chart (light sectors shown by dotted lines)			
Light vessels showing number of mast lights			
Beacons (sectors shown by dotted lines)	{ Lighted Not lighted (sample of distinctive top marks)		
			
Buoy of any kind			
Black			
Striped horizontally (in general)			
Striped horizontally (in red and black)			
Striped vertically			
Checkered			
Perch and square	{ Top marks used with any buoy symbols		
Perch and ball			
Whistling (or use first six symbols with word "whistling")			
Bell (or use first six symbols with word "bell")			
Lighted			

Chart 6.—Aids to navigation.




Radio station . . . . .	. . . . .	R.S.⊙
Radio direction-finder station (radio compass station)		R.C.⊙
Radio tower . . . . .	. . . . .	R.T.⊙
Radio beacon . . . . .	. . . . .	R.Bn.⊙
Pilot station . . . . .	. . . . .	⊙ PIL. 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 . . . . .	. . . . .	<div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">Anchorage prohibited</div>

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; specify 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







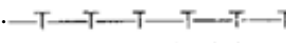
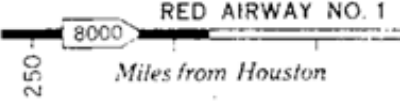






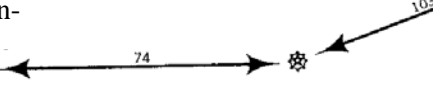
Obstruction (center of symbol marks location)		205
Prominent elevation (numerals indicate height in feet)		862
Mooring mast		
Night lighting facilities (place under field name)		LF
Marine navigation light (with characteristic)		Gp 11 ●
Lines of equal magnetic declination		22 W
Prominent transmission line		
Civil airways:		
With flight levels indicated		RED AIRWAY NO. 1 Miles from Houston
Controlled		
Uncontrolled		
Air navigation hazards (United States only):		
Danger area		DANGER AREA
Caution area		CAUTION AREA
Prohibited area		AIRSPACE RESERVATION
Air defense zone or vital defense area (United States only)		EASTERN AIR
Air routes as shown on radio direction-finding charts of the United States:		

Chart 7.—Aeronautical chart symbols—Continued.

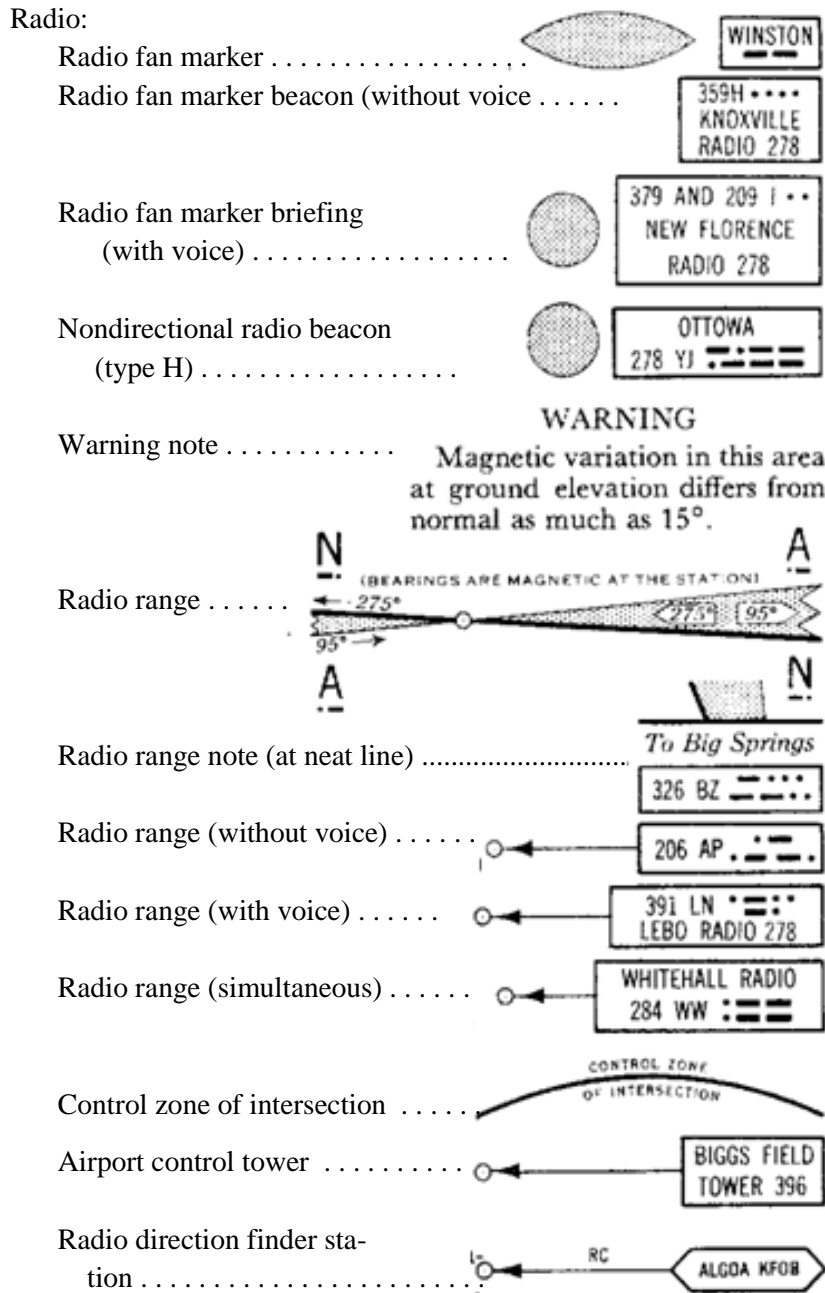


Chart 7.—Aeronautical chart symbols—Continued.

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	

Chart 7.—Aeronautical chart symbols—Continued.

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		

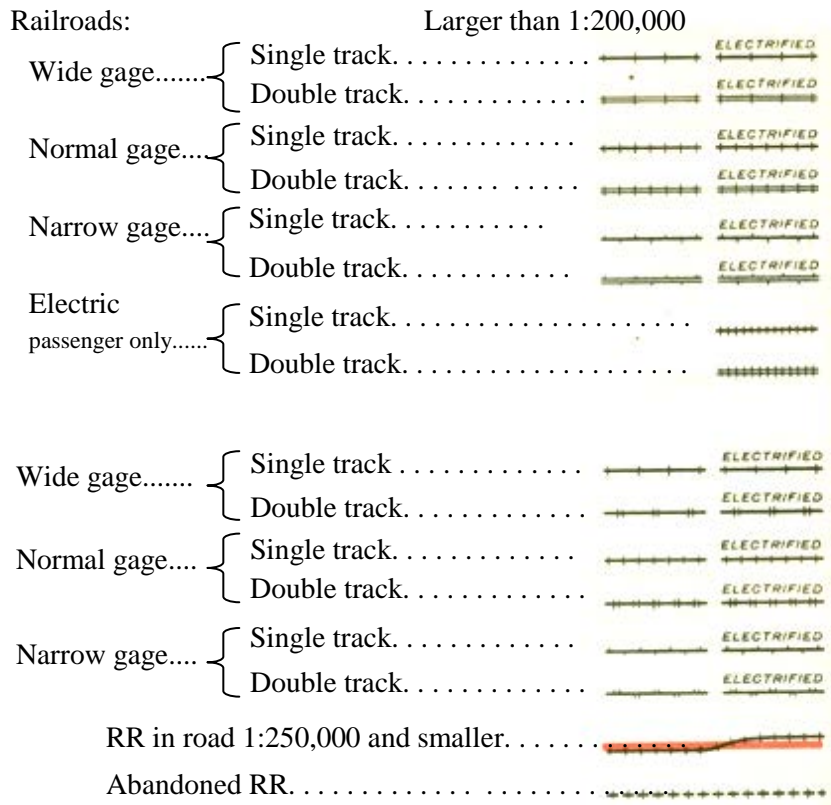
Descriptions of the surface and widths shall be indicated, if known, for each road classification. See paragraph 25 and chart 19.

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.)

Telegraph and tele- phone	{	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.



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

Railroad crossings on maps larger than 1:250,000

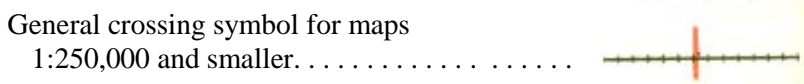
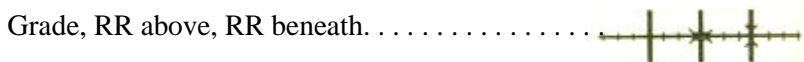


Chart 8.—Roads, railroads, wire communications—Continued.

