



# **The Maritime Academy Of Toledo**

## **Rank And Promotion Handbook for Cadet Lieutenant Commander**

Rank of Lieutenant Commander		Nautical/Maritime Terms	Nautical/Maritime Definition	Maritime Academy Terminology
1.	Lieutenant Commander	LIEUTENANT Junior Grade (JG)	A commissioned rank in the U.S. Navy or Coast Guard that is above ensign and below lieutenant..	The Rank assigned to Teacher Aides and Officer Personnel
2.	Lieutenant Commander	LIFEBOAT DRILL	An exercise conducted on board every ship to familiarize crew and any passengers with how to evacuate the ship in an emergency. The master of every vessel is bound by international law to make the officers, crew and passengers adequately acquainted with the procedures of lowering and the use of lifeboats in case of emergency.	Fire Drill
3.	Lieutenant Commander	LOG	A record of courses or operation. Also, a device to measure speed.	Teacher Grade And Attendance Record
4.	Lieutenant Commander	LOG BOOKS	1) Today, any bound record kept on a daily basis aboard ship is called a "log." Originally, records were kept on the sailing ship by inscribing information onto shingles cut from logs and hinged so they opened like books. When paper became more readily available, "log books" were manufactured from paper and bound. Shingles were relegated to naval museums but the slang term stuck. 2) In the old days of sail, literally the only way of determining a ship's speed was to cast a small log secured to a line from the bow of the ship. By paying out the marked length of the line and timing how long it took for the log to reach the stern, the ship's speed could then be calculated. During each watch, the log had to be cast every hour, and the ship's speed and compass course noted in a book so the captain could use it for his navigation. It soon became customary and then required to note other observations such as weather conditions, time of sunrise and sunset, moonrise, sea state, and any happenings on board the ship.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Teacher Planning And Assessment Binders</li> <li>2. Student Planning Books</li> <li>3. Student Portfolios</li> <li>4. Teacher's Weekly Grids</li> <li>5. Student's Weekly To Do Lists</li> <li>6. Any Other Bound Record Books</li> </ol>
5.	Lieutenant Commander	MANIFEST	A document containing a full list of the ship's cargo, extracted from the bills of lading.	Inventory List
6.	Lieutenant Commander	MANNING SCALES	The minimum number of officers and crewmembers that can be engaged on a ship to be considered as sufficient hands with practical ability to meet every possible eventuality at sea.	Minimum Enrollment Needed To Keep The School Open In The Event Of Sickness
7.	Lieutenant Commander	MANNING THE RAILS	This custom evolved from the centuries old practice of "manning the yards." Men aboard sailing ships stood evenly spaced on all the yards and gave three cheers to honor a distinguished person. Now men and women are stationed along the rails of a ship when honors are rendered to the President, the heads of a foreign state, or a member of a reigning royal family. Men and women so stationed do not salute. Navy ships will often man the rails when entering a port, or when returning to the ship's homeport at the end of a deployment. The group salute is reminiscent of the naval tradition of "manning the rails" where passing ships exchange group salutes of crew members assembled at attention on the side facing a passing ship or place of honor. The senior officer of the group leads the salute with the words: "XYZ Yacht Club, Hand Salute." The group salutes in unison an the word "salute." The senior officer then says: "Ready, two." On the word "two" the group drops the salute, turns and always follows the Commodore or senior officer off the quarterdeck. The Commodore or senior officer will usually lead the group toward a VIP seating area or toward the beverage cooler, where the host club has refreshments available, especially on hot days.	Students Stationed At Main Entrance To Welcome Distinguished Guests And Visitors