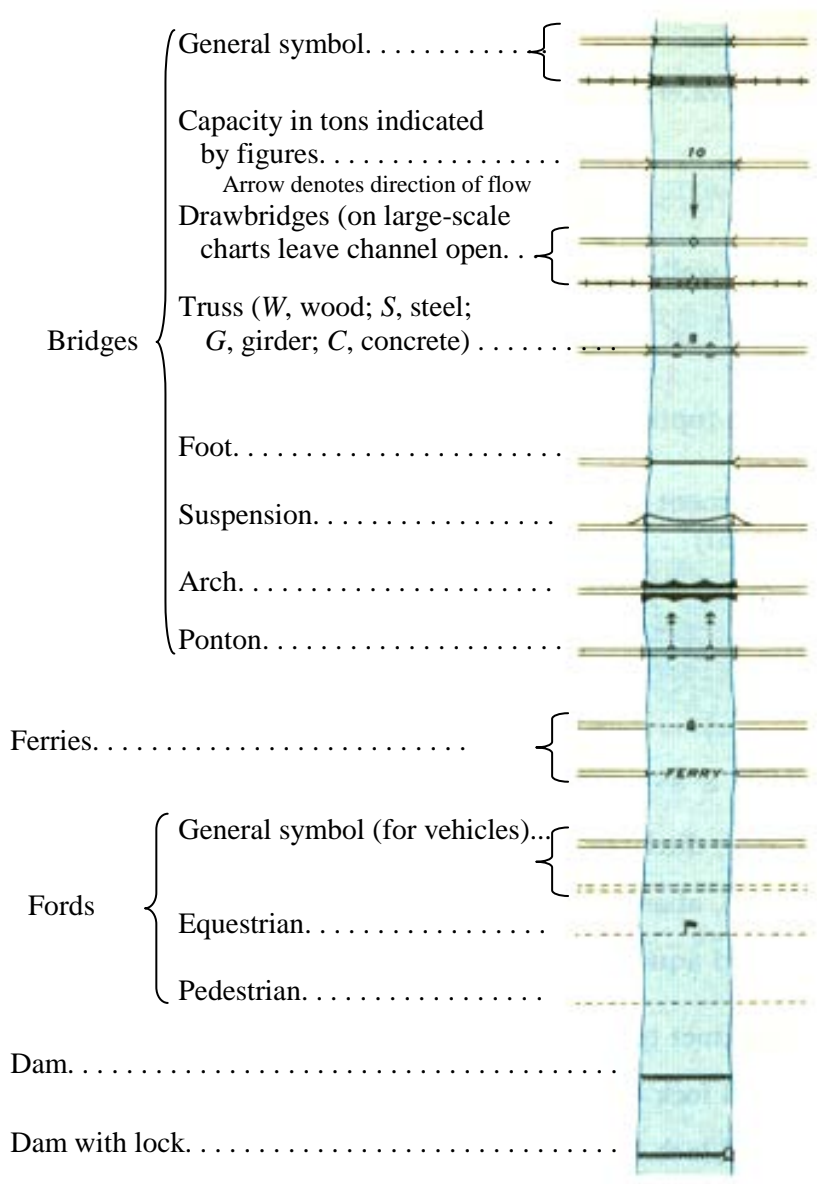
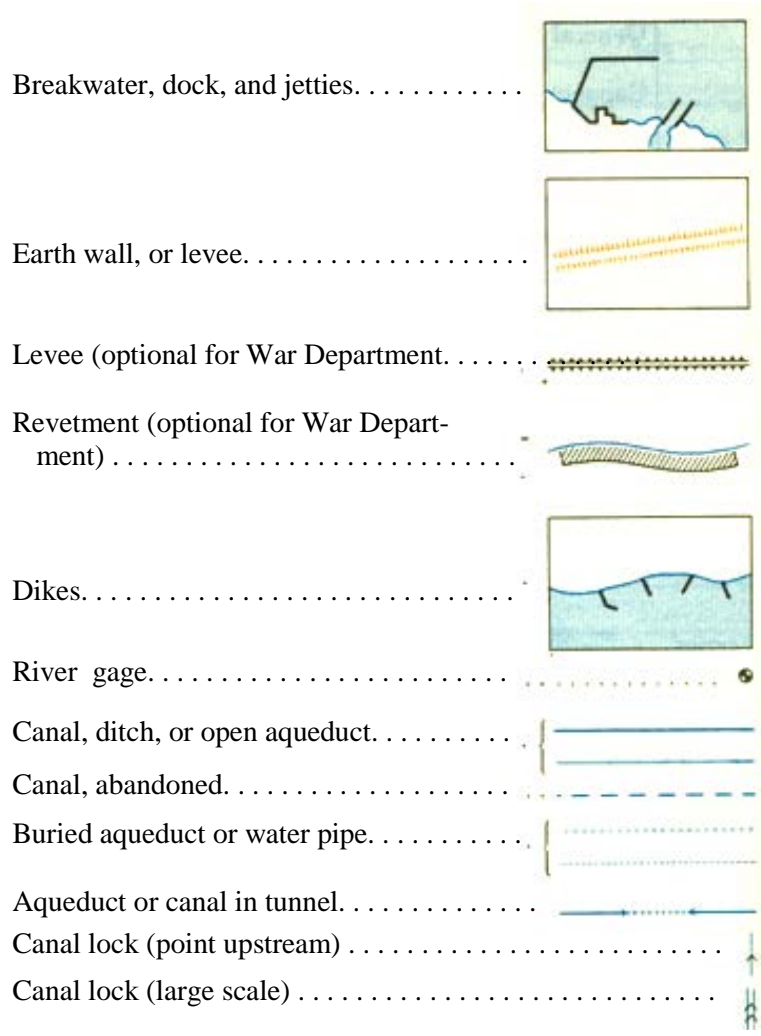


Chart 9.—River works.



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.

Cemetery (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.

Foreign:	
International.	
Intercolonial.	
State or province.	
County or district.	
Note:—Use of red screen is optional.	
Domestic:	
National or state.	
County line.	
Civil township, district, or precinct.	
Reservation line.	
	(for military, add tint)
Land grant line.	
Metropolitan area.	
Cemetery, small park, etc.	
U. S. township, section, and quarter-section (any one for township line alone, any two for township and section lines)	
Located U. S. township and section corners.	
Boundary monument.	
Triangulation point or primary traverse station.	
Permanent bench mark (and elevation)	BM x 1232
Precise bench mark.	PBM x 1232
Intermediate bench mark and elevation)	x 1232
U. S. mineral monument.	
Observation spot (astronomical position)	
Any located station or object (with explanatory note).	

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:



Chart 12.—Boundaries, marks, and monuments.

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.

<i>DFS</i>	distance finding station
<i>FB</i>	fog bell
<i>FD</i>	fog diaphone
<i>FG</i>	fog gong; fog gun
<i>FH</i>	fog reed; fog horn
<i>FN</i>	fog nautophone
<i>FS</i>	fog siren; fog signal station
<i>FT</i>	fog trumpet
<i>FW</i>	fog whistle
<i>SB</i>	submarine fog bell (mechanical)
<i>SFO</i>	submarine fog oscillator

15. RELATING TO DANGERS.

<i>Bk</i>	bank
<i>cov</i>	covers
<i>D</i>	doubtful
<i>ED</i>	existence doubtful
<i>Obstr</i>	obstruction
<i>PA</i>	position approximate
<i>PD</i>	position doubtful
<i>Pos</i>	pos
<i>rep</i>	reported
<i>Shl</i>	shoal
<i>uncov</i>	uncovers
<i>Wk</i>	wreck
<i>Wks</i>	wreckage

16. RELATING TO TIDES AND CURRENTS.

<i>HW</i>	high water
<i>HHW</i>	higher high water
<i>LW</i>	low water
<i>LLW</i>	lower low water
<i>MHW</i>	mean high water
<i>MHHW</i>	mean higher high water
<i>MLW</i>	mean low water
<i>MLLW</i>	mean lower low water
<i>MSL</i>	mean sea level
<i>MTL</i>	mean tide level

17. RELATING TO QUALITY OF BOTTOM.

a. Material

<i>Bld(s)</i>	Boulder(s)
<i>Ck.</i>	Chalk
<i>Cl.</i>	clay
<i>Cn.</i>	cinders
<i>Co.</i>	coral
<i>Co Hd.</i>	coral head
<i>Di.</i>	diatom
<i>G.</i>	gravel
<i>Grs.</i>	grass
<i>La.</i>	lava
<i>M.</i>	mud
<i>Ml.</i>	marl
<i>Oys.</i>	oysters
<i>Oz.</i>	ooze
<i>P.</i>	pebbles
<i>Pm.</i>	pumice
<i>Rk.</i>	rock
<i>S.</i>	sand
<i>Sh.</i>	shells
<i>Sp.</i>	specks
<i>Spg.</i>	sponge
<i>St.</i>	stones
<i>Vol Ash.</i>	volcanic ash

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.

b. Quality.

<i>brk.</i>	broken
<i>crs.</i>	coarse
<i>dk.</i>	dark
<i>fly.</i>	flinty
<i>fne.</i>	fine
<i>glac.</i>	glacial
<i>gty.</i>	gritty
<i>hrd.</i>	hard
<i>lrg.</i>	large
<i>ly.</i>	light
<i>rky.</i>	rocky
<i>sft.</i>	soft
<i>sml.</i>	small
<i>spk.</i>	speckled
<i>stf.</i>	stiff
<i>stk.</i>	sticky

c. Color.

<i>bk.</i>	black
<i>br.</i>	brown
<i>bu.</i>	blue
<i>gn.</i>	green
<i>gy.</i>	gray

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

<i>dist.</i>	distance
<i>elec.</i>	electric
<i>estab.</i>	established
<i>exper.</i>	experimental
<i>fl.</i>	flood
<i>gt.</i>	great
<i>lrg.</i>	large
<i>maintd.</i>	maintained
<i>mid.</i>	middle
<i>mod.</i>	moderate
No.	number
<i>priv.</i>	Private, privately
<i>prom.</i>	prominent
<i>sml.</i>	small
<i>std.</i>	standard
<i>subm.</i>	submerged

PART II
MILITARY MAPPING SYMBOLS
CHAPTER 7
MILITARY UNITS

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	


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.

Squad.	•
Section.	••
Platoon.	•••
Company, troop, battery, or Air Forces flight. . . . .	|
Battalion, cavalry squadron, or Air Forces squadron. . . . .	||
Regiment or group; combat team (with abbreviation CT following identifying numeral) . . . . .	|||
Brigade, combat command of armored division, or Air Forces wing.	×
Division, or command of an Air Force.	××
Corps or Air Force.	×××
Army.	××××
Service command, department, or section of communications zone.	○○○
Communications zone.	○○○○
General Headquarters.	GHQ

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 Force air base or service center.	

Chart 15.—Air activities.












Night fighter airdrome.	
Air field:	
Landing	} + or 
Satellite	
Auxiliary	
Advanced	
Dummy.	
Dispersal point for airplane.	
Revetment, splinterproof, for airplane.	
Airship	
Airship hangar	
Airship mooring mast	
Autogyro or helicopter	
Radar station	 (Type No. —)
Barrage balloon ascension point	

Chart 16.—Air activities—Continued.





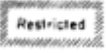
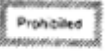





Balloon barrage area	
Antiaircraft defended area	
Searchlight belts	
Combined antiaircraft and searchlight area	
Restricted flying area	
Prohibited flying area	
Bomb line	
Free bombing area	
Antiaircraft ship (top of mast placed at exact location)	
Antiaircraft ship, defended area (circle shows radius of effective action)	
Convoy (arrow indicates direction; point of arrow is at position of convoy)	

Chart 16.—Air activities—Continued.

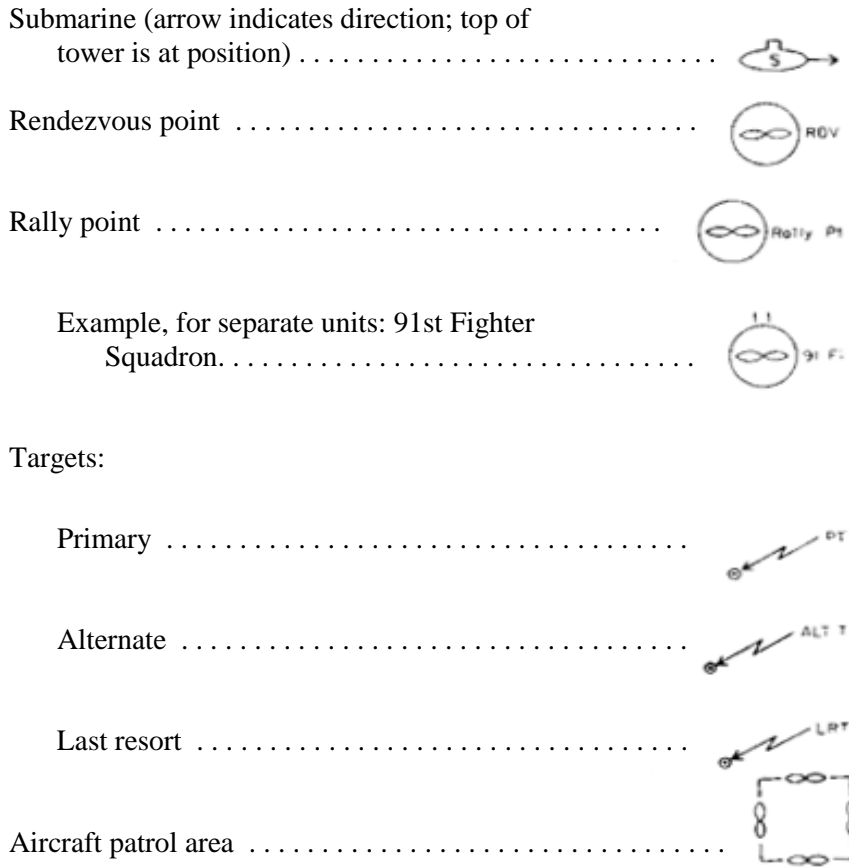


Chart 15.—Air activities—Continued.






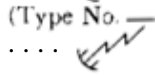








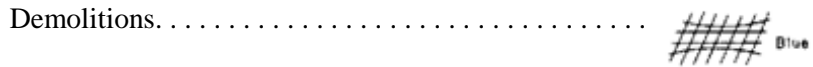
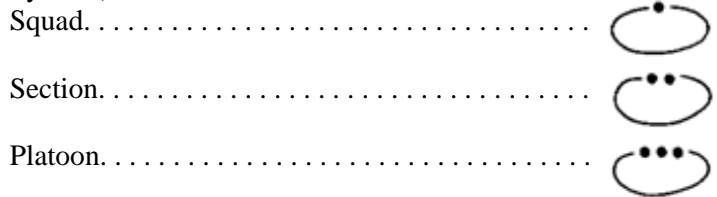
Aircraft unit symbol	
Balloon	
Barrage balloon ascension point	
Searchlight	
Radio detector (radar)	
Searchlight with radio detector	
Searchlight at principal control point	
Searchlight at subcontrol point	
Spread-beam searchlight	
Self-propelled antiaircraft artillery	
50-caliber antiaircraft gun	
4.7-inch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

Chart 16.—Antiaircraft artillery activities activities—Continued.

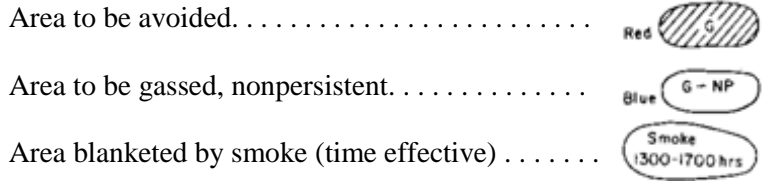
Squad.	—•—
Section.	—••—
Platoon.	—•••—
Company or similar unit.	—i—
Battalion or similar unit.	—ii—
Regiment or similar unit.	—iii—
Brigade.	—X—
Division.	—XX—
Corps.	—XXX—
Army.	—XXXX—
Service command, department, or section of communications zone.	—OOO—
Communications zone.	—OOOO—
Rear boundary of theater of operations.	—GHQ—
Front line. . . . .	|||||
Fighter aviation (limit of radius of action)	—∞ Fi—
Observation aviation (limit of zone of recon- naissance)	—∞ Obsn—
Limit of wheeled traffic <i>by day</i>	—DY—
Limit of wheeled traffic <i>by night</i>	—NT—
Line beyond which <i>lights</i> on vehicle are pro- hibited.	—LT—
Outpost line.	—OPL—
Main line of resistance.	—MLR—
Regimental reserve line.	—RRL—
Limiting point.	—⊗—
Line of communication.	—LC—
Line of departure.	—LD—
Straggler line.	—[P]—
Prisoner of War inclosure, IV Corps.	*** PW

Chart 17.—Boundaries and delimited areas.