8.	Lieutenant Commander	MASTER-AT-ARMS	A senior petty officer charged with keeping order aboard ship. Naval records show these "sheriffs of the sea" were keeping order aboard ship since the time of King Charles I of England. At the time, they were charged with keeping the swords, pistols, carbines and muskets in good working order as well as ensuring that the bandoleers were filled with fresh powder before combat. Besides being the 'chief of police' at sea, the sea corporals, as they were called in the British Navy, had to be experienced with swords, pikes, and small arms, and able to train seamen in hand-to-hand combat. In the days of sail, the MAAs were truly "master at arms." The Master-at-Arms in the US Navy today can trace the beginnings of his official rating to the Union Navy of the Civil War.	Class Senior Petty Office Responsible For Classroom Discipline In Whatever Area Of The Building He/She Is In
9.	Lieutenant Commander	MAYDAY	The distress call from voice radio, for vessels and people in serious trouble at sea. The term was made official by an international telecommunications conference in 1948, and is an anglicizing of the French "m'aidez," (help me).	Distress Call From Commissioned Officers Or From Cadet Noncommissioned Officers (Student Leaders)
10.	Lieutenant Commander	MESS & MESSDECKS	1) Most people probably share the belief that the primary meaning of mess is 'a dirty or untidy' condition, and the 'meal' sense is somehow derived from this or perhaps represents a different word. Actually, the original sense of the word mess is 'a quantity of food'. First recorded in the thirteenth century, this had a number of related senses: 'a quantity of food sufficient for a dish or a single occasion' ("a mess of beans"); 'a dish or quantity of soft or liquid food; a mixture of ingredients'; 'a group regularly taking their meals together, or the meal so taken'; 'sloppy or unappetizing food'. The word mess is borrowed from Old French, from Late Latin missus 'a course at a meal', literally 'what is sent', that is, 'what is placed on the table', a noun use of the participle of mittere 'to send'. 2) From the Latin term "mensa" meaning tables. "Mesa" is Spanish for table and "mes" in old Gothic means a dish. The English word originally meant four, and at large meal gatherings diners were seated in fours. Shakespeare wrote of Henry's four sons as his "mess of sons." The word "mess" that suggests confusion comes from the German "mischen," meaning to mix. Messmates, are those who eat together. Smythe's, Sailors' Word Book, yields the ditty, "Messmate before shipmate, shipmate before stranger, stranger before a dog." 3) Middle English in origin. - 'Mes', meaning a dish. Hence the term, 'a mess of pottage'. The word in English originally denoted four, and at large or formal dinners, the guests were seated in 'fours'. The average gun crew size was eight men (2 sets of four), and they worked, ate, stood watches, and slept together as a unit. This is the true origin of 'mess decks', where the ship's crew take their meals. The other application of the word 'mess', or confusion, is derived from the German word 'mischen', meaning to mix.	Dining Halls, Dining Floor
11.	Lieutenant Commander	MESSCOOK	Food service personnel, especially nonrated personnel provided by the ship's other departments (non-Supply depts.) to perform scutwork such as busing tables, washing dishes, etc.	Dining Room Workers Or Food Service Workers
12.	Lieutenant Commander	MUSTANG	An officer who has 'come up through the ranks', i.e. started out as an enlisted man and earned a commission.	Cadet Seaman Recruit (Student) Coming Up Through The Ranks To Earn Commissioned Rank

13.	Lieutenant Commander	MUTINY	Mutiny is the crime of conspiring to disobey orders that the mutineer is legally obliged to obey, for example by crew members of a ship. The United States's Uniform Code of Military Justice defines mutiny thus: Article 94: Mutiny or Sedition. A member who, with intent to usurp or override lawful military authority, refuses in concert with any other person, to obey orders or otherwise do his or her duty or creates any violence or disturbance, is guilty of mutiny. A person who, with intent to cause the overthrow or destruction of lawful civil authority, creates, in concert with any other person, revolt, violence, or other disturbance against that authority, is guilty of sedition. Furthermore, a member who fails to do his or her utmost to prevent and suppress a mutiny or sedition being committed in his or her presence, or fails to take all reasonable means to inform his or her superior commissioned officer or commanding officer of a mutiny or sedition which he or she knows or has reason to believe is taking place, is guilty of a failure to suppress or report a mutiny or sedition. Violations of this article can be punished by death.	Group of seamen who violate a class or school rule, collusion with another seaman to violate a class or school rule.
14.	Lieutenant Commander	NATIONAL FLAG	The flag carried by a ship to show her nationality.	Us Flag Flown Daily
15.	Lieutenant Commander	NAUTICAL MILE	One minute of latitude; approximately 6076 feet - about 1/8 longer than the statute mile of 5280 feet.	Nautical Measurement
16.	Lieutenant Commander	NAVIGATION	The art and science of conducting a boat safely from one point to another.	Sailing (Successful Academic Year)
17.	Lieutenant Commander	NAVIGATION RULES	The regulations governing the movement of vessels in relation to each other, generally called steering and sailing rules.	Rules Of The Sea (School Policies And Procedures And Code Of Discipline)
18.	Lieutenant Commander	NAVY BLUE	Blue has not always been navy blue. In fact it wasn't until 1745 that the expression navy blue meant anything at all. In that year several British officers petitioned the Admiralty for adaptation of new uniforms for it's officers. The first lord requested several officers to model various uniforms under consideration so he could select the best. He then selected several uniforms of various styles and colors to present to King George II for final decision. King George, unable to decide on either style or color, finally chose a blue and white because they were the favorite color combinations of the first lord's wife, Duchess of Bedford.	Color Of Nautical School Uniform
19.	Lieutenant Commander	NO QUARTER	This is a term, indicative of a fight to the death, gathers its meaning from the reverse of "giving Quarter," an old custom by which officers, upon surrender, could save their lives by paying a ransom of "One Quarter of their pay."	Unable To Barter For Lesser Penalty
20.	Lieutenant Commander	NOW HEAR THIS	Announcement from the Bridge	Introduction To A School Or Class Announcement
21.	Lieutenant Commander	OFFICER	Any of the licensed members of the ship's complement.	Administration, Faculty, Staff, And Students Who Earned Cadet Officer Rank
22.	Lieutenant Commander	OFF-LOAD	Discharge of cargo from a ship.	Removal Of Items From The School