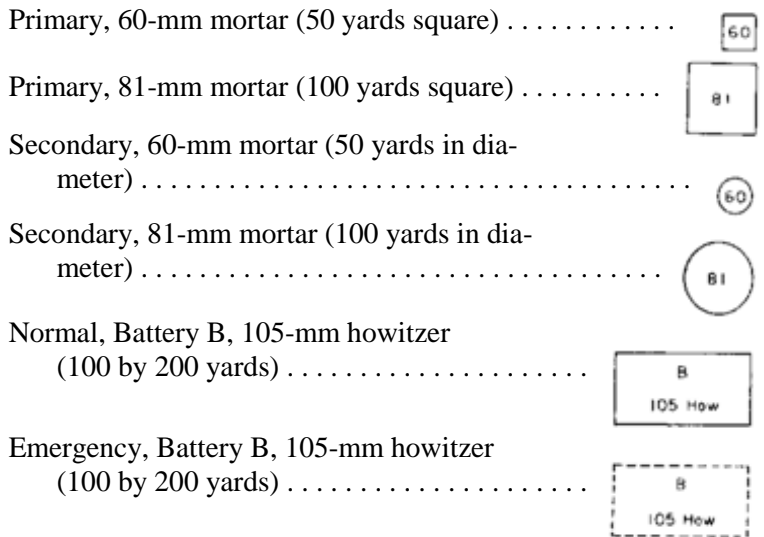
Defense areas (consist of boundaries broken by unit symbol):



Gas (see also chart 18)



Target areas (indicate caliber; draw symbol to scale)



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.



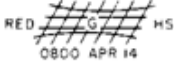



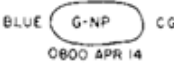
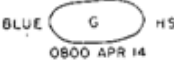



Arsenal (chemical warfare)	
Building, gasproof.	
Demolitions, vesicant contaminated (show agent, time, and date)	
Dugout, gasproof.	
Gas:	
Area to be avoided (show agent, time, and date)	
Area to be blanketed by smoke (show time effective and date)	
Area to be gassed, nonpersistent (show agent, time, 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:

Physical characteristics	Type of surface		
	All weather		Earth
	Paved: such as concrete, bituminous, brick, or other pavement.	Improved: ¹ such as gravel, crushed rock, stabilized soil, select granular material, or other wearing material.	Unimproved: dusty when dry, muddy when wet.
Good road (gentle grades, gradual curves, smooth surface, good foundation).	A	C	E
Poor road (steep grades, sharp surface, or poor foundation).	B	D	F (probably impassable in wet weather)

¹ Includes roads of these materials which have had treatment to lay dust or which are covered by a bituminous surface treatment or 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.

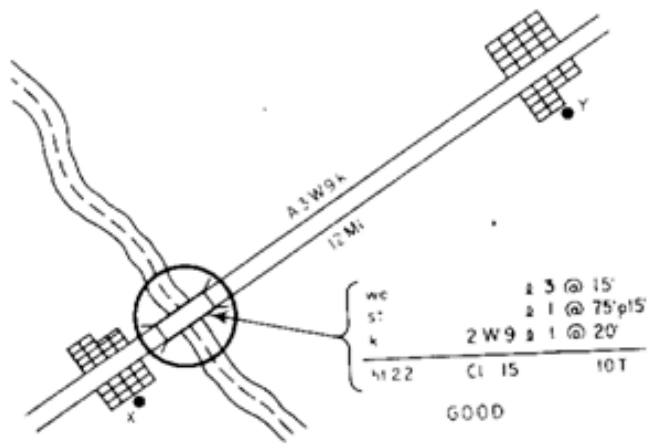
(1) *Roads.*

Concrete.	k
Bituminous pavement, heavy duty.	bt
Brick or block pavement.	br
Bituminous surface treatment (except on concrete, brick, or block pavement), bituminous stabilized sand or gravel, or other bituminous type not suitable for heavy duty.	bs
Crushed rock or macadam.	m
Gravel.	g
Stabilized soil, sand-clay, shell, cinders, disintegrated granite, or other select material.	sm
Earth.	ea

(2) *Bridges.*

Concrete, slab or beam.	k
Concrete arch.	ka
Steel beam.	sb
Steel truss.	st
Steel girder.	sg
Stone arch.	sa
Wood trestle.	wo
Wood truss.	wot
Length.	l
Height above stream bed.	ht
Panel length (trusses).	p
Condition (state as "excellent," "good," "fair," or "poor.")	

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.	Occupied	Unoccupied
(personnel capacity indicated)	10	8
Underground shelter.	Occupied	Unoccupied
(personnel capacity indicated)	10	6
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.		

Chart 20.—Field and permanent fortifications—Continued.


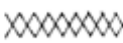
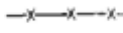









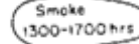






Demolitions.		Blue
Entanglements:		
Barbed wire, general.		
Four-strand fence (protective wire)		
Double-apron fence.		
Low-wire fence.		
High-wire fence.		
Combination band.		
Loose wire rolls.		
Dannert wire or concertina.		
Concealed wire.		
Gas (<i>see also</i> chart 18):		
Area to be avoided.		Red G
Area to be gassed, nonpersistent (indicate date and hour— <i>see</i> chart 18).		Blue G-NP
Area to be blanketed by smoke (time effective).		Smoke 1300-1700 hrs
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.		P
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)

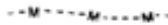
Mine belt; numerals in rectangle indicate number of mines in belt. D in rectangle represents dummy mine field. Mines in definite pattern; boundaries drawn to scale to indicate actual extent of belt.



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. 

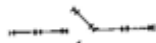
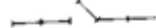
(This symbol indicates one 19-mine group, and a separate symbol is used for each group. As it appears here, the upper edge of the page is assumed to be seaward, and on the charts the symbols should be correspondingly placed. The length of a mine group being 1,800 feet, the symbol is drawn to scale. Its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

	Proposed	Prepared but passable	Completed
Individual.			
Road block.			
Bridge out.			

Tank barrier. 


Tank trap. 

Chart 21.—Obstacles—Continued.

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.

Chart 22.—Signal facilities.

















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):	
Line	
Column	
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.









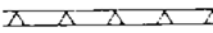








Petroleum supply:	
Gas wells.	
Oil wells.	
Oil-well derrick.	
Petroleum tank.	
Bulk storage petroleum products.	
Surface cable.	
Submarine cable.	
Submarine pipeline.	
Gas pipeline.	
Oil pipeline.	
Petroleum products pipeline, general.	
Trains (supply, motor)	
Animal-drawn.	
Pack.	
Railway.	
Traffic and traffic control:	
Railroad grade crossing.	
Railroad above road.	
Railroad beneath road.	

Chart 24.—Supply, transportation, traffic

Traffic and traffic control—Continued.

Boundary between two sections of roadway	
Impassable roadway	
Bridge	
Tunnel	
Rotary traffic	
Turn-around location	
Parallel line to one-lane road indicates length of roadway where passing is possible	
One-way traffic	
Two-way traffic	
Alternating one-way traffic	
Dispatch route (operated by schedule system)	
Reserved route (can be used by specific traffic only)	
National and state route markers, respectively	
Military route marker	
Traffic post (or unit); traffic headquarters	
Marked road intersection	
Line beyond which any lights (including black-out lights) are prohibited	

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.

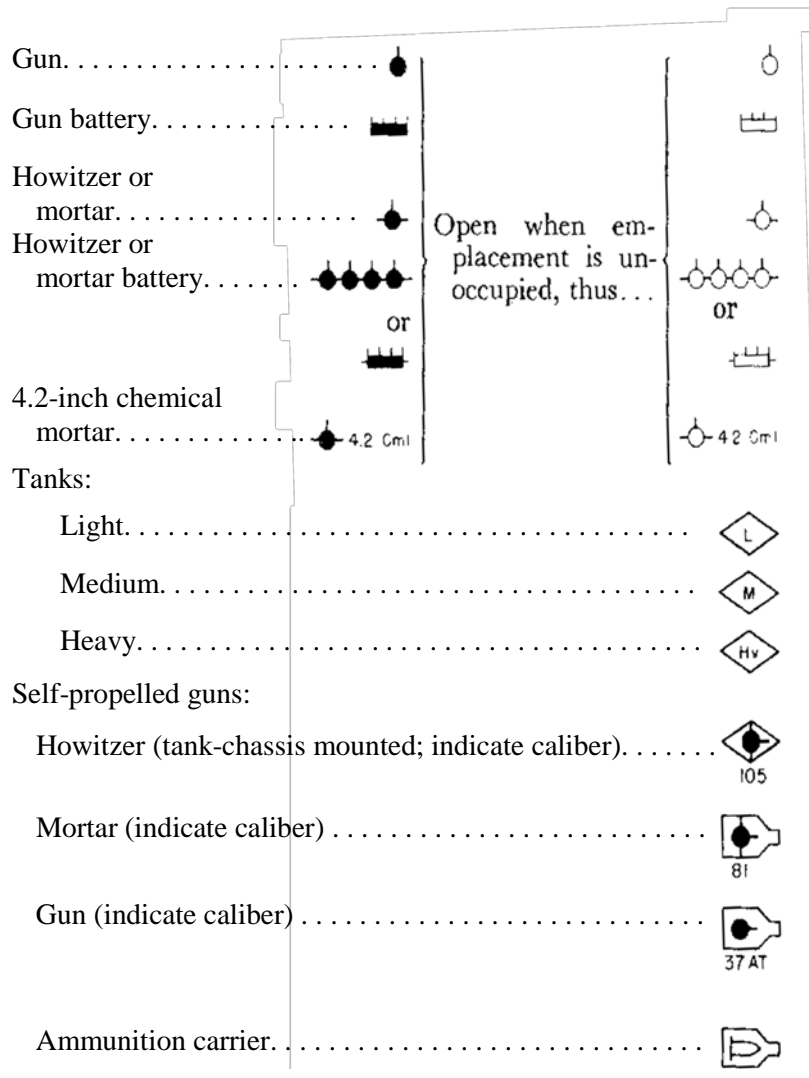


Chart 25.—Weapons—Continued.

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.

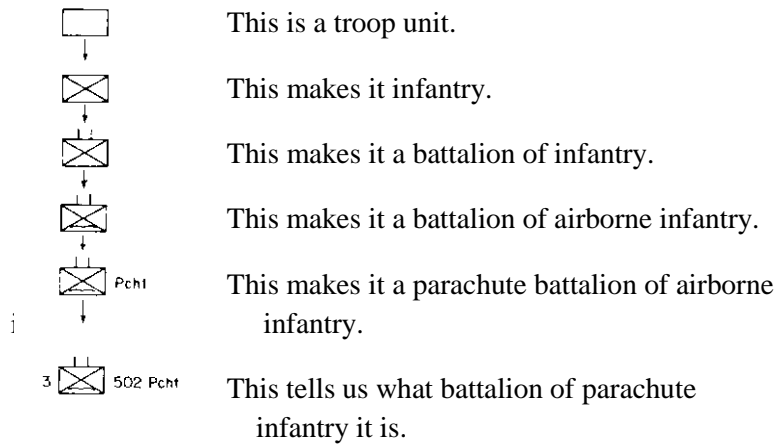
j. Companies, troops, batteries, or platoons. (not separate), and other elements of a unit which are designated by name instead of by letter (for example, "Antitank Company" or "Headquarters and Service Troop"), are designated by the use of the proper abbreviation on the left.

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:







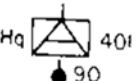
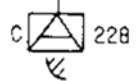
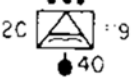
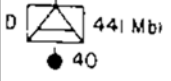









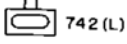


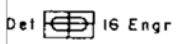


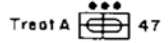


88th Antiaircraft Artillery Brigade.	
3d Antiaircraft Artillery Group.	
302d Antiaircraft Balloon Battalion (low altitude).	
101st Antiaircraft balloon battery (separate) (very low altitude)	
Headquarters Battery, 401st Antiaircraft Gun Battalion.	
Battery C, 228th Antiaircraft Searchlight Battalion.	
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)	

Chart 26.—Examples—Antiaircraft Artillery.

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.	

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.

Chart 27.—Examples—Armored.
















First Air Force.		Fir
IV Fighter Command.		IV
18th Fighter Wing.		18
4th Reconnaissance Group.		4R
5th Bombardment Squadron.		5 Bomb
54th Troop Carrier Group.		54 Tr C
66th Service Squadron.		66S
12th Glider Squadron.		12
88th Reconnaissance Squadron.		88R
Air Support Control B, 8th Air Support Communications Squadron.		B 8 A Sp C
5th Photo Reconnaissance Squadron.		5 Ph. R
16th Depot Repair Squadron, 15th Air Depot Group.		16 Rep 15 A C
20th Air Base Security Battalion.		
23d Signal Company, Wing.		S 23
Company C, 321st Engineer Aviation Battalion		C E

Chart 28.—Examples—Army Air Forces.

Machine gun platoon, Troop A, 5th Cavalry.	A		5
Caliber .50 Machine Gun Section, Troop A, 5th Cavalry.	A		!
1st Platoon, Weapons Troop, 14th Cavalry.	Wpn		14
Mortar Platoon, Weapons Troop, 14th Cavalry.	Wpn		14
Troop E, 1st Reconnaissance Squadron, Mechanized.	E		1 Rcn
2nd Platoon, Troop A, 4th Cavalry, Mechanized	2A		4
Antitank Platoon, Headquarters Troop, 2d Cavalry Brigade.	AT Hq		2 Brig
1st Tank Platoon, Troop E, 1st Reconnaissance Squadron.	1E		1 Rcn
5th Cavalry Group, Mechanized.			5
89th Cavalry Mechanized Reconnaissance Squadron:			
Acting alone.			89 Rcn
Acting as part of 5th Cavalry Group.	89 Rcn		5
Reconnaissance Troop (Mechanized) 9th Cavalry Division.	Rcn		9 Div
1st Cavalry Division.			1
Command Post, 5th Cavalry.			5
Observation Post, 9th Cavalry.			9
Park, Mechanized Cavalry Group.			Prk

"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."

Chart 29.—Examples—Cavalry.

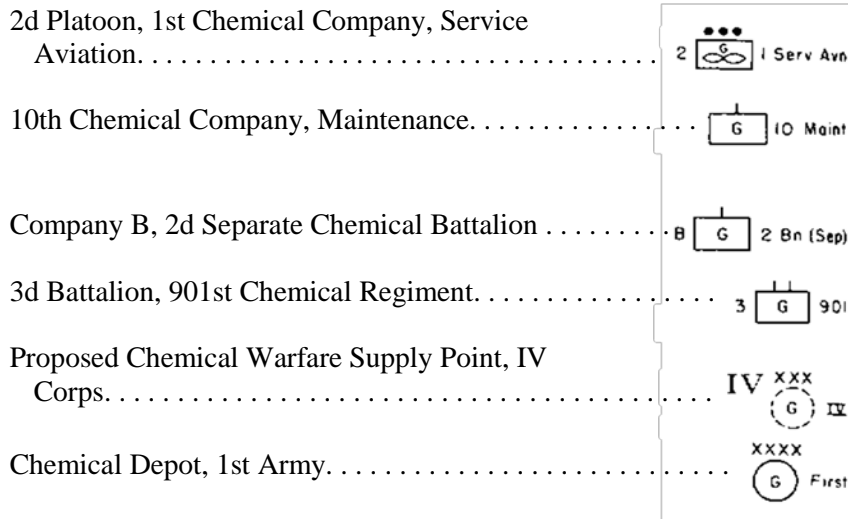
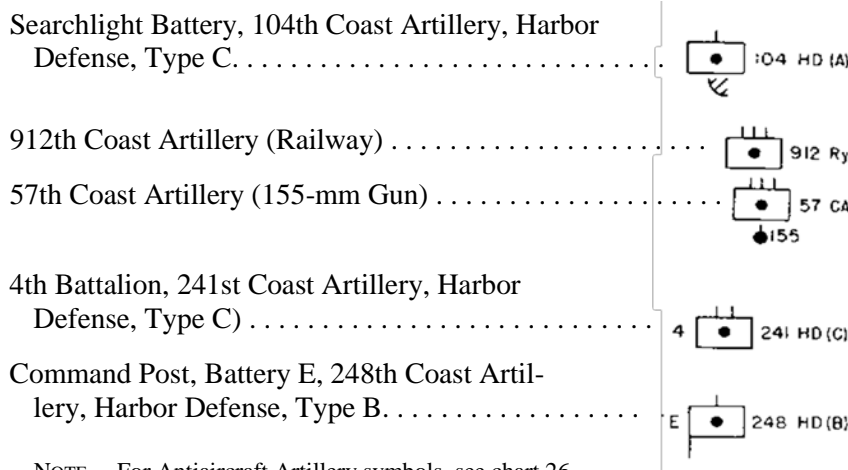


Chart 30.—Examples—Chemical Warfare Service.



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

Chart 31.—Examples—Coast Artillery Corps.





