23.	Lieutenant Commander	OH DARK THIRTY	Very late at night, or very early in the morning. AKA "Zero Dark Thirty"	Early Morning Or Late Evening
24.	Lieutenant Commander	ONE GOOD TURN DESERVES ANOTHER	Old sailor's advice to keep a ship or anything else of value tied up secure by taking yet another turn of the rope around the mooring bits.	Go The Extra Mile To Ensure Or Secure
25.	Lieutenant Commander	OPPORTUNITY	Even this term has a nautical origin. In the days of sail, ships depended upon the incoming, or flood tide, to take them into port. If they arrived early or late, then they had to stand off outside of the harbor's entrance to wait for the right time. The ancient Romans referred to this as "Ob Portu", which literally translated as, 'standing off port, waiting for the moment.' It has evolved into English as the word, 'opportunity', meaning, 'the right moment'	The right moment
26.	Lieutenant Commander	PARISH-RIGGED	Any ship with cheap or second-hand rigging, cheap equipment, cheap food, and cheap accommodations. Almost certainly to be paying cheap wages as well. A term used to describe any ship with owners who wish to maximize profits and reduce overhead to the barest of minimums. Closely related to "poor as church-mice", meaning a poor parish or country church.	Cheap Equipment And/Or Materials, Shoddy Work, Work Poorly Done
27.	Lieutenant Commander	PASSAGEWAY	The way that allows for passage through a ship including hallways	Passageways (School Hallways)
28.	Lieutenant Commander	PASSING HONORS	Passing honors are ordered by ships and boats when vessels, embarked officials, or embarked officers pass (or are passed) close aboard - 600 yards for ships, 400 yards for boats. Such honors are exchanged between ships of the U.S. Navy, between ships of the Navy and the Coast Guard, and between U.S. and most foreign navy ships passing close aboard. "Attention" is sounded, and the hand salute is rendered by all persons in view on deck (not in ranks).	Students Coming To Attention When Sounded And Rendering A Hand Salute To All Persons In View Passing By
29.	Lieutenant Commander	PERSONAL FLOATATION DEVICE	Approved floats meant as life preservers and carried on board American ships.	Life-Preservers
30.	Lieutenant Commander	PETTY OFFICERS	The Petty Officer can trace his title back to the old French word petit meaning something small. Over the years the word also came to mean minor, secondary and subordinate. In 1894 when the Navy established the Chief Petty Officer rank and gave him the three chevrons with arc and eagle. The first, second and third class Petty Officers also began wearing the insignia they do today.	Subordinate Rank To Chief Petty Officer Assistant To CPO's
31.	Lieutenant Commander	PIER	A loading platform extending at an angle from the shore.	Loading Platform Into The School
32.	Lieutenant Commander	PIPING BOATSWAINS	Piping Boatswains have been in charge of the deck force since the days of sail. Setting sails, heaving lines, and hosting anchors required coordinated team effort and boatswains used whistle signals to order the coordinated actions. When visitors were hoisted aboard or over the side, the pipe was used to order "Hoist Away" or "Avast heaving." In time, piping became a naval honor on shore as well as at sea.	Deckhand Teams Workstation Teams
33.	Lieutenant Commander	PLANK OWNER	A member of the original commissioning crew of a ship.	<b>The School's Founding Students (First Year Enrollees)</b> Do you know who they are? Ask around to find out!