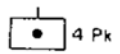



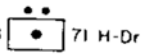

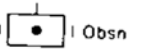
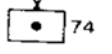
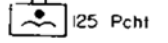

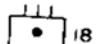


Company A, 2d Engineer Combat Battalion.	A		2
8th Engineer Squadron.			8
Company A, 16th Armored Engineer Battalion.	A		16
Motorized Company, 126th Engineer Mountain Battalion.	A		126 Mtn
Company B, 905th Engineer Heavy Ponton Battalion.	B		905 Hv Pon
Parachute Company, 307th Airborne Engineer Battalion.	Pchf		307
2nd Platoon, Company B, 28th Engineer Aviation Battalion.	2 B		28
2nd Platoon, 70th Engineer Light Ponton Company.	2		70 L Pon
Engineer Depot Number 2, First Army.	2		First
Proposed Engineer Park, II Army Corps.	Prk		II
2d platoon, Company B, 84th Engineer Camouflage Battalion.	2 B		84 Cam
2d Platoon, Photomapping Company, 660th Engineer Topographic Battalion.	2 B		660 Topo
1st Platoon, 195th Engineer Dump Truck Company.	1		195 Dp Trk
2d Platoon, 391st Engineer Depot Company	2		391 Dep
Company B, 801st Engineer Water Supply Battalion.	B		801 W Sup
Second Boat platoon, Company A, 531st Engineer Boat and Shore Regiment	2 Bt A		531 Bt & Shore
Pioneer Platoon, Company D, 591st Engineer Boat and Shore Regiment	Pion D		591 Bt & Shore

Chart 32.—Examples—Corps of Engineers.

Battery F, 2d Field Artillery Battalion	
Headquarters Battery, 1st Division Artillery.	
Ammunition Train, 82d Field Artillery Battalion (horse)	
Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 4th Field Artillery Battalion (pack)	
Gasoline Section, Service Battery, 54th Field Artillery (105-mm Howitzer, armored)	
8th Field Artillery Battalion.	
Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, 11th Field Artillery Brigade.	
2d Section, Battery B, 71st Field Artillery Battalion, horse-drawn.	
Maintenance Section, Battery C, 98th Field Artillery Battalion (75-mm Howitzer, pack)	
Battery B, 1st Field Artillery Observation Battalion.	
74th Field Artillery Brigade.	
125th Field Artillery Parachute Battalion.	
131st Glider Field Artillery Battalion.	
18th Field Artillery Group.	
10th Armored Field Artillery Group.	
Forward Observation Post, Battery A, 1st Field Artillery Battalion.	

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.

Chart 33.—Examples—Field Artillery.

Headquarters Company, 29th Infantry.	Hq		29
Intelligence and Reconnaissance Platoon, Headquarters Company, 19th Infantry.	I & R		19
Maintenance Section, Transportation Platoon, Service Company, 5th Infantry.	Main		5
Kitchen and Baggage Train, 29th Infantry.	Kit & Bag		29
1st Platoon, Antitank Company, 4th Infantry.	I AT		4
1st Cannon Platoon, Headquarters Company, 6th Infantry.	I Cn		6
Ammunition and Pioneer Platoon, Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 10th Infantry.	A&P 3		10
Weapons Platoon, Company A, 14th Infantry.	Wpn A		14
60-mm Mortar Section, Company B, 15th Infantry.	B		15
Light Machine-Gun Section, Company E, 17th Infantry.	E		17
Machine Gun Section, 2d Platoon, Company D, 20th Infantry.	2D		20
502d Parachute Infantry.	502 Pcht		
22d Motorized Infantry.	22 Mtz		
Company A, 41st Armored Infantry.	A		41
Observation Post, 81-mm Mortar Platoon, Com- pany D, 23d Infantry.	D		23
Proposed regimental Ammunition Supply Point, 27th Infantry.			27

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.

Chart 34.—Examples—Infantry.

















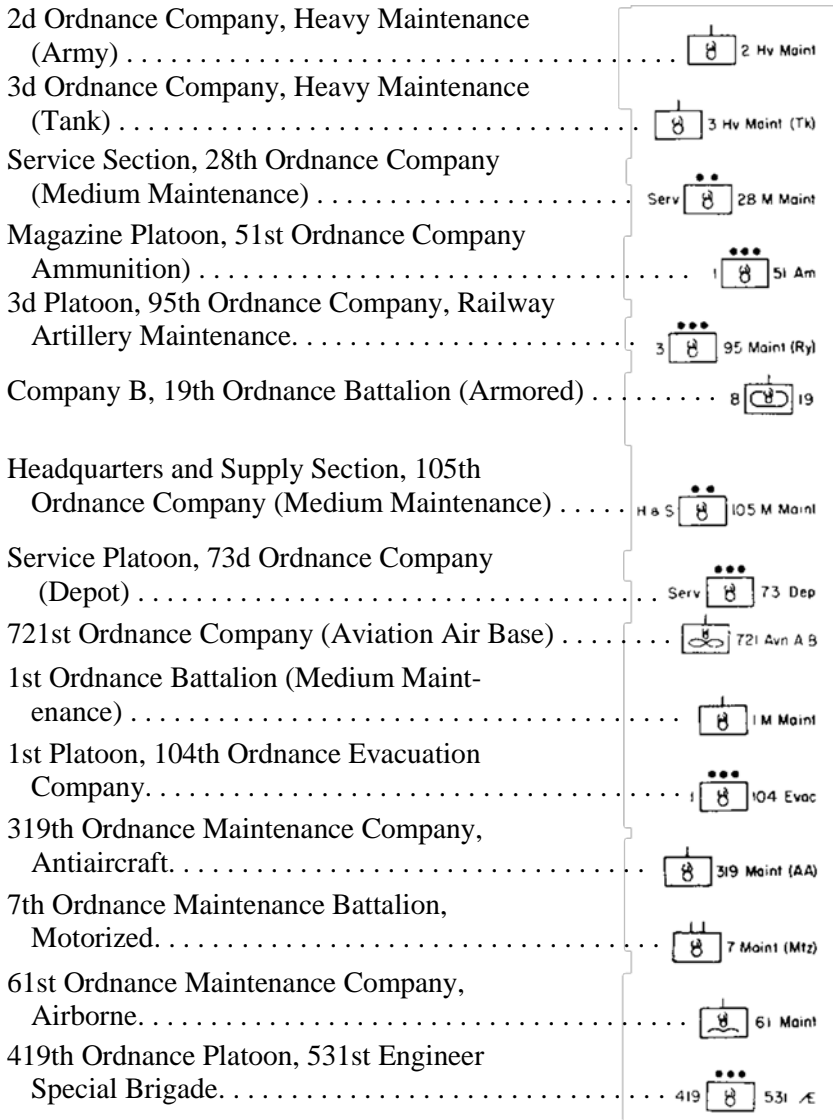
Headquarters and Service Company, 1st Medical Regiment.	H & S  1
Clearing Company D, 8th Medical Battalion.	D  B
2d Platoon, Company A, 105th Medical Ambulance Battalion.	2 A  105
3d Platoon, Company A, 47th Medical Battalion Armored.	3 A  47
Clearing Platoon, Veterinary Troop, 1st Medical Squadron.	3 Vet  1
First Army Medical Depot.	XXXX  First
1st Battalion Section, Medical Department, 175th Infantry.	Bn  175 Inf
Battalion Aid Station, 1st Battalion, 4th Infantry.	1  4 Inf
Ambulance Loading Post.	 ALP
Collecting Station, 1st Division.	XX  1 Col
11th Evacuation Hospital.	XXXX  11 Evac
Clearing Station, I Corps.	XXX  1 Clr
Hospital Train.	
Veterinary Clearing Station, First Army.	XXXX  First Clr
5th Platoon, 12th Veterinary Company.	5  12
901st Veterinary Evacuation Hospital.	GHQ  901 Evac

Chart 35.—Examples—Medical Department.

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.

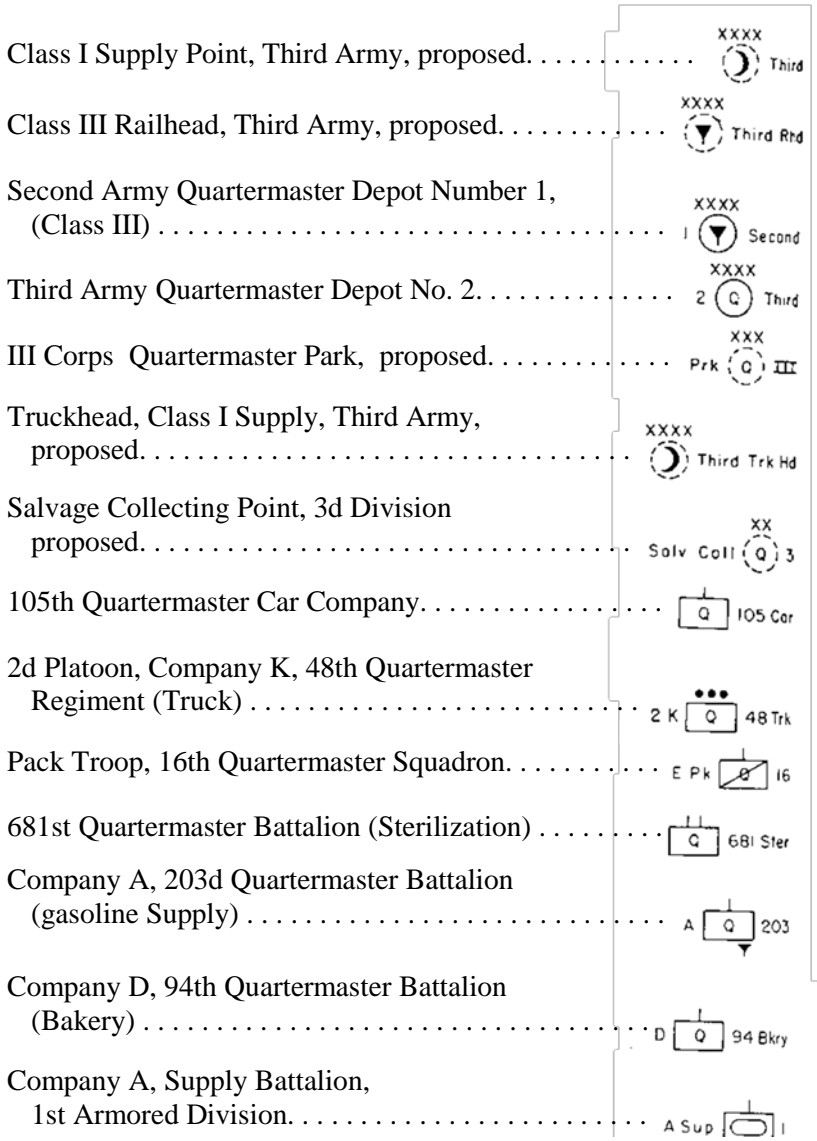


The magazine platoon in an Ordnance ammo company is the guys who lift and haul heavy things, often by hand, on and off trucks and rail cars and around the dump.

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

Chart 36.—Examples—Ordnance Department.

Now the Ordnance Corps.



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.

Chart 37.—Examples—Quartermaster Corps.

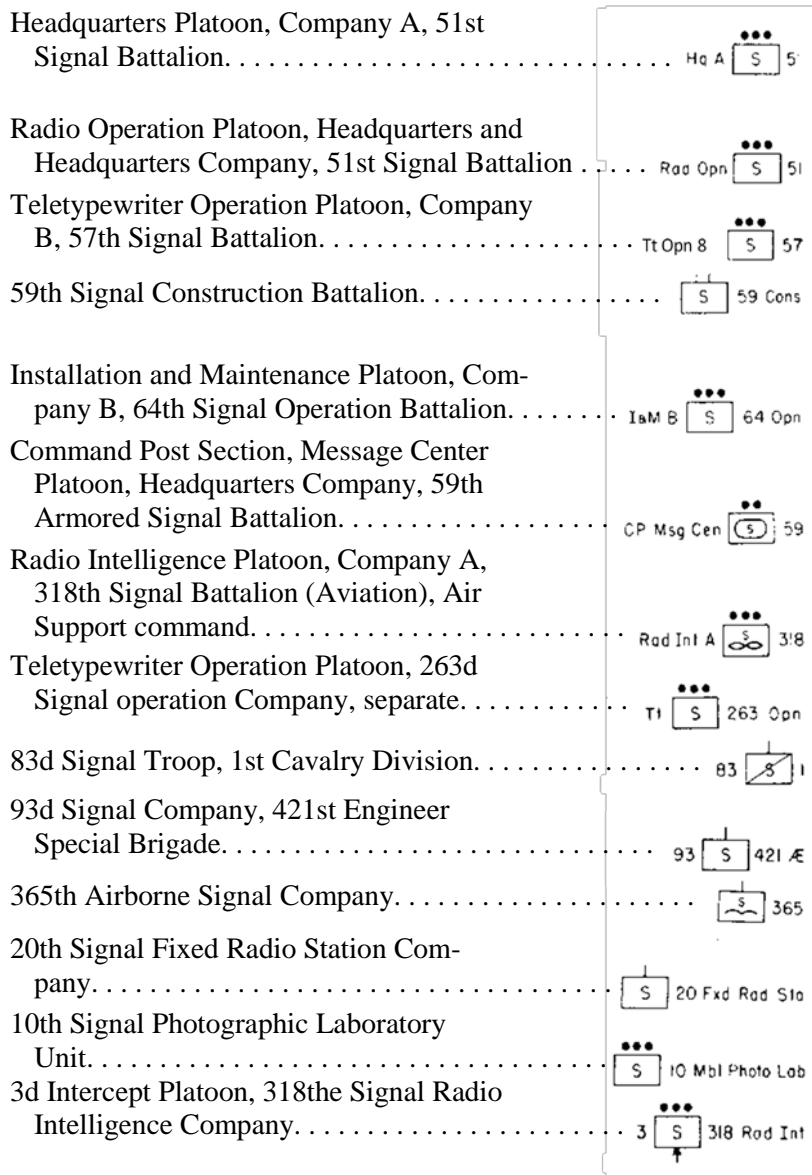


Chart 38.—Examples—Signal Corps.

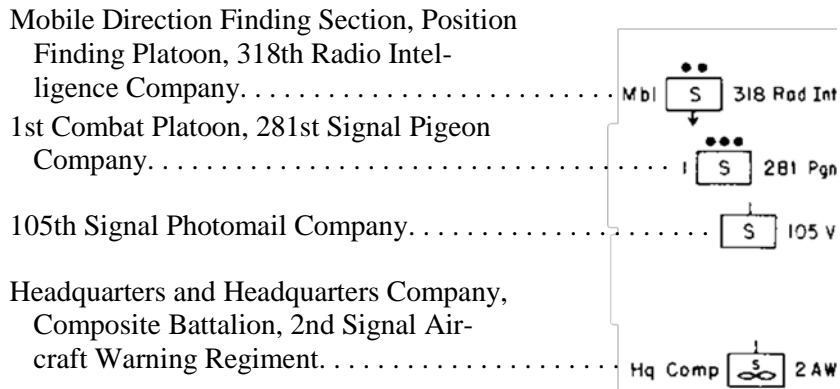


Chart 38.—Examples—Signal Corps—Continued.

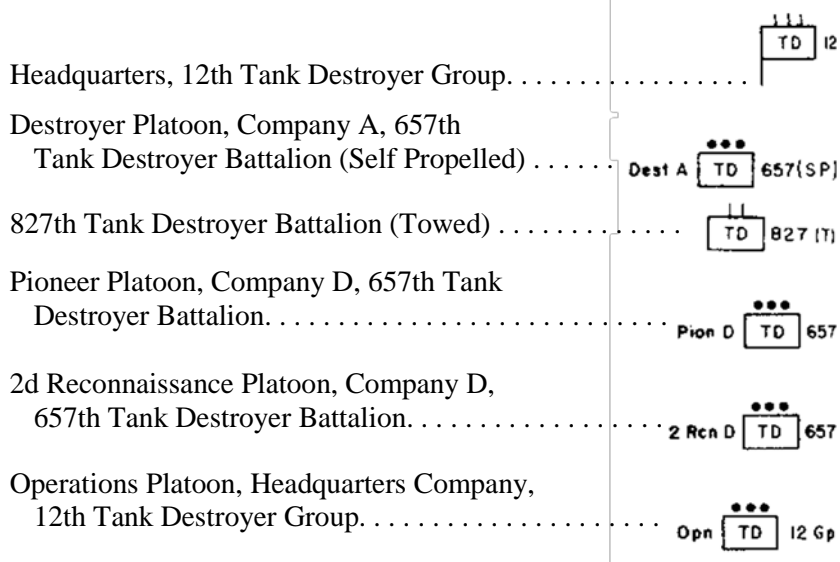


Chart 39.—Examples—Tank Destroyer.

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.
