34.	Lieutenant Commander	POGY BAIT	Pogy is an old coastal Indian (Algonquian) term for a small fish of the herring or sardine variety. Cabin boys, young midshipmen, and boys who served as "powder monkeys" were known as "pogies" to the older members of the crew. Thus candy, sweetmeats, cookies, and other treats were known to attract them.	Candy And Snack Foods
35.	Lieutenant Commander	PORT AND STARBOARD	Shipboard terms for left and right, respectively. Confusing those two could cause a ship wreck. In Old England, the starboard was the steering paddle or rudder, and ships were always steered from the right side on the back of the vessel. Larboard referred to the left side, the side on which the ship was loaded. So how did larboard become port? Shouted over the noise of the wind and the waves, larboard and starboard sounded too much alike. The word port means the opening in the "left" side of the ship from which cargo was unloaded. Sailors eventually started using the term to refer to that side of the ship. Use of the term "port" was officially adopted by the U.S. Navy by General Order, 18 February 1846. 1) Port and starboard are shipboard terms for left and right, respectively. Confusing those two could cause a ship wreck. In Old England, the starboard was the steering paddle or rudder, and ships were always steered from the right side on the back of the vessel. Larboard referred to the left side, the side on which the ship was loaded. So how did larboard become port? Shouted over the noise of the wind and the waves, larboard and starboard sounded too much alike. The word port means the opening in the "left" side of the ship from which cargo was unloaded. Sailors eventually started using the term to refer to that side of the ship. Use of the term "port" was officially adopted by the U.S. Navy by General Order, 18 February 1846. 2) On old Viking ships, the right side was called the "steerboard" side, because the heavy board for steering was secured on the right side. Gradually, "steerboard" was corrupted to "starboard". The left side of the ship was called the "Load board" side, because when heavy steering board prevented loading on the right. "Load Board" sounded so much like "starboard". So the U. S. adopted the term "port". 3) Larboard signified the left side on board ship in the United States Navy until about 1846. It is recorded that in that year the word was passed on board an American man-of-war cruising off the coast of Africa: "Do you hear there fore and aft? The word "larboard" is to be forever dripped in the United States Navy, and the word "port" is substituted. Any man using the word 'larboard' will be punished." The word "port" came from the British Navy from the orders of the Portuguese Tagus River pilots.	To The Left Or The Right
36.	Lieutenant Commander	PORT SIDE	the left hand side of a ship facing the front or forward end. The port side of a ship during darkness is indicated by a red light. Was previously known as the larboard side but this created confusion with starboard and was changed.	Left Side

37.	Lieutenant Commander	POSH	This comes from the days of Britain's East India Company. Aboard the ships that sailed from England to India, the most comfortable quarters were found on the PORT side of the ship going OUT to India (Because the sun rose in the east, thus warming that side of the ship first, and setting in the west, which cooled that area earlier from the heat of the day). Returning from India to England, the more comfortable quarters were now on the opposite side of the ship for the same reason, or STARBOARD HOME. Naturally, these quarters were much more expensive for passengers traveling by ship. Thus, only the more wealthy families could afford to have the initials P.O.S.H. (Port Out, Starboard Home) entered into the ship's log book when they made their reservations.	Port Out, Starboard Home (Workstations/Classrooms That Have Windows With A View)
38.	Lieutenant Commander	PRIVELEGED VESSEL	A vessel which, according to the applicable Navigation Rule, has right-of-way (this term has been superseded by the term "stand-on").	A Community School
39.	Lieutenant Commander	PURSER	A ship's officer who is in charge of accounts, especially on a passenger ship. Nowadays referred to as the Hotel Manager of most cruise ships. Paymaster. This comes from the medieval word, 'bursar', who was the nobleman's keeper of the cash. Hence the word, 'disburse', when referring to payments or salaries to the crew.	School Business – Finance Manager
40.	Lieutenant Commander	QUARTER-DECK	1) Originally it was the after half of the upper deck which was half the length of the ship and usually located between the poop and the mainmast. It was normally reserved for officers. Eventually the term was used for any area used for normal ingress and egress to the ship. 2) That part of the upper deck of a ship which is abaft, or just to the rear, of the mainmast, or where the mainmast would be if the ship was a sailing ship. In very early English ships in medieval times, it was where a small religious shrine was set up, and so every man going by would take off his hat in respect or salute it as he passed. This was the origin for saluting the Quarter-deck which still persists today. It also became the place where the men were gathered to muster and receive orders from the officers up on the raised, or "poop" deck in the stern area. This was also the origin of the "Watch, Quarter, and Station Bill, and also the origin of "Beat to Quarters", when drums were used to summon the crew to battle stations.	Office Areas Of The Academy (Ship)