Headquarters, Military Railway Service.		MRS
707th Railway Grand Decision.		707 GD
714th Railway Operation Battalion.		714 Ry Op
753d Railway Shop Battalion.		753 Ry Sh
Headquarters and Headquarters Company, 12th Port.	Hq 	12 P
194th Port Company.		194 P
Transportation Corps, water Division		
Transportation Corps, Rail Division.		
Transportation Corps, Highway Division.		
Transportation Corps, Transit Storage Division.		
Transportation Corps, Traffic Control Division.		
Consolidating Station.		C Sta
Holding and Reconsignment Point.		HBRP
Port Agency.		PA
Port of Embarkation.		PE

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

acting.	Actg
adjutant (1st staff section, brigades and lower units)	S-1
administrative.	Adm (O)
advance.	Adv
advance guard.	Adv Gd
advance message center.	Advance Msg Cen
Aeronautic, aeronautical.	Aero
agent.	Agt
air.	A
air base.	AB
airborne command.	A/B Comd
aircraft warning (company)	AW (Co)
air depot.	AD
airdrome.	Adrm
air field.	AFld
air force.	AF
air intelligence (section)	A Int (Sec)
airport.	Aprt
airship.	Ash
Air Support Command.	ASPTC
Air Support Control.	A Spt Contl or AS Contl
alternate target.	Alt T
ambulance loading post.	alp
American Expeditionary Forces.	AEF
ammunition (train)	Am Tn
ammunition supply point.	ASP
amphibian truck (company)	Amph Trk (Co)
Amphibious Command.	Amph Comd
animal-drawn.	Anl-Dr
antiaircraft artillery.	AAA
Antiaircraft Artillery Intelligence Service.	AAAIS
antiaircraft balloon.	AA/B
antimechanized.	AMecz
antipersonnel.	APers
Antisubmarine Command.	Antisub Comd
Appendix.	App
approximate.	Approx
armored car.	Armd C
armored.	Armd
armorer.	Armr
armor-piercing.	AP
Army Engineer Service.	A Engr Serv
Army headquarters.	AHQ
Army medical (laboratory) (service)	A Med (Lab) (Serv)
Army Postal Service.	APS

←Known in 1917-18 as the
"Ass End Forward."

Arsenal. Ars
 artificer. Artif
 artillery (brigade) (horse) (liaison officer) Arty (Brig) (H) (LnO)
 attack. Atk
 automatic. Auto
 automatic weapons. AW
 aviation gasoline. Agas
 aviation oil. Aoil

B

baggage. Bag
 bakery. Bkry
 balloon. Bln
 Balloon Barrage Training Center. BBTC
 barrage balloon (battalion) Bar Bln (Bn)
 base depot company. BD Co
 base point. BP
 basic. Bsc
 Basic Field Manual. BFM
 battalion (combat train) Bn (C Tn)
 battalion adjutant. Bn S-1
 battalion beachhead. BBH
 battalion intelligence officer. Bn S-2
 battalion landing team. BLT
 battalion plans and training officer. Bn S-3
 battalion supply officer. Bn S-4
 battery commander. BC
 battle reconnaissance. B Rcn
 bench mark. BM
 bicycle. Bcl
 bill of lading. B/L
 bivouac. Biv
 blacksmith. Blksm
 boat. Bt
 boiler and smith shop company. Blr & Sm Sh Co
 bomber. Bmr
 bomb line. BL
 bomb service truck. BStrk
 boundary. Bd
 bridge train (heavy) (light) Br Tn (Hv) (Lt)
 brigade. Brig **(BDE)**
 brigade adjutant. Brig S-1
 brigade intelligence officer. Brig S-2
 brigade plans and training officer. Brig S-3
 brigade supply officer. Brig S-4
 brigade headquarters. BHQ
 browning automatic rifle. BAR
 bugler. Bglr
 bulk storage petroleum. BSpet

C

camouflage.	Cam
cannon (platoon)	Cn (Plat)
carbine.	Cbn
carpenter.	Cptr
car repair company.	Car Rep Co
cemetery.	Cem
center, central.	Cen
central interpretation unit.	CIU
character.	Char
chauffeur.	Cfr
chemical agent, nonpersistent.	G-NP
chemical agent, persistent.	G-P
chemical mortar, 4.2-inch.	4.2 Cml Mtr
chief.	C
chief of.	Cof
Chief of Transportation.	CofT
Chief Signal Officer.	CSigO
civil (or civilian)	Civ
Class I supplies.	Cl I Sup
clearing company.	Clr Co
close-in.	CL
clothing.	Clo
coast defense.	CD
coastal frontier.	CF
collecting (company) (point) (station)	Coll (Co) (Pt) (Sta)
combat (care) (zone)	C (Car) (Zone)
combat command.	CC
combat crew.	CCr
combat team.	CT
command and navigation boat.	C&N Bt
commercial.	Coml
Commissary	Comm
communication.	Com
communications zone.	Com Z (COMMZ)
Composite.	Comp
computer.	Cmptr
Concentration	Conc
consolidating station.	C Sta
construction.	Cons
contact party	Con Pty
continuous wave.	CW
control.	Contl
convalescent (hospital)	Conv (Hosp)
copilot.	CoP
Counterreconnaissance.	C-Rcn
crew chief.	CrC
crossroads.	CR
current.	Cur

"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

E

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

G

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) Gr Reg (Bn) (Co)
 ground. Grd
 ground control interception. GCI
 groupment. Gpmt
 gun. G

H

half-track. H-Trk
 harbor. Har
 harbor boat service. HBS
 harbor craft (company). Har Cft (Co)
 headquarters. Hq **(HQ)**
 headquarters and service (battery) (company)
 (troop) H&S (Btry) (Co) (Tr)
 or Hq & Serv (Btry)
 (Co) (Tr) **(HHB,
 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

I

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*.

intelligence officer.	S-2 or Int O
interceptor.	I
interpreter.	Intpr
J	
join.	Jn
K	
killed.	Kd
L	
labor.	Lbr
laboratory.	Lab
landing craft, mechanized.	LCM
landing craft, personnel.	LCP
landing craft, vehicle.	LCV
landing craft, vehicle-personnel.	LCVP
landing craft, tank.	LCT
land mine.	LM
last resort target.	LRT
legislative.	Leg
liaison.	Ln (LN)
lieutenant colonel.	Lt Col (LTC)
lieutenant general.	Lt Gen (LTG)
light machine gun.	LMG
lights.	Lgts
linemen.	Lmn
line of departure.	LD
lines of communication.	LC (LOC)
long wheelbase.	LWB
low altitude.	LA
M	
machinist.	Machst
main line of resistance.	MLR (FEBA, sort of)
main supply road.	MSR (MSR, main supply route)
maintenance of equipment.	Maint of E
maintenance of way.	Main of W
major general.	Maj Gen (MG)
material.	Mat
medium (tank)	M (Tk)
meteorologist.	Metgst
military attaché.	Mil Att or MA
Military Railway Service.	MRS
minimum altitude.	Min alt
mobile.	Mbl
Mobilization Training Program.	MTP
motorcyclist.	Mtrclit
motor gasoline.	Mgas (MOGAS)
motor oil.	Moil
motor-tricycle.	Mtricl

← "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.

move. Mv
 movement. Mvmt
 musician. Mus

N

navigation (officer) Nav (O)
 net control system. NCS
 not yet returned. NYT
 number. No

O

Observation post. OP
 Officer in charge. O/C **(OIC)**
 One-pounder. 1 Pdr
 Operation. Opn
 Operator. Opr
 Order, orders. O
 Orderly. Odly
 Outpost line. OPL **(COPL;
 combat outpost
 line)**
 Outpost line of resistance. OPLR

P

parachutist. Pchtst
 park. Prk
 party. Pty
 patrol boat. PAT Bt
 photograph or photographic. Photo
 pigeon. Pgn
 pioneer and demolition section. P & D section
 plans and training officer. S-3
 platoon. Plat
 point. Pt
 ponton. Pon
 portable. Ptbl
 port agency. PA
 port of debarkation. PD
 port transportation officer. PTO
 postal (section) Post (Sec)
 primary target. PT
 principal. Princ
 prisoner. Pris
 proving ground. PG

Q

quartermaster supply officer. QMSO

R

radio and panel section. R & P Sec
 radio detector equipment. RADAR
 radio intelligence (company) Rad Int (CO)
 railhead. Rhd
 railhead officer. RHO

Literally, "radio [wave]
 detection and ranging."

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) (Co)
Salvage.	Salv
sanitary.	Sn
schedule.	Scd
scout.	Sct
scout car.	Sct 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.	Spec1
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.	Tlmlkr

"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 Military Records and Administrative Special 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
Carpentry.	TM 5-226
Topographic Drafting.	TM 5-230
Field Artillery, Reference Data.	FM 6-130
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.